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Janitor

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Ass't Door Keeper
Ante Room

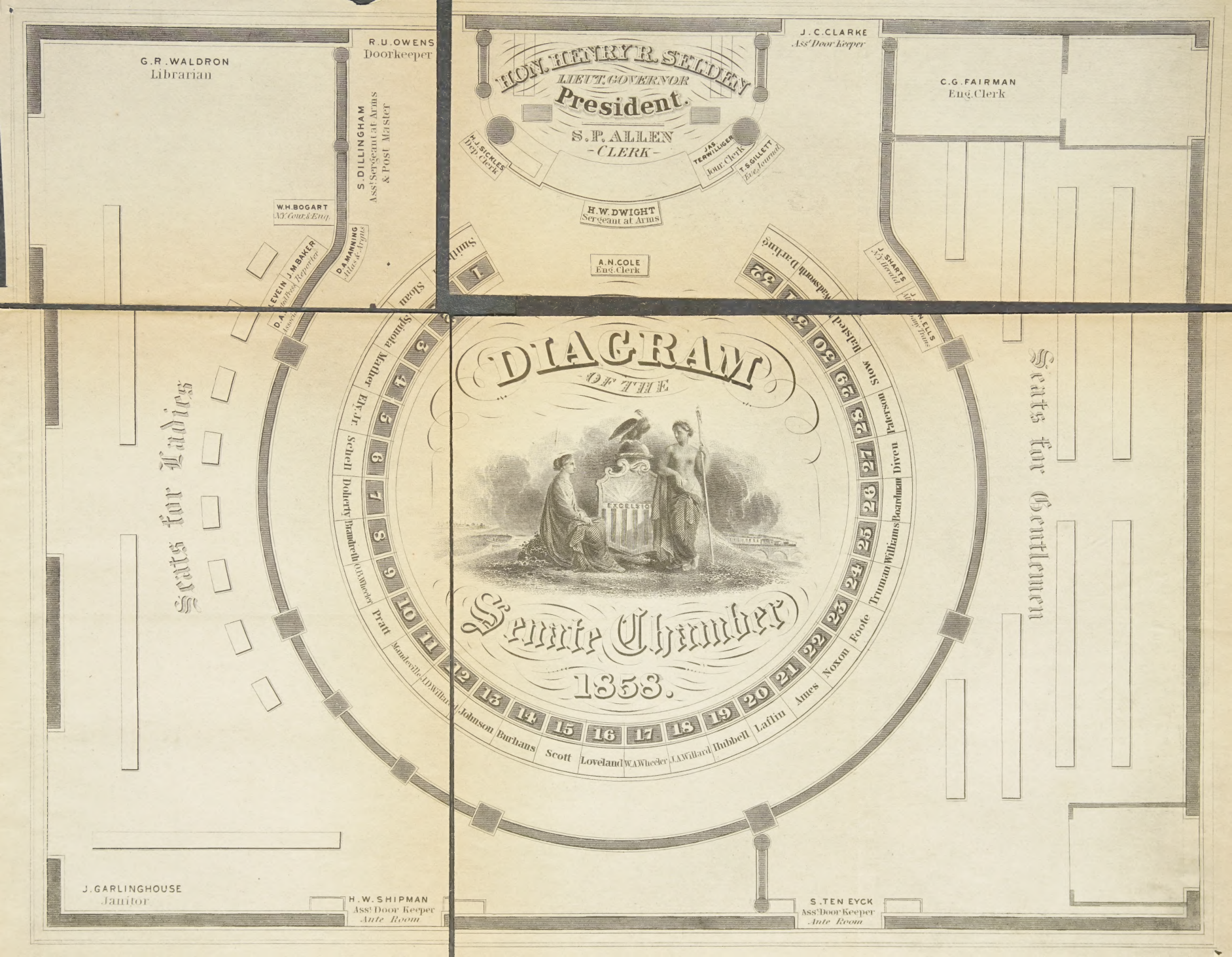
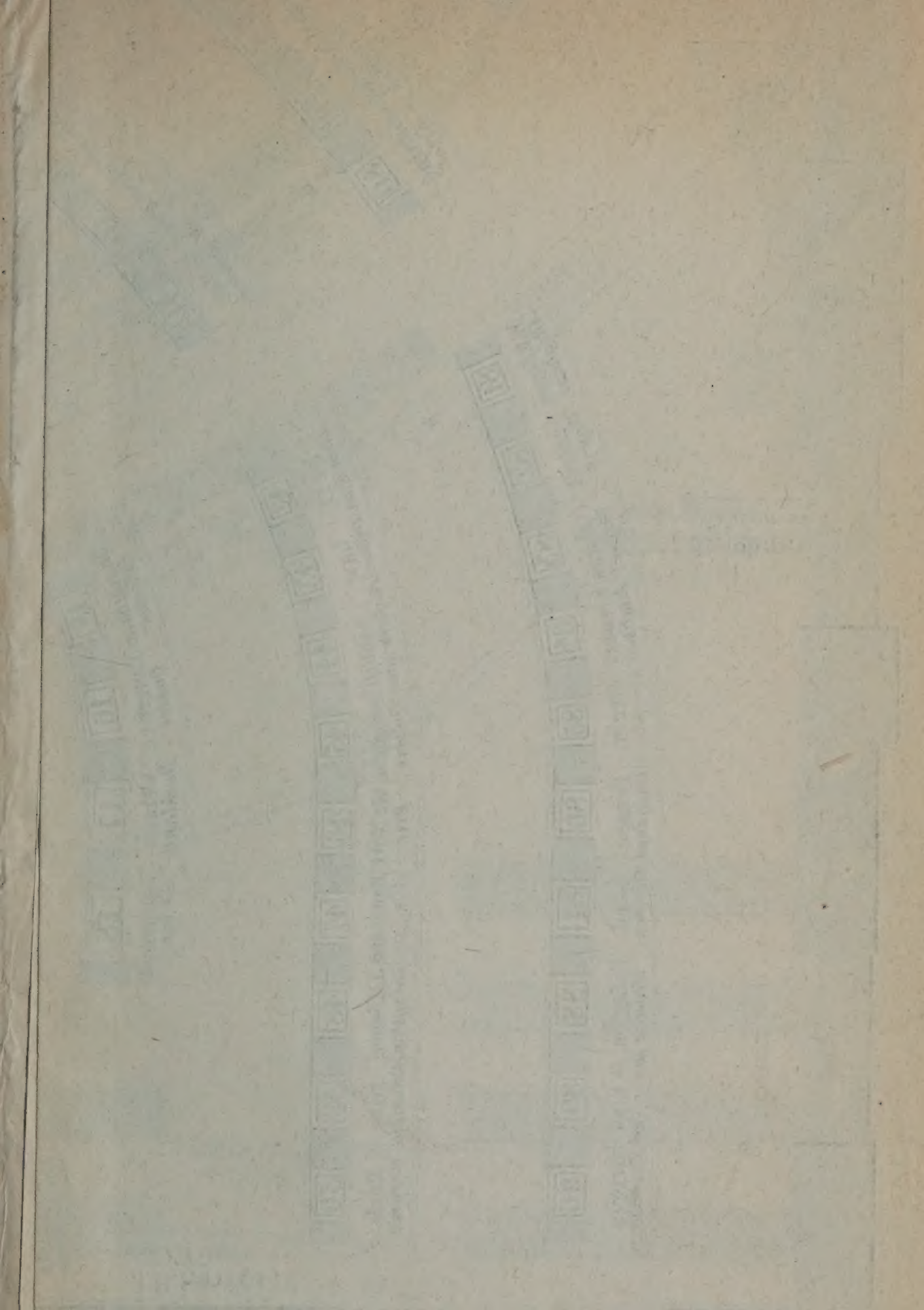
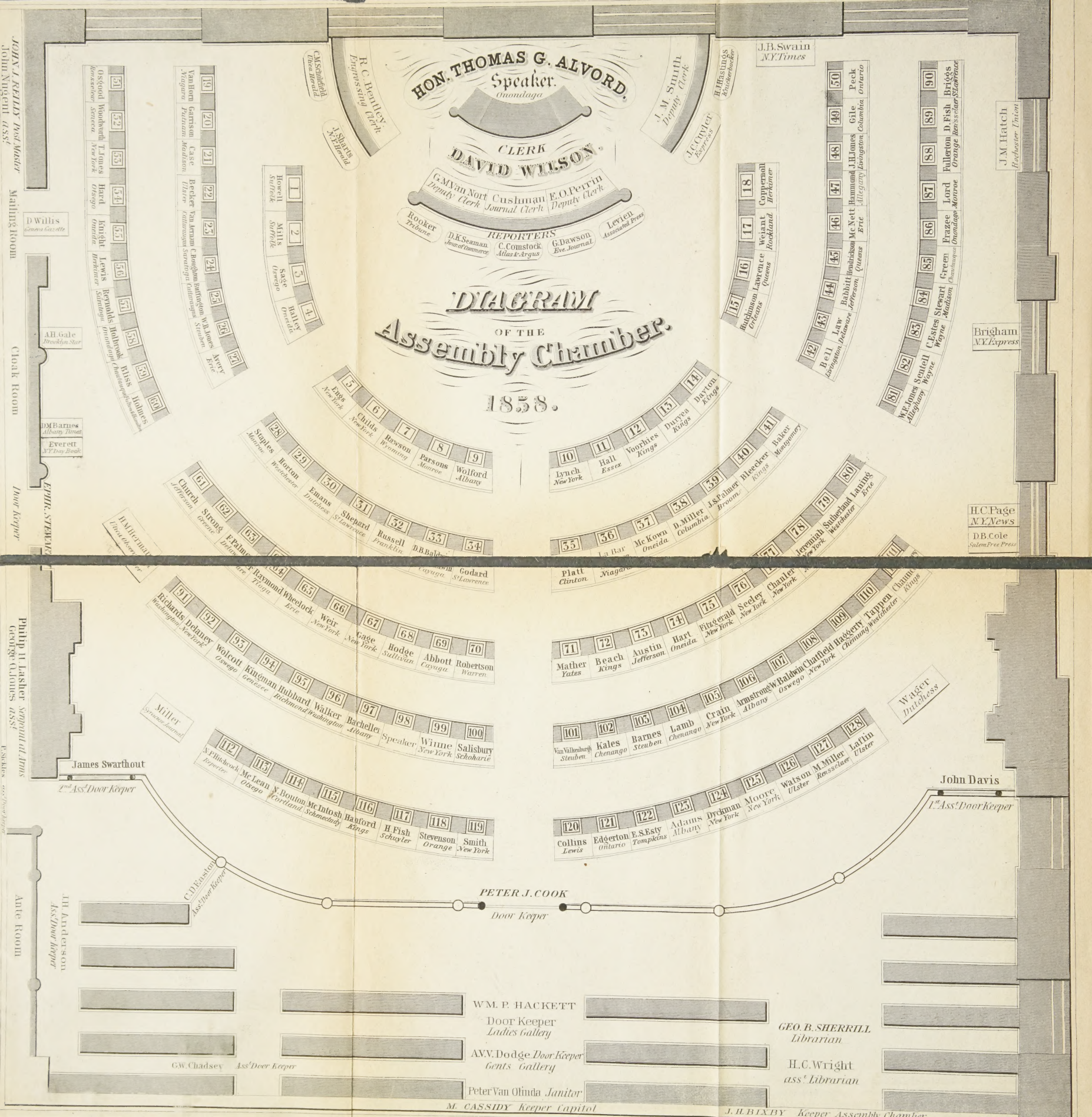


DIAGRAM
OF THE
Senate Chamber
1853.
HON. HENRY R. SELDEN
LIEUT. GOVERNOR
President.
S. P. ALLEN
-CLERK-
H. J. SICKLES
Dep. Clerk
JAS. TERRILLIGER
Jour. Clerk
T. S. GILLETT
Engrossing Clerk
H. W. DWIGHT
Sergeant at Arms
A. N. COLE
Eng. Clerk
J. C. CLARKE
Ass't Door Keeper
C. G. FAIRMAN
Eng. Clerk
G. R. WALDRON
Librarian
R. U. OWENS
Doorkeeper
S. DILLINGHAM
Ass't Sergeant at Arms
& Post Master
W. H. BOGART
N.Y. Gour. & Enq.
D. A. LEVEIN
Albany Reporter
J. M. BAKER
D. MANNING
Ass't Sergeants at Arms
J. SHARTS
N.Y. Herald
Seats for Ladies
Seats for Gentlemen
J. GARLINGHOUSE
Janitor
H. W. SHIPMAN
Ass't Door Keeper
Ante Room
S. TEN EYCK
Ass't Door Keeper
Ante Room
Johnson
Burhans
Scott
Loveland
W. A. Wheeler
J. A. Willard
Hubbell
Laflin
Ames
Noxon
Foote
Truman
Williams
Boardman
Dixon
Paterson
Slow
Halsted
Seelye
Doherty
Brundreth
Pratt
Mandeville
Marlor
Ely, Jr.
Shinola
Slaun
Headsworth
Barbine




HON. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
Speaker.
Onondaga
CLERK
DAVID WILSON.
R. C. Bentley Engrossing Clerk
J. M. Smith Deputy Clerk
G. M. Van Nort Deputy Clerk
Cushman Journal Clerk
E. O. Perrin Deputy Clerk
REPORTERS
Rooker Tribune
D. K. Seaman Journal of Commerce
C. Comstock Atlas & Argus
G. Dawson Eve. Journal
Levien Associated Press
DIAGRAM
OF THE
Assembly Chamber.
1858.
JOHN J. KELLY Post Master
John Nugent ass't
Mailing Room
Cloak Room
Door Keeper
EDDY, STEWART
Philip H. Lasher Sergeant at Arms
George G. Jones ass't
Ante Room
PETER J. COOK
Door Keeper
James Swarthout
1st Ass't Door Keeper
John Davis
1st Ass't Door Keeper
WM. P. HACKETT
Door Keeper
Ladies Gallery
A.V.V. Dodge Door Keeper
Gents Gallery
Peter Van Olinda Janitor
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Librarian
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ass't Librarian
M. CASSIDY Keeper Capitol
J. H. BIXBY Keeper Assembly Chamber

MANUAL

FOR THE

USE OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE YEAR

1858.

PREPARED, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF 1840,

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY.
1858.

328.7478
N48
1858

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, *January* 7, 1840. }

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Secretary of State cause to be prepared and printed by the Printer to the State, annually hereafter, for the use of the Senate and Assembly, a book to be donominated a *Manual*; which shall contain the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, diagrams of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, extracts from statutes, and statistical and other information of the same description with that contained in the books heretofore procured by the Clerks of the two Houses respectively, with such other matter as may be deemed useful; and that he have the same bound in a pocket volume, and a copy thereof delivered within two weeks after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, and as much earlier as may be practicable, to each of the members and officers of the two Houses, and to each of the State officers who are entitled to copies of the Session Laws, with the name of such officer or member lettered on the cover; and also a map of the State, exhibiting the route of all canals and railroads that are finished or in the course of construction; the necessary expense whereof shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller.

By Order,
P. B. PRINDLE,
Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, *January* 15, 1840. }

Resolved, That the Senate concur with the Assembly in the foregoing resolution.

By Order,
JOHN F. BACON,
Clerk.

158616

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Last quarter,..... 6th, 7h. 38. 8m. A. | First quarter,..... 22d, 11h. 49. 1m. M.
New moon,..... 15th. 0h. 24. 3m. M. | Full moon,..... 29th, 4h. 3.5m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moonrises
1	Friday.	New Governor inaugurated ; 1835, first daily paper in Buffalo.	7 30	4 39	6 49
2	Saturday.	1798, Legislature meets regularly at Albany.	7 30	4 39	8 6
3	C		7 30	4 40	9 20
4	Monday.	1835, Severe cold ; mercury frozen solid at Lebanon [at N. Y.	7 30	4 41	10 28
5	Tuesday.	1778, Leg're.(2d ses)Po'keepsie ; 1791, 14th ses. N Y.; 1792, 15th	7 30	4 42	11 34
6	Wednesday	1795, 18th ses. at Po'keepsie; 1796, 19th at N.Y ; 1841 gt. freshet	7 30	4 43	.....
7	Thursday.	1794, 17th ses. Legis're at Albany ; 1817, 1st paper in Chau. co.	7 30	4 44	0 38
8	Friday.	1784, Whitestown settled about this time ; 1850, 1st ship in the	7 29	4 45	1 43
9	Saturday.	[U S. Dry Dock, Brooklyn.	7 29	4 46	2 47
10	C	[Legislature opens at Po'keepsie	7 29	4 47	3 50
11	Monday.	1785, Federal Congress meets at N. Y. ; 1788, 11th session of	7 29	4 48	4 52
12	Tuesday.	1787, 10th ses. at N. Y. ; 1790, 2d meeting of 13th ses. at N. Y.	7 28	4 49	5 52
13	Wednesday	1681, Anthony Brockholst, Com'r. in Chief ; 1840, steamboat	7 28	4 50	6 45
14	Thursday.	1838, Navy Island evacuated. [Lexington burnt, 140 perished.	7 27	4 52	7 29
15	Friday.	1783. Lord Stirling died.	7 27	4 53	sets.
16	Saturday.	1786, 1st meeting of the 9th ses. of Legislature opens at N. Y.	7 27	4 54	6 22
17	C		7 26	4 55	7 31
18	Monday.	1771, Battle of Kingsbridge.	7 25	4 56	8 40
19	Tuesday.		7 25	4 58	9 49
20	Wednesday	1776, Johnstown Tories disarmed.	7 24	4 59	10 59
21	Thursday.	1784, State Legislature meets for the 1st time at N Y. (7th ses.)	7 24	5 0	.....
22	Friday.		7 23	5 1	0 12
23	Saturday.		7 22	5 3	1 30
24	C		7 21	5 4	2 51
25	Monday.	1841, a shock of an earthquake felt in N.Y. [above Ni'g'a falls	7 21	5 5	4 2
26	Tuesday.	1679, keel of the Griffin, 1st ves'l in west'n waters laid 6 miles	7 20	5 6	5 14
27	Wednesday	1779, Leg. meets at Po'keepsie ; 1780, Legis. meets for the 1st	7 19	5 8	6 20
28	Thursday	1840, Destructive fires in N Y. [time at Albany ; 1783, 2nd	7 18	5 9	7 4
29	Friday.	[meeting of 6th sess. at Kingston ; 1785. 2d meet. 8th	7 17	5 10	7 42
30	Saturday.	[ses of Leg. at N.Y. ; 1789, Ontario county erected.	7 16	5 12	rises.
31	C	1781, Legislature meets at Albany.	7 15	5 13	8 7

SECOND MONTH.] **FEBRUARY, 1858.** [HATH 28 DAYS.

Last quarter, ... 5th, 4h. 8.6m. A. | First quarter, ... 20th, 7h. 50.6m. A.
New moon, ... 13th, 5h. 4.5m. A. | Full moon, ... 27th, 4h. 57.0m A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
			h.	h.	h.
1	Monday.		7 14	5 14	9 16
2	Tuesday.	1653, New York city incorporated.	7 13	5 16	10 22
3	Wednesday	[river opened ; 1850, Hague st. (N Y.) explosion. 70 killed.	7 12	5 17	11 28
4	Thursday.	1808, First legis. action relative to grand canals ; 1842, Hudson	7 11	5 18	.....
5	Friday.	1663, Earthquake ; 1815 Fulton died ; 1823, Yates co. erected.	7 10	5 19	0 33
6	Saturday.	1693, The French burn the Mohawk castles ; 1778, N. Y ac-	7 8	5 21	1 39
7	C	1791, Rensselaer and Saratoga co's erected. [cedes to confed'n.	7 7	5 22	2 43
8	Monday.	1690, Schenectady burnt by the French ; 1828, Hudson river	7 6	5 23	3 44
9	Tuesday.	[opened.	7 5	5 25	4 39
10	Wednesday		7 4	5 26	5 26
11	Thursday.	1828, DeWitt Clinton died ; 1844, Judge Cowen died.	7 2	5 27	6 7
12	Friday.	1831, Great Solar eclipse.	7 1	5 29	6 39
13	Saturday.		6 59	5 30	7 6
14	C	Valentine's day. [snow storm ; the John Minturn lost.	6 58	5 31	sets.
15	Monday.	1694, Bradford paid for printing the first book in N. Y. ; 1846,	6 57	5 32	7 38
16	Tuesday.	1791, Herkimer and Otsego co's erected ; 1794, Tioga co. ere'd.	6 56	5 34	8 49
17	Wednesday	1843, Land slide at Troy, 18 persons killed.	6 54	5 35	10 3
18	Thursday.		6 53	5 36	11 17
19	Friday.		6 51	5 37	.....
20	Saturday.		6 50	5 39	1 39
21	C	1782, Legislature meets at Po'keepsie ; 1813, Ogdensburgh ta-	6 48	5 40	3 59
22	Monday.	Washington's birth day. [ken by the British.	6 47	5 41	4 6
23	Tuesday.	1798, Rockland co. erected; 1821, Monroe & Livingston co's er.	6 45	5 43	4 8
24	Wednesday	1684, Boundary partially run between N. Y. and Connecticut.	6 44	5 44	4 58
25	Thursday.	1643, Indians massacred by the Dutch on Manhattan Island ;	6 42	5 45	5 38
26	Friday.	1813, Chancellor Livingston d. [1644, Indians defeated by the	6 41	5 46	6 10
27	Saturday.	[Dutch in Westchester co.;	6 39	5 47	6 37
28	C	[1789. Cayugas sell their lands	6 38	5 49	rises
		[to the State.			

THIRD MONTH.] MARCH, 1858. [HATH 31 DAYS.

Last quarter, ... 7th, 1h. 2.7m. A. | First quarter, ... 22d, 2h. 34.6m. M.
New moon, ... 15th, 7h. 4.1m. M. | Full moon, ... 29th, 6h. 59.5m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Monday.	1781, N Y lands ceded to U. S.; 1799 Essex co 1816 Ontario co er	6 36	5 50	8 3
2	Tuesday.	1757, General embargo; 1769. DeWitt Clinton born; 1841. 1st.	6 34	5 51	9 9
3	Wednesday	1802, St. Lawrence co. erected. [daily paper at Brooklyn	6 33	5 52	10 17
4	Thursday.	1811, First report of Canal Commissioners.	6 31	5 54	11 23
5	Friday.	1701, Wm. Smith president of the Prov.; 1794, Onondaga co.	6 29	5 55	....
6	Saturday.	1813, British attack Lewiston. [erected.	6 28	5 56	0 27
7	C	1788, Clinton co erected; 1809, Schenectady co. erected; 1842,	6 26	5 57	1 30
8	Monday.	1799, Cayuga co. erected. [Lake Erie open.	6 24	5 58	2 30
9	Tuesday.	1778, Council at Johnstown between Six Nations & N Y. Com.	6 23	6 59	3 21
10	Wednesday	1736, Geo Clarke pres.; 1797. Albany made capital; Del'e co.	6 21	6 1	4 2
11	Thursday.	1808, Franklin, Chautauque. Cattaraugus & Niagara co's er'd.	6 19	6 2	4 38
12	Friday	1761, Earthquake; 1772, Montg'ry (orig. Tryon) co. 1813, War-	6 18	6 3	5 7
13	Saturday.	1821, State Conv'n authorized; 1848, A Spencer d [ren co. er.	6 16	6 4	5 35
14	C	1844, Lake Erie open.	6 14	6 5	5 54
15	Monday.	1783, Washington's address to his officers at Newburgh; 1798,	6 12	6 6	sets
16	Tuesday.	[Chenango co. erected; 1799, Oneida co. erected.	6 11	6 8	7 46
17	Wednesday		6 9	6 9	9 3
18	Thursday	1796, Steuben co. erected.	6 7	6 10	10 21
19	Friday.	1691, Henry Sloughter gov.; 1842, 1st newspaper at Flushing,	6 6	6 11	11 40
20	Saturday.	1844, Gen Peter B. Porter died. [L I.	6 4	6 12	.....
21	C	1806, Madison co. erected.	6 2	6 13	0 57
22	Monday.	1765, Stamp Act passed. [son gov. of N.Y.	6 0	6 14	2 3
23	Tuesday.	1777, Brit. take possession of Peekskill; 1780. James Robert-	5 59	6 15	2 56
24	Wednesday	1744, War proc. bet. France & Gr Brit.; 1804, Seneca co. er'd.	5 57	6 16	3 40
25	Thursday.	1693, Printing or'd to be introd'd into N. Y; 1800. Greene co.	5 55	6 18	4 12
26	Friday.	1806, Broome co er; 1814 Gen Hull guilty. [1805, Lewis co. e.	5 53	6 19	4 39
27	Saturday.	1756, French burn Fort Bull, Oneida co.; 1809, Sullivan co. e'd	5 52	6 20	5 3
28	C	1638, Wm Kieft, gov.; 1805, Jefferson co. er. [1828, canal op'd.	5 50	6 21	5 24
29	Monday.	1797, Mohawks relin. all claim to land in this State; 1799. grad.	5 48	6 22	5 40
30	Tuesday.	1792, Inland Lock Nav. Co inc; 1802, G'esee co er [abol slav.	5 46	6 23	rises.
31	Wednesday	1817, Slavery to be abolished in ten y'rs. [1826 Chemung co. e.	5 45	6 24	9 6

Last quarter, ... 6th, 8h. 35.2m. M.
New moon, ... 13th, 6h. 7.2m. A.
First quarter, ... 20th, 9h. 18.1m. M.
Full moon, ... 27th, 9h. 47.8m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Thursday.	1829, Hudson R. open. [Erie co. e; 1823 1st paper in Sy'cuse	5 43	6 26	10 14
2	Friday.	1698, Earl of Bellomont, gov.; 1784, Wash'n co. erected; 1821,	5 41	6 27	11 18
3	Saturday.	1775, The Colonial Legislature holds its last Session; 1829,	5 39	6 28	....
4	C	1786, Columbia co erected; 1836, riv. open. [N. Y. Saf. Fund	5 38	6 29	0 19
5	Monday.	[established.	5 36	6 30	1 12
6	Tuesday.	1795, Schoharie co. erected.	5 34	6 31	1 59
7	Wednesday	1774, C. Colden lt.gov.; 1785 1st pap'r in Hudson; 1806 Allega-	5 33	6 32	2 36
8	Thursday.	1808, Cortland co. erected. [ny co. er; 1817, Tompkins co er.	5 31	6 33	3 7
9	Friday.	1795, Act passed for the encouragement of Common Schools.	5 29	6 34	3 33
10	Saturday.	1710, Geraldus Beekman, president.	5 28	6 36	3 56
11	C	1823, Wayne co. erected. [co. erected; 1848, new code.	5 26	6 37	4 16
12	Monday	1695, Votes of N. Y. Assembly first printed; 1816, Hamilton	5 24	6 38	4 38
13	Tuesday.	1787, Board of Regents established; 1825, Syracuse village inc.	5 23	6 39	4 59
14	Wednesday	1832, Erie R. R. inc. [Lt. Gov.	5 21	6 40	sets.
15	Thursday.	1728, John Montgomerie, gov; 1783. Andrew Elliot, King's	5 19	6 41	9 21
16	Friday.	1812, Hugh White, founder of Whitestown, d.	5 18	6 42	10 41
17	Saturday.	1784, Universal religious equality enacted by a special law.	5 16	6 44	11 54
18	C	1630, Manors created; 1838, General Banking Law.	5 15	6 45	....
19	Monday.	1833, Canal navigation commenced.	5 13	6 46	0 55
20	Tuesday.	1743, Fr Seigniories on L. Champlain; 1777, 1st State Consti-	5 12	6 47	1 40
21	Wednesday	1818, State Library estab'd. [tution; 1812, Gov. G. Clinton d.	5 10	6 48	2 16
22	Thursday.	1730, Public library founded in N. Y.	5 8	6 49	2 46
23	Friday.	1823, Del & Hudson Canal Co. inc; 1838, 1st steamer from	5 7	6 50	3 11
24	Saturday.	1841, Canal opened [England arrived at N. Y.	5 5	6 51	3 30
25	C	1832, 1833, Canal opened.	5 4	6 52	3 46
26	Monday.	1831, Imprisonment for debt abolished.	5 2	6 53	4 6
27	Tuesday.	1832, 1836, 1840, L. Erie open.	5 1	6 54	4 26
28	Wednesday	[fed const.; 1827, Ruf. King d.	5 0	6 56	4 49
29	Thursday.	1788, Election for representatives to a conv'n to consider the	4 58	6 57	rises.
30	Friday.	1758, German Flats att'ked by Fr. Ind's; 1789, Wash'tn inau'd	4 57	6 58	10 6

Last quarter, ... 6th. 1h. 31. 9m. A.
New moon, ... 13th, 2h. 39. 6m. M.
First quarter, ... 19th, 5h. 11. 8m. A.
Full moon, ... 27th. 0h. 56. 6m. A.

M	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Saturday.	1817, Trustees first elected for the village of Rochester.	4 55	6 59	11 5
2	C	1837, Great commercial embarrassment throughout the State.	4 54	7 0	11 53
3	Monday.	1702, Lord Cornbury, Governor.	4 53	7 1	....
4	Tuesday.	1626, Peter Minuit, Governor.	4 51	7 2	0 33
5	Wednesday	1830, Lake Erie open	4 50	7 3	1 8
6	Thursday.	1709, Peter Schuyler, President; 1814, Oswego taken by Br'sh.	4 49	7 5	1 34
7	Friday.	1849, General Worth died.	4 48	7 6	1 57
8	Saturday.	1777, Council of safety appointed; 1830, 1st paper at Hemp-	4 46	7 7	2 18
9	C	1709, Richard Ingoldesby, Lt Gov. [stead, L. I.	4 45	7 8	2 39
10	Monday.	1775, Ticonderoga taken by the Am.; 1791 1st newspaper in	4 44	7 9	3 2
11	Tuesday.	1647, Peter Stuyvesant, Gov. [Suffolk co.; 1837, New-York	4 43	7 10	3 24
12	Wednesday	1781, Fort Schuyler burnt. [banks stop sp. payment; 1849,	4 42	7 11	3 51
13	Thursday.	1806, Broome co organized. [Astor Opera House riot.	4 41	7 12	sets.
14	Friday.	1731, Boundary between N Y. and Conn. finally settled; 1826	4 40	7 13	9 34
15	Saturday.	1814, Br. attack Pulteneyville, Wayne co [Sing-Sing pri. com.	4 39	7 14	10 42
16	C	1691, Leisler & Milborne hanged; 1801, Gov Seward b.; 1838,	4 38	7 15	11 34
17	Monday.	1829, John Jay died. [banks pay specie.	4 37	7 16	.....
18	Tuesday.	1773, Boundary between N. Y. & Mass agreed on; 1850, fire	4 36	7 17	0 5
19	Wednesday	1701, John Nanfan, Lt. Gov.; 1780, the dark day. [at Corning	4 35	7 18	0 18
20	Thursday.		4 34	7 19	1 13
21	Friday.	1780, Johnstown burnt by the Tories	4 33	7 20	1 34
22	Saturday.	1775, New-York Provincial Congress meets.	4 32	7 21	1 52
23	C	1668, Francis Lovelace, Gov.; 1752, Bradford the 1st N. York	4 31	7 22	2 12
24	Monday	1777, Sag Harbor attacked by the Am. [printer died; 1850,	4 30	7 23	2 32
25	Tuesday.	[Grinnell's discov'y ships sail from N. Y.	4 30	7 24	2 54
26	Wednesday	1836, 42 Railroad Cos. incorpo'd. [in search of Sir J. Franklin.	4 29	7 25	3 20
27	Thursday		4 28	7 26	3 52
28	Friday.	1818, The Walk-in-the-Water (1st steamer on L. Erie,) launch-	4 28	7 27	rises.
29	Saturday.	1813, British attack Sackett's Harbor. [ed at Black Rock.	4 27	7 27	9 48
30	C	1749, French settle at Oswegatchie; 1814, British defeated at	4 27	7 28	10 31
31	Monday.	1658, Kingston founded. [Sandy creek.	4 26	7 29	11 6

SIXTH MONTH.] **JUNE, 1858.** [HATH 30 DAYS.

Last quarter,..... 4th, 3h. 13.1m. A. | First quarter,..... 18th, 3h. 6.3m. M.
New moon,..... 11th, 9h. 38.4m. M. | Full moon,..... 26th, 4h. 5.2m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Tuesday.	1846, Constitutional Convention meets; 1847, St'm'r Wash-	4 26	7 30	11 36
2	Wednesday	[ington sails from N. Y.	4 25	7 31	....
3	Thursday.	1689, Leisler's Revolution; 1757, James De Lancey Lt. Gov.;	4 25	7 31	0 0
4	Friday	1829, Steam frig. Fulton blown up, 26 killed. [1792, Route be-	4 24	7 32	0 21
5	Saturday.	[tween Penn. and the Genesee country explored.	4 24	7 33	0 42
6	C	1707, Rev. Mr. McKenzie prosecuted for preaching without	4 24	7 33	1 2
7	Monday.	1629, Charter to Patroons; 1663, 2d Esopus war. [license.	4 23	7 34	1 20
8	Tuesday.	1709, Bills of credit, or paper money first authorized by law.	4 23	7 35	1 46
9	Wednesday	1625, First white child born in Brooklyn; 1756, War between	4 23	7 35	2 19
10	Thursday.	[France and England proclaimed.	4 23	7 36	2 59
11	Friday.	1825, Governor Tompkins died.	4 22	7 36	3 48
12	Saturday.	1812, Putnam co. erected.	4 22	7 37	sets.
13	C	1710, Second immigration of Palatines.	4 22	7 37	10 10
14	Monday.	1710, Robert Hunter, governor.	4 22	7 38	10 45
15	Tuesday		4 22	7 38	11 13
16	Wednesday	1832, Cholera at Whitehall.	4 22	7 38	11 36
17	Thursday.	1788, Convention at Po'keepsie to consider the fed. constit'n.	4 22	7 39	11 57
18	Friday.	1764, Lighthouse at Sandyhook in operation for the first time.	4 22	7 39	....
19	Saturday.	1754, Colonial Congress at Albany; 1778, Legislature opens at	4 23	7 39	0 16
20	C	[Po'keepsie.	4 23	7 40	0 36
21	Monday.	1759, Fort George erected at the head of Lake George.	4 23	7 40	0 58
22	Tuesday.	1848, Free Soil Convention at Utica.	4 23	7 40	1 23
23	Wednesday		4 23	7 40	1 53
24	Thursday.		4 24	7 40	2 30
25	Friday.	1762, Robert Monckton, governor.	4 24	7 40	3 12
26	Saturday.	1708, Act vacating extravagant grants of land confirmed; 1799	4 24	7 40	4 4
27	C	1832, Cholera at N. Y. [first newspaper at Brooklyn.	4 25	7 40	rises
28	Monday.	1775, Wm Tryon, gov.; 1785, Treaty of Fort Herkimer be-	4 25	7 40	9 40
29	Tuesday.	[tween the Oneidas, Tuscaroras and N. Y	4 25	7 40	10 5
30	Wednesday	1802, Tr'y of Buffalo C'k. Senecas sell th'r land w. G'esee riv	4 26	7 40	10 26

Last quarter, ... 4th, 1h. 35.9m. M.
New moon, ... 10th, 4h. 16.6m. A.
First quarter, ... 17th, 3h. 30.7m A.
Full moon, ... 25th, 6h. 54.9m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Thursday.	1731, Rip Van Dam, president; 1820, 1st canal toll received.	4 26	7 40	10 46
2	Friday.		4 26	7 40	11 6
3	Saturday.	1756, Bradstreet defeats a body of Fr. and Indians near Oswego	4 27	7 40	11 26
4	C	1776, INDEPENDENCE declared; 1817, ground broke for Erie	4 28	7 40	11 48
5	Monday.	[canal; 1827, slavery extinct in N. Y.	4 29	7 39	....
6	Tuesday.	1777, Am's. evacuate Ticonderoga; 1789, 13th ses. of Legisla-	4 29	7 39	0 18
7	Wednesday	[ture at Albany.	4 30	7 39	0 49
8	Thursday.	1758, Abercrombie def'd at Ticonderoga; 1777, battle Ft. Anne.	4 31	7 38	1 33
9	Friday.	1771, W. Tryon, Gov.; 1776, N. Y approves Dec. of Independ.	4 31	7 38	2 31
10	Saturday.	1776, N. Y. dec. an indep'nt State; 1834, abolition riots at N.Y.	4 32	7 38	3 43
11	C	1656, French settle at Onondaga; 1774, Sir Wm Johnson d.;	4 33	7 37	sets.
12	Monday.	1804, Alexander Hamilton d. [1782. 1st meeting of 6th ses Leg.	4 33	7 37	9 13
13	Tuesday.	1687, Denonville def Senecas [at Poughkeepsie; 1813, Black	4 34	7 36	9 38
14	Wednesday	1834, E. C. Genet, died. [Rock taken; 1848, Canal Bank,	4 35	7 35	10 0
15	Thursday.	[Albany, burst	4 36	7 35	10 20
16	Friday.	1779, Stony Point taken; 1833, cor. stone of N.Y. Univer'y laid.	4 37	7 34	10 41
17	Saturday.		4 38	7 34	11 2
18	C	[gt. fire at N Y., 302 buildings burnt; 1850, a violent gale.	4 38	7 33	11 26
19	Monday.	1701, The 5 nations sell their hunting ground to England; 1845.	4 39	7 32	11 53
20	Tuesday.	1759, Gen. Prideaux killed; 1779, Minisink plund. and burnt	4 40	7 31	.....
21	Wednesday	1719, Peter Schuyler, president [by Indians; 1798, 1st paper in	4 41	7 30	0 26
22	Thursday.	1686, Albany incorp'd; 1779, battle of Minisink. [Cayuga co.	4 42	7 29	1 8
23	Friday.	1691, Richard Ingoldesby, Commander in Chief	4 43	7 29	1 58
24	Saturday.	1759, Battle of Niagara. [elects del to Conti Congress.	4 44	7 28	2 55
25	C	1759, Fort Niagara reduced by Sir Wm. Johnson; 1774, N. Y.	4 45	7 27	3 59
26	Monday.	1687, Ft. Niagara built by the Fr.; 1788. N Y. adopts fed. con.	4 46	7 26	rises.
27	Tuesday.	1661, Schenectady pur'd from Inds; 1756, war proc. at Albany.	4 47	7 25	8 32
28	Wednesday	1851, Solar eclipse, visible in N Y State	4 48	7 24	8 53
29	Thursday.	1848, Niagara falls suspension bridge completed.	4 49	7 23	9 11
30	Friday.	1609, Battle between Champlain and Indians in Essex co.; 1760	4 50	7 22	9 31
31	Saturday.	1813, Plattsburgh taken. [Lt. Gov. Delancey died.	4 51	7 21	9 51

Last quarter, ... 2d, 9h. 13.4m. M.
New moon, ... 8th, 11h 46.2m. A.
First quarter, ... 16th, 6h. 34.4m. M
Full moon, ... 24th, 9h. 3.9m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	C	1727, Oswego summoned by the Fr.; 1732, Wm. Cosby Gov.;	4 52	7 20	10 16
2	Monday.	1780, Canajoharie laid waste. [1759, Crown Pt. aband. by Fr.	4 53	7 18	10 47
3	Tuesday.	1777. St. Leger invests Ft. Stanwix; 1778. Dest've fire at N Y.;	4 54	7 17	11 26
4	Wednesday	1696, Frontenac inv the Onondaga co. [1821 1st paper at Lyons	4 55	7 16	....
5	Thursday	1658, Great sickness; harvest in some places uncut thro' ina-	4 56	7 15	0 15
6	Friday.	1777, Battle of Oriskany. [bility to reap it.	4 57	7 14	1 19
7	Saturday.	1679, The ship Griffin sails from Niagara riv. to the Up. lakes.	4 58	7 12	2 36
8	C	[Wm. Henry; 1841, Sl. b. Erie burnt	4 59	7 11	3 57
9	Monday.	1673, (N. S.) N. Y. reduced by the Dutch; 1757. Fall of Ft.	5 0	7 10	sets.
10	Tuesday.	1760, Oswegatchie taken by the Brit.; 1848, Buffalo platform	5 1	7 8	8 8
11	Wednesday	[erected.	5 2	7 7	8 24
12	Thursday.	1673, Anthony Colve, gov.; 1830, 1st R R in this State com.	5 3	7 6	8 42
13	Friday.	1831, Alb. & Schenectady R. R. opened	5 4	7 4	9 3
14	Saturday.	1756, Oswego taken by the Fr.; 1788, 1st newspaper in Goshen,	5 5	7 3	9 27
15	C	[Orange co.	5 7	7 1	9 53
16	Monday	1654. Onondaga salt springs discovered.	5 8	7 0	10 24
17	Tuesday.	1848, Great fire at Albany.	5 9	6 58	11 3
18	Wednesday	1840, State street bridge, Albany, falls; over 20 lives lost.	5 10	6 57	11 51
19	Thursday.	1761, Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.	5 11	6 55	....
20	Friday.	1841, Dreadful explosion at Syracuse; 26 lives destroyed	5 12	6 54	0 46
21	Saturday.	1843, Destructive fire at Sackett's Harbor.	5 13	6 52	1 48
22	C	1776, Br. land on L Island; 1777, siege of Ft. Stanwix raised.	5 14	6 51	2 54
23	Monday.	1756, 1st stone of Columbia coll. laid; 1818. 1st st'r for Detroit.	5 15	6 49	4 0
24	Tuesday.	1756, 80 Acadians arr. from Georgia; 1779. 3d sess. of Legis-	5 16	6 48	5 6
25	Wednesday	[lature at Poughkeepsie.	5 17	6 46	rises.
26	Thursday.	1836, Buff. and Niag. R. R. opened. [Wright d Æt. 52.	5 18	6 44	7 36
27	Friday.	1683, Th's Dongan, gov; 1776, battle of L. Island; 1847, Silas	5 19	6 43	7 58
28	Saturday.	1754. Hoosick burnt; 1850. mon't to Silas Wright completed.	5 20	6 41	8 20
29	C	1779, Sullivan defeats the Indians at Elmira.	5 21	6 39	8 48
30	Monday.	1692, Benjamin Fletcher, gov.	5 22	6 38	9 23
31	Tuesday.		5 23	6 36	10 9

NINTH MONTH.] SEPTEMBER, 1858. [HATH 30 DAYS.

New moon,..... 7th, 9h. 7.3m. M. | Full moon,..... 22d, 10h. 12.5m. A.
First quarter,..... 15th, 0h. 8.1m. M. | Last quarter,..... 29th, 8h. 44.1m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Wednesday	1731, Ft. at Crown Pt. erected by the Fr ; 1818, Auburn State	5 24	6 34	11 6
2	Thursday.	1701, Court of Chanc est.; 1743, Geo. Clinton, gov [pris. op'd	5 26	6 33	....
3	Friday.	1755. Sir Ch's Hardy, gov.; Lake George so called at Geo. III.	5 27	6 31	0 17
4	Saturday.	1609, Hudson riv. disc'd.; 1800, Cayuga bridge finished.	5 28	6 29	1 34
5	C	1655, Stuyvesant sails against the Swedes ; 1684, De la Barre's	5 29	6 28	2 54
6	Monday.	1839, Destructive fire at N. Y. [treaty at Hungry Bay ; 1819,	5 30	6 26	4 11
7	Tuesday.	[st'r Phenix b'nt on L. Cham.	5 31	6 24	5 27
8	Wednesday	1664, N. Y. surrend. to the Eng.; R. Nicolls, gov ; 1755, bat	5 32	6 22	sets.
9	Thursday.	1779, Gen. Sullivan lays waste the Sen. country. [L. George	5 33	6 21	7 6
10	Friday.	1779. Ind. village at Canandaigua bt.; 1816, Jour fr. N Y. to	5 34	6 19	7 27
11	Saturday.	1814, Bat. Plattsburgh ; 1826, Morgan ab'd ; [Buff. in 4 days.	5 35	6 17	7 52
12	C	1769, Cad. Colden, lt. gov.; 1788, Onondagas sell lands to state.	5 36	6 15	8 23
13	Monday.	1683, 1st elec'n of representatives ord.; 1763 Cad. Colden. lt. g.	5 37	6 14	9 0
14	Tuesday.	1726, Five Nations surren. Beaver hunting grounds to Geo. I.	5 38	6 12	9 43
15	Wednesday	1655, Ind. make a foray on N. Amsterdam ; 1776, Wash'n eva-	5 39	6 10	10 35
16	Thursday.	1832, Boundary betw'n N. Y. and N. J. settled. [cuates N. Y.	5 40	6 8	11 34
17	Friday	1720, Wm. Burnet, Gov.	5 41	6 7	....
18	Saturday.	1838, Solar eclipse.	5 43	6 5	0 39
19	C	1777, Battle of Stillwater.	5 44	6 3	1 45
20	Monday.		5 45	6 1	2 52
21	Tuesday.	1609, Hudson at Albany; 1659, 1st Esopus war; 1776. Colden d.	5 46	6 0	3 59
22	Wednesday	1776, Capt. N. Hale ex.; 1788, the Oneidas cede all their lands	5 47	5 58	5 7
23	Thursday.	1709, Newburgh settled ; 1780, Andre capt'd ; [to the state.	5 48	5 56	6 14
24	Friday.	1664, Fort Orange surrendered to the English. [paper in Alb'y.	5 49	5 54	rises.
25	Saturday	1655, Stuyvesant reduces the Delaware river ; 1815, 1st daily	5 50	5 52	6 52
26	C	1755, Ft. Edward built ; 1832, N. Y. University organized.	5 51	5 51	7 24
27	Monday.	1848, Michael Hoffman died ; 1849, Owego burnt.	5 52	5 49	8 6
28	Tuesday.	1849, Astor Opera House rioters convicted.	5 53	5 47	9 0
29	Wednesday		5 54	5 45	10 5
30	Thursday.	1797, First stage from Rome to Geneva.	5 56	5 44	11 20

New moon, ... 6th, 8h. 59.6m. A. | Full moon, ... 22d, 10h. 11.3m. M.
First quarter, ... 14th, 7h. 33.9m A. | Last quarter, ... 29th, 3h. 25.8m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Friday.	1755, Ft. Wm. Henry ordered built; 1807, 1st steamboat to Al-	5 57	5 42	....
2	Saturday.	1780, Andre executed. [bany; 1849. Hudson R. R. R.	5 58	5 40	0 37
3	C	1811, 1st newspaper at Buffalo. [opened to Peekskill; 1850,	5 59	5 38	1 55
4	Monday.	[Whitehall & Rut. R.R. op'd.	6 0	5 37	3 9
5	Tuesday	1733, Zenger's Weekly Journal, (2d paper at N. Y.,) appears.	6 1	5 35	4 21
6	Wednesday	1777, Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken by the British.	6 2	5 33	5 32
7	Thursday.	1765, First Congress of Am. Colonies meets at N. Y.; 1777, bat-	6 3	5 32	sets.
8	Friday.	1755, Fr. commence a fort at Ticonderoga. [tle Bemis Heights.	6 4	5 30	5 54
9	Saturday.	1688, Francis Nicholson, Com. in Chief; 1727, earthquake.	6 6	5 28	6 21
10	C	1615, Battle between Champlain and the Iroquois in W. N. Y.	6 7	5 27	6 55
11	Monday	1776. Naval engagement between Am. and Br. on L. Cham'n.	6 8	5 25	7 37
12	Tuesday.	1753, Js. de Lancey, lt. gov.; 1784, 1st meet. 8th ses. Leg. at N.Y.	6 9	5 23	8 26
13	Wednesday	1777, Kingston burnt by the Br; 1778, Legis're meets at Po'k'ie.	6 10	5 22	9 20
14	Thursday.	1736, Council in its Legisl. capacity meets without the Gov.;	6 12	5 20	10 23
15	Friday.	[1842, Croton water works completed.	6 13	5 18	11 30
16	Saturday.	1725, First newspaper in New York. [1777, Burgoyne sur'rs.	6 14	5 17	....
17	C	1666, Fr. invade the Mohawk valley; 1683, 1st Leg. As. meets.	6 15	5 15	0 34
18	Monday.	1764, N. Y. Ass'y appoints a com. to cor. with other N. A. Col.	6 16	5 14	1 40
19	Tuesday.	1770. Earl Dunmore, Gov.; 1780, engagement at Palatine	6 17	5 12	2 48
20	Wednesday	[Bridge, Col. Brown killed.	6 19	5 11	3 55
21	Thursday.		6 20	5 9	5 5
22	Friday.	1784. Treaty of Ft. Stanwix between the Six Nations and U.S	6 21	5 8	6 19
23	Saturday.	1819, Erie canal navigated from Utica to Rome.	6 22	5 6	7 37
24	C	1686, Po'keepsie patent.	6 23	5 5	rises.
25	Monday.	1826, 1st daily paper at Rochester. [Harlem R. R. compl'd	6 24	5 3	6 54
26	Tuesday.	1825, Erie canal completed; 1st boat leaves Buffalo; 1837,	6 26	5 2	7 58
27	Wednesday	1722, 3d immigration of Palatines; 1801, State Con. amended.	6 27	5 0	9 10
28	Thursday.	1776, Battle of White Plains; 1788, 1st court at Plattsburgh.	6 28	4 59	10 28
29	Friday.	1727, Earthquake.	6 29	4 58	11 44
30	Saturday.	1736, Geo. Clarke, Lt. Gov.	6 31	4 56	....
31	C		6 32	4 55	59

New moon,..... 5th, 11h. 40.8m. M.
First quarter,..... 13th, 3h. 34.4m. A.
Full moon, ... 20th 9h. 16.9m. A.
Last quarter,..... 27th, 0h. 27.0m. A.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Monday.	1683, Alb'y, Dutchess, Kings, N. Y. Orange, Queens, Suffolk,	6 33	4 54	2 12
2	Tuesday.	1825, 1st bt. fr. Buff. ar. at Alb. [Rich'd, Ulst. Westch. cos. er.	6 34	4 52	3 20
3	Wednesday	1771, 1st newspaper, Albany; 1846 New constitution adopted.	6 36	4 51	4 27
4	Thursday.	1825, 1st bt. fr Buff. at N. Y. [maj. 25,005.	6 37	4 50	5 35
5	Friday.	1816, Governeur Morris died; 1850, Free schools sustained,	6 38	4 49	6 43
6	Saturday.	1774, Boundary between N. Y. and N. J. partially settled;	6 39	4 48	sets.
7	C	1835, Erie R. R. commenced. [1792, 16th sess leg. mt. at N. Y.	6 41	4 46	5 31
8	Monday.	1784, A plan for inland navigation on the Mohawk river pro-	6 42	4 45	6 17
9	Tuesday.	[posed to the Legislature.	6 43	4 44	7 11
10	Wednesday	1674, E. Andross, gov.; 1821, State constitution remodeled.	6 45	4 43	8 12
11	Thursday.	1778, Massacre at Cherry Valley; 1794, treaty of Canandaigua;	6 46	4 42	9 15
12	Friday.	1757, German Flats burnt by the Fr. [1824, Orleans co. er'd.	6 47	4 41	10 20
13	Saturday.	1765, Sir Henry Moore, gov.; 1838, Patriots cross from Og-	6 48	4 40	11 24
14	C	1827. Thomas Addis Emmett died. [densburgh.	6 50	4 39	....
15	Monday.	1828. Cayuga & Seneca Canal completed.	6 51	4 38	0 30
16	Tuesday.	1745, Saratoga burnt and inhabitants massacred by the Fr.;	6 52	4 37	1 36
17	Wednesday	1819. Fire at Schenectady. [1776, Fort Washington sur.	6 53	4 37	2 45
18	Thursday.	1755, Earthquake; 1776, Fort Lee evac. by the Americans.	6 55	4 36	3 55
19	Friday.		6 56	4 35	5 9
20	Saturday.		6 57	4 34	6 29
21	C	1812, Fort Niagara bombarded.	6 58	4 34	7 49
22	Monday	1769, Wm. Smith, historian, died.	6 59	4 33	rises
23	Tuesday.	1776, Rivington's press at N. Y. destroyed.	7 1	4 32	6 54
24	Wednesday	1819, Champlain canal declared to be in a navigable state.	7 2	4 32	8 13
25	Thursday.	1783, N. Y. evacuated by the British.	7 3	4 31	9 33
26	Friday.	1817, 1st newspaper in Wayne county established.	7 4	4 31	10 50
27	Saturday.	1846, Steamer Atlantic wrecked.	7 5	4 30	....
28	C	1795, Baron Steuben died.	7 6	4 30	0 3
29	Monday.	1783, perceptible earthquake at N. Y.	7 7	4 29	1 13
30	Tuesday.	1766, a vessel burnt at Navy Island; 1834, solar eclipse.	7 8	4 29	2 20

TWELFTH MONTH.] **DECEMBER, 1858.** [HATH 31 DAYS.

New moon,..... 5th, 5h. 2.2m. M. | Full moon,..... 20th, 7h. 58.7m. M.
First quarter,..... 13th, 10h. 20.4m. M. | Last quarter,..... 27th, 0h. 30.5m. M.

M.	W.	Memorable Events in the Annals of New-York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises
1	Wednesday	1745, John Jay born ; 1831, Erie canal closed.	7 9	4 29	3 28
2	Thursday.		7 10	4 28	4 34
3	Friday.	1804, Waterford and Lansingb'gh bridge opened ; 1834, S. De	7 11	4 28	5 40
4	Saturday.	1824, Canal clos. [Witt. d ; 1840, canal closed; 1845, river cl'd.	7 13	4 28	6 46
5	C	1783, Washington takes leave of the army ; 1825, 1849, canal	7 14	4 28	7 48
6	Monday.	1782, Van Buren born. [closed.	7 15	4 28	sets.
7	Tuesday.	1836, Hudson river closed.	7 16	4 28	6 2
8	Wednesday		7 17	4 28	7 5
9	Thursday.	1680, Comet appears at Albany at 2 o'clock, p. m.	7 17	4 28	8 8
10	Friday.	1672, Monthly post established between N. Y. & Boston.	7 18	4 28	9 12
11	Saturday.	1788, 12th ses. Leg. at Alb'y ; 1848, Sar. & Wash. R R. ope'd.	7 19	4 28	10 16
12	C	1833, 1834, canal closed ; 1849, iron workers' conv'n at Albany.	7 20	4 28	11 20
13	Monday.	1825, Hudson river closed.	7 21	4 28	....
14	Tuesday.	1837, 1846, Hudson river closed.	7 22	4 28	0 25
15	Wednesday	1824, Boat from Albany arrived at Utica ; 1834, Hudson riv. c'd	7 22	4 29	1 33
16	Thursday.	1768, Gov. Moore proposes the removal of obst'ns to naviga'n	7 23	4 29	2 45
17	Friday.	1743, N Y. Septennial bill pas'd; 1813, Embargo. [of Mohawk r.	7 24	4 29	3 59
18	Saturday.	1708, Lord Lovelace, Gov ; 1813. Lewiston burnt.	7 24	4 29	5 18
19	C	1813, Fort Niagara surprised by the Br. ; 1841, Hudson r. clo.	7 25	4 30	6 37
20	Monday.	1828, Canal closed.	7 26	4 30	rises.
21	Tuesday.	1832, Canal and river closed.	7 26	4 31	5 46
22	Wednesday		7 27	4 31	7 9
23	Thursday.	1825, Dr. Hosack d.; 1828, river closed ; 1850, severe snow st'm.	7 27	4 32	8 30
24	Friday.	1826, Hudson river closed.	7 27	4 32	9 49
25	Saturday.	CHRISTMAS ; 1830, 1847, river closed.	7 28	4 33	11 1
26	C	1849, Hudson river closed.	7 28	4 34	....
27	Monday.	1820, First newspaper in Queens about this date ; 1848, Hud-	7 29	4 34	0 11
28	Tuesday.	1839, Terrific gale along the coast and lakes. [son r. closed.	7 29	4 35	1 18
29	Wednesday	1837, Steamboat Caroline destroyed.	7 29	4 36	2 27
30	Thursday.	1813, Buffalo burnt by the British. [to Po'keepsie.	7 29	4 36	3 33
31	Friday.	1775, Montgomery killed ; 1849, Hudson R. Railroad opened,	7 30	4 37	4 39

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

United States.

Preamble.

We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—*Section* 1.

Of the legislative power.

1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Section 2.

Of the house of representatives.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Ib.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Of the house of representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New-York, six; New-Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North-Carolina, five; South-Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

Ib.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Ib.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

Of the senate.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Ib.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by

resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Of the senate.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

Ib.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Ib.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

Ib.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Ib.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Section 4.

Manner of electing members.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

Congress to assemble annually.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5.

Powers.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Ib.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Ib.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Ib.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

Compensation, &c., of members.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Ib.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Manner of passing bills, &c.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Ib.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Ib.

Section 8.

The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but Powers of Congress.

Powers of Congress.

all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of

the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress: Powers of Congress.

16. To execute exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person. Limitation of the powers of Congress.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a

Limitation of the powers of Congress.

regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

Limitation of the powers of the individual states.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

Ib.

2. No state shall without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—*Section* 1.

Executive power.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Manner of electing.

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Manner of electing.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list; the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Who eligible.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of

this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

When the president's powers devolve on vice-president.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

President's compensation.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

Oath.

9. "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States: and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

Powers and duties.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall

nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Powers and duties.

3. The president shall have power to fill any vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

1. He shall from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States. Ib.

Section 4.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Officers removed

ARTICLE III.—*Section* 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their ser- Of the judiciary.

vices a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

Of the judiciary.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

Jurisdiction of supreme court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

Of trials for crimes.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

Of treason.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason

shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—*Section* 1.

State acts.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

Privileges of citizens.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

Fugitives from justice to be delivered up.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

Runaways to be delivered up.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

New states

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union: but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

Territorial and other property.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Section 4.

Guarantee of protection, &c.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature can not be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application to the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

Supreme law of the land.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. Oath. No religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states. (1 vol. Laws of U. S., page 72.)

The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed by a high equity judge, (8th Wendell's Reports, p. 100,) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction and abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Free exercise of religion.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press

or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Right to bear arms.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. No soldier to be billeted, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. Unreasonable searches prohibited.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. Criminal proceedings.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted Mode of trial.

with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Right of trial by jury.

In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Bail, fines.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Rights not enumerated.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Powers reserved.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

[The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, 1st vol., p. 73, as article 11.]

ARTICLE XI.

Limitation of the judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

[The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the Laws of the United States as article 12.]

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. Election of president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the Vice-president.

purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

[In the edition of the Laws of the U. S., before referred to, there is an amendment printed as article 13, prohibiting citizens from accepting titles of nobility or honor, presents, offices, &c., from foreign nations. But, by a message of the president of the United States, of the 4th of February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, it appears that this amendment had been ratified only by 12 states, and therefore had not been adopted. See vol. iv. of the printed papers of the 1st session of the 15th Congress, No. 76.]

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

State of New-York,

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 3, 1846.

WE THE PEOPLE of the State of New-York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, DO ESTABLISH this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges, secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by jury.

Section 2. The trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever. But a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases, in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Religious liberty.

Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Writ of habeas corpus.

Section 4. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Bail, fines.

Section 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Grand jury.

Section 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Private property.

Section 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road, and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited.

Private roads.

Freedom of speech and of the press.

Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be

passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Two-third bills.

Section 9. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Right of petition

Section 10. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government or any department thereof, nor shall any divorce be granted, otherwise than by due judicial proceedings, nor shall any lottery hereafter be authorized or any sale of lottery tickets allowed within this State.

Divorces.

Lotteries.

Right of property in lands.

Escheats.

Section 11. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

Feudal tenures abolished.

Section 12. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving, however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Allodial tenure.

Section 13. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners according to the nature of their respective estates.

Certain leases invalid.

Section 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Fines and quarter sales abolished.

Section 15. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Sale of lands.

Section 16. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority and with the consent of the Legislature.

Old colony laws and acts of the legislature.

Section 17. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the Convention of the State of New-York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered, and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated; and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as to the said commissioners shall seem practicable and expedient. And the said commissioners shall specify such alterations and amendments therein as they shall deem proper, and they shall at all times make reports of their proceedings to the Legislature, when called upon to do so; and the Legislature shall pass laws regulating the tenure of office, the filling of vacancies therein, and the compensation of the said commissioners; and shall also provide for the publication of the said code, prior to its being presented to the Legislature for adoption.

Common law.

Commissioners to be appointed.

Their duties.

Grants of land since 1775.

Section 18. All grants of land within this State, made by the King of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority, or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by this State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Prior grants.

ARTICLE II.

Qualification of voters.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

Freehold required for man of color.

Persons excluded from

Section 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be

right of suffrage.

convicted of bribery, of larceny or of any infamous crime; and for depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

Certain employments not to affect residence of voters.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any alms house, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Laws to be passed.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

Election to be by ballot.

Section 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

ARTICLE III.

Legislative power.

Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

Senate, number of.

Assembly, number of.

Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, and the Senators shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who shall be annually elected.

State divided into 32 senatorial districts.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into thirty-two districts, to be called Senate Districts, each of which shall choose one Senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive.

No. 1.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens.

No. 2.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Kings.

No. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

District number three (3) number four (4) number five (5) and number six (6) shall consist of the city and county of New York; and the board of supervisors of said city and county shall, on or before the first day of

Board of supervisors of

May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, divide the said city and county into the number of senate districts to which it is entitled, as near as may be of an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and consisting of convenient and contiguous territory; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The board of supervisors, when they shall have completed such division, shall cause certificates thereof, stating the number and boundaries of each district, and the population thereof, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and of the clerk of the said city and county.

the city of New York to divide the county into 4 senate districts

Certificate, &c., to be filed.

District number seven (7) shall consist of the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland. No. 7.

District number eight (8) shall consist of the counties of Dutchess and Columbia. No. 8.

District number nine (9) shall consist of the counties of Orange and Sullivan. No. 9.

District number ten (10) shall consist of the counties of Ulster and Greene. No. 10.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of the counties of Albany and Schenectady. No. 11.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of the county of Rensselaer. No. 12.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of the counties of Washington and Saratoga. No. 13.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of the counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton. No. 14.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin. No. 15.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of the counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Fulton and Montgomery. No. 16.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of the counties of Schoharie and Delaware. No. 17.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of the counties of Otsego and Chenango. No. 18.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of the county of Oneida. No. 19.

No. 20. District number twenty (20) shall consist of the counties of Madison and Oswego.

No. 21. District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

No. 22. District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.

No. 23. District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga.

No. 24. District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Wayne.

No. 25. District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Tompkins, Seneca and Yates.

No. 26. District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Chemung.

No. 27. District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the county of Monroe.

No. 28. District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Niagara.

No. 29. District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Livingston.

No. 30. District number thirty (30) shall consist of the counties of Allegany and Wyoming.

No. 31. District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the county of Erie.

No. 32. District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

Census to be taken in 1855 and every ten years.

Section 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature, at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district, except such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Senate districts how altered.

Members of Assembly, how apportioned and chosen.

Section 5. The members of assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall be chosen by single districts.

Boards of supervisors in certain counties to divide the same into assembly districts.

The several boards of supervisors in such counties of this State, as are now entitled to more than one member of assembly, shall assemble on the first Tuesday of January next, and divide their respective counties into assembly districts equal to the number of members of assembly to which such counties are now severally entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State, and the clerks of their respective counties, a description of such assembly districts, specifying the number of each district and the population thereof, according to the last preceding State enumeration, as near as can be ascertained. Each assembly district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory; but no town shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts.

Description of assembly districts to be filed.

Content of assembly districts.

Legislature to re-apportion members of assembly.

The Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall re-apportion the members of assembly among the several counties of this State, in manner aforesaid, and the boards of supervisors in such counties as may be entitled, under such re-apportionment, to more than one member, shall assemble at such time as the Legislature making such re-apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts, in the manner herein directed; and the apportionment and districts so to be made, shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be taken under the provisions of the preceding section.

Each county entitled to one member.

Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of the assembly, and no new county shall be hereafter erected, unless its population shall entitle it to a member.

Hamilton county.

The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, be entitled to a member.

Pay of members.

Section 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars for per diem allowance, except in proceedings for impeachment. The limitation as to the aggregate compensation shall not take effect until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route. The speaker of the assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of his per diem allowance as a member.

Additional compensation to speaker.

No member to receive an appointment.

Section 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member, for any such office or appointment, shall be void.

Persons disqualified from being members.

Section 8. No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Time of election fixed.

Section 9. The elections of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

Section 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary president, when the Lieutenant-Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor. Powers of each house

Section 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days. Journals to be kept.

Section 12. For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place. No member to be questioned, &c.

Section 13. Any bills may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other. Bills may originate in either house.

Section 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be, "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. Enacting clause of bills.

Section 15. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal. Assent of a majority of all the members required, &c.

Section 16. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. Restriction as to private and local bills.

Section 17. The Legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State, such further powers of local legislation and administration, as they shall from time to time prescribe. Local legislation conferred on boards of supervisors.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Executive power how vested.

Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term.

Requisite qualifications of governor.

Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor; nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been five years next preceding his election, a resident within this State.

Time and manner of electing governor and lieutenant-governor.

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall, forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

Duties and power of governor.

Section 4. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions. He shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

His compensation.

He shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election and during his continuance in office.

Pardoning power vested in the governor.

Section 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulation as may be provided by law relative to the manner

of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Powers of governor to devolve on lieutenant-governor.

Section 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence from the State, the power and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the State

Requisite qualifications of lieutenant-governor.

To be president of the Senate, and to act as governor in certain cases.

Section 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the vacancy be filled, or the disability shall cease.

Compensation of lieutenant-governor in certain cases.

Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, while acting as such, receive a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and which shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office.

Bills to be presented to the governor for signature.

Section 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor: if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objec-

tions to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

If returned by him with objections how disposed of.

Bills to be returned within ten days.

ARTICLE V.

State officers how elected and terms of office.

Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold their offices for two years. Each of the officers in this Article named (except the Speaker of the Assembly), shall at stated times, during his continuance in office, receive for his services, a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected: nor shall he receive, to his use, any fees or perquisites of office, or other compensation.

State engineer and surveyor, how chosen and term of office.

Section 2. A State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, and shall hold his office two years, but no person shall be elected to said office who is not a practical engineer.

Canal commissioners how chosen and terms of office.

Section 3. Three Canal Commissioners shall be chosen at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Commissioners of the

Canal Fund shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January, next after such election, and determine by lot which of said Commissioners shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually, thereafter, one Canal Commissioner, who shall hold his office for three years.

Inspectors of state prisons how elected and terms of office.

Section 4. Three Inspectors of State Prisons, shall be elected at the general election which shall be held next after the adoption of this Constitution, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, shall meet at the Capitol on the first Monday of January next succeeding such election, and determine by lot which of said Inspectors shall hold his office for one year, which for two, and which for three years; and there shall be elected annually thereafter, one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years; said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein. All vacancies in the office of such Inspector shall be filled by the Governor, till the next election.

Com'rs of the land office.

Section 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be the Commissioners of the Land-Office.

Com'rs of the canal fund.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, shall be the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Canal board.

The Canal Board shall consist of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Canal Commissioners.

Powers and duties of the boards and officers named in this article.

Section 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers in this article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

Treasurer may be sus-

Section 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement

pended by governor.

of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office, during such suspension of the Treasurer.

Certain offices abolished.

Section 8. All offices for the weighing, gaging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandize, produce, manufacture or commodity, whatever, are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained, shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

Assembly to impeach.

Court of impeachment.

Section 1. The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment, by the vote of the majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments, shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or a major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall have been impeached, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, and punishment according to law.

Court of appeals.

Section 2. There shall be a Court of Appeals composed of eight judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. Provision shall be made by law, for designating one of the number elected, as chief judge, and for selecting such Justices of the Supreme Court, from time to time, and for so classifying those elected, that one shall be elected every second year.

Supreme court.

Section 3. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity.

State to be divided into districts.

Section 4. The State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the city of New-York shall be one; the others to be bounded by county lines and to be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. There shall be four Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many more in the district composed of the city of New-York, as may from time to time be authorized by law, but not to exceed in the whole such number in proportion to its population, as shall be in conformity with the number of such judges in the residue of the State in proportion to its population. They shall be classified so that one of the justices of each district shall go out of office at the end of every two years. After the expiration of their terms under such classification, the term of their office shall be eight years.

Number of justices of sup. court in each.

Justices of sup. court to be classified.

Jurisdiction, &c., may be altered.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have the same powers to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity, as they have heretofore possessed.

Presiding judge to be designated.

Section 6. Provision may be made by law for designating from time to time, one or more of the said justices, who is not a judge of the court of appeals, to preside at the general terms of the said court to be held in the several districts. Any three or more of the said justices, of whom one of the said justices so designated, shall always be one, may hold such general terms. And any one or more of the justices may hold special

Who may hold general and special terms, and circuit courts, &c.

terms and circuit courts, and any one of them may preside in courts of oyer and terminer in any county.

Compensation to judicial officers.

Section 7. The judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court shall severally receive at stated times for their services, a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

Judges of court of appeals, &c., to hold no other office.

Section 8. They shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for either of them, for any elective office (except that of justice of the supreme court, or judge of the court of appeals), given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office. Any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State.

Counsellors and attorneys.

Classification of justices, and terms of court to be provided for by law.

Section 9. The classification of the justices of the supreme court; the times and place of holding the terms of the court of appeals, and of the general and special terms of the supreme court within the several districts, and the circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer within the several counties, shall be provided for by law.

Testimony in equity cases.

Section 10. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law.

Removal of certain judicial officers.

Section 11. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the court of appeals, may be removed by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Assembly and a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, concur therein. All judicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except justices of the peace, and judges and justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of, shall have been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being

heard in his defence. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Manner of electing judges of courts of appeals & justices of sup. court.

Section 12. The judges of the court of appeals shall be elected by the electors of the State, and the justices of the supreme court by the electors of the several judicial districts, at such times as may be prescribed by law.

Power of governor to fill certain vacancies.

Section 13. In case the office of any judge of the court of appeals, or justice of the supreme court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the next general election of judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term.

Judges of county courts, how chosen and term of office.

Section 14. There shall be elected in each of the counties of this State, except the city and county of New-York, one county judge, who shall hold his office for four years. He shall hold the county court, and perform the duties of the office of surrogate. The county court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts, and in special cases, as the Legislature may prescribe; but shall have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases.

Power county judges.

The county judge, with two justices of the peace to be designated according to law, may hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe, and perform such other duties as may be required by law.

His salary.

The county judge shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the board of supervisors, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during his continuance in office. The justices of the peace, for services in courts of sessions, shall be paid a per diem allowance out of the county treasury.

When two may be elected.

In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate.

Equity jurisdiction.

The Legislature may confer equity jurisdiction in special cases upon the county judge.

Inferior local courts.

Inferior local courts, of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the Legislature in cities; and such courts, except for the cities of New-York and Buffalo, shall have an uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities.

Two local judicial officers may be elected in each county.

Section 15. The Legislature may, on application of the board of supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of county judge and of surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as may be provided by law.

Judical districts to be reorganized.

Section 16. The Legislature may reorganize the judicial districts at the first session after the return of every enumeration under this Constitution, in the manner provided for in the fourth section of this Article, and at no other time; and they may, at such session, increase or diminish the number of districts, but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district at any one time. Each district shall have four justices of the Supreme Court; but no diminution of the districts shall have the effect to remove a judge from office.

Justices of the peace how elected.

Section 17. The electors of the several towns, shall, at their annual town meeting, and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in their defence by such county, city or state courts as may be prescribed by law, for causes to be assigned in the order of removal.

Certain judicial officers in cities and villages how elected.

Section 18. All judicial officers of cities and villages, and all such judicial officers as may be created therein

by law, shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

County clerks to be clerks of sup. court.

Section 19. Clerks of the several counties of this State shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. A clerk for the Court of Appeals, to be ex-officio clerk of the Supreme Court, and to keep his office at the seat of government, shall be chosen by the electors of the State; he shall hold his office for three years, and his compensation shall be fixed by law and paid out of the public Treasury.

Clerk for the court of appeals, how chosen and term of office.

No judicial officer except &c., to rec. any fees.

Section 20. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office.

Certain judgments and decrees may be removed to court of appeals.

Section 21. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any local inferior court of record of original civil jurisdiction, established in a city, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

Publication of laws.

Section 22. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. And all laws, and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Tribunals of conciliation.

Section 23. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law, but such tribunals shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto, in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Commissioners to revise, &c., the rules, &c., of courts of record.

Section 24. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the rules of practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature, subject to their adoption and modification from time to time.

Organization of courts of appeal.

Section 25. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the organization of the Court of Appeals, and for transferring to it the business pending in the Court for the Correction of Errors, and for the allowance of writs of error and appeals to the Court of Appeals, from the judgments and decrees of the present Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and of the Courts that may be organized under this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.

Canal debt.

Section 1. After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year out of

Sinking fund

the revenues of the State canals, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-

$1,300,000.

six, the sum of one million and three hundred thousand dollars, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and from that time the sum

$1,700,000.

of one million and seven hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the canal debt, as it existed at the time first aforesaid, and including three hundred thousand dollars then to be borrowed, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to that purpose.

General Fund debt.

Section 2. After complying with the provisions of the first section of this article, there shall be appropriated

Sinking fund $350,000.

and set apart out of the surplus revenues of the State canals, in each fiscal year, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, until the time when a sufficient sum shall have been appropriated and set apart, under the said first section, to pay the interest and extinguish the entire principal of the canal debt; and after that period, then the sum

$1,500,000.

of one million and five hundred thousand dollars in each fiscal year, as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt

called the general fund debt, including the debt for loans of the State credit to railroad companies which have failed to pay the interest thereon, and also the contingent debt on State stocks loaned to incorporated companies which have hitherto paid the interest thereon, whenever and as far as any part thereof may become a charge on the Treasury or General Fund, until the same shall be wholly paid; and the principal and income of the said last mentioned sinking fund shall be sacredly applied to the purpose aforesaid; and if the payment of any part of the moneys to the said sinking fund shall at any time be deferred, by reason of the priority recognized in the first section of this article, the sum so deferred, with quarterly interest thereon, at the then current rate, shall be paid to the last mentioned sinking fund, as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding said canal debt.

$20,000 of the surplus Canal revenues annually appropriated to General Fund, and the remainder to specific public works.

Section 3. After paying the said expenses of superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the canals, to the Treasury of the State, on or before the thirtieth day of September, in each year, for the use and benefit of the General Fund, such sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the State; and the remainder of the revenues of the said canals shall, in each fiscal year, be applied, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, until the said canals shall be completed.

Certain deficiencies in the revenues of the State not exceeding $250,000,

If at any time after the period of eight years from the adoption of this Constitution, the revenues of the State, unappropriated by this article, shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government, without continuing or laying a direct tax, the Legislature may, at its discretion, supply the deficiency, in whole or in part, from the surplus revenues of the canals, after complying with the provisions of the

annually to be supplied from the revenues of the Canals.

first two sections of this article, for paying the interest and extinguishing the principal of the Canal and General Fund debt; but the sum thus appropriated from the surplus revenues of the canals shall not exceed annually three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, provided for by this section for the expenses of the government, until the General Fund debt shall be extinguished, or until the Erie Canal Enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black River Canals shall be completed, and after that debt shall be paid, or the said canals shall be completed, then the sum of six hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be annually appropriated to defray the expenses of the government.

Loans to incorporated companies not to be released or compromised.

Section 4. The claims of the State against any incorporated company to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the stock of the State loaned or advanced to such company, shall be fairly enforced, and not released or compromised; and the moneys arising from such claims shall be set apart and applied as part of the sinking fund provided in the second section of this article. But the time limited for the fulfilment of any condition of any release or compromise heretofore made or provided for, may be extended by law.

Legislature shall by equitable taxes increase the revenues of the sinking funds in certain cases.

Section 5. If the Sinking Funds, or either of them provided in this article, shall prove insufficient to enable the State, on the credit of such fund, to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable, the Legislature shall, by equitable taxes, so increase the revenues of the said funds as to make them, respectively, sufficient perfectly to preserve the public faith. Every contribution or advance to the canals, or their debt, from any source, other than their direct revenues, shall, with quarterly interest, at the rates then current, be repaid into the Treasury, for the use of the State, out of the canal revenues as soon as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the creditors holding the said canal debt.

Section 6. The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management, forever. State canals.

Section 7. The Legislature shall never sell or dispose of the salt springs, belonging to this State. The lands contiguous thereto, and which may be necessary and convenient for the use of the salt springs, may be sold by authority of law and under the direction of the commissioners of the land office, for the purpose of investing the moneys arising therefrom in other lands alike convenient; but by such sale and purchase the aggregate quantity of these lands shall not be diminished. Salt Springs.

Section 8. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law, making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. Appropriation bills.

Section 9. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation. State credit not to be loaned.

Section 10. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time, exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever. Power to contract debts limited.

Section 11. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of Debts to repel invasion, &c., may be contracted.

such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Limitation of the Legislative power in the creation of debts.

Section 12. Except the debts specified in the tenth and eleventh sections of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof.

No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.

On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"

The Legislature may at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted, in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision herein before specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.

The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability, shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the repayment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever.

No such law shall be submitted to be voted on, with-

in three months after its passage, or at any general election, when any other law, or any bill, or any amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to be voted for or against.

Manner of passing bills, imposing a tax.

Section 13. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Ib.

Section 14. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of every act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust-money, or property, or releases, discharges, or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house, shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations how created.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases wherein the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time, or repealed.

Debts of corporations.

Section 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

"Corporations" defined.

Section 3. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

Charters for banking purposes.

Section 4. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Specie payments.

Section 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

Registry of bills or notes.

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Individual responsibility of stockholders.

Section 7. The stock holders in every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind, contracted after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Insolvency of banks, preference.

Section 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments, and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

Common School, Literature, and United States Deposite Funds.

Section 1. The capital of the Common School Fund; the capital of the Literature Fund; and the capital of the United States Deposite Fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenues of the said Common

School Fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenues of the said Literature Fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States Deposite Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made a part of the capital of the said Common School Fund.

ARTICLE X.

Sheriffs, clerks of counties, register and clerk of N. Y. coroners and district attorneys.

Section 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York, coroners and district attorneys, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years, and as often as vacancies shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff.

Governor may remove.

The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

Officers how chosen or appointed.

Section 2. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town, and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be

created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

Duration of office.

Section 3. When the duration of any office is not provided by this Constitution, it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

Time of election.

Section 4. The time of electing all officers named in this article, shall be prescribed by law.

Vacancies in office, how filled.

Section 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment, longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

Political year.

Section 6. The political year and legislative term, shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall every year assemble on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Removal from office.

Section 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

When office deemed vacant.

Section 8. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, when no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XI.

Militia.

Section 1. The militia of this State shall, at all times hereafter, be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service; but all such inhabitants of this State, of any religious denomination whatever, as from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom, upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Manner of choosing or

Section 2. Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: Captains, subalterns and non-commis-

sioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; brigadier-generals and brigade inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint the staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions. appointing militia officers.

Section 3. The Governor shall nominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all major-generals, and the commissary-general. The adjutant-general and other chiefs of staff departments, and the aids-de-camp of the commander-in-chief, shall be appointed by the Governor, and their commissions shall expire with the time for which the Governor shall have been elected. The Commissary-general shall hold his office for two years. He shall give security for the faithful execution of the duties of his office, in such manner and amount as shall be prescribed by law. Officers to be appointed by Governor and Senate. Commissary General.

Section 4. The Legislature shall, by law, direct the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the Governor. Election of militia officers.

Section 5. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial, pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions subject to removal as before provided. Officers how commissioned.

Section 6. In case the mode of election and appointment of militia officers hereby directed, shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may abolish the same, and provide by law for their appointment and removal, if two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein. Election of militia officers may be abolished.

ARTICLE XII.

Oath of office prescribed.

Section 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

ARTICLE XIII.

Amendments.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly: and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the Legislature so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

Future Conventions, how called.

Section 2. At the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time as the Legislature may by law provide, the question "Shall

there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

Election.

Section 1. The first election of Senators and Members of Assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Term of office of senators and members of assembly.

The Senators and Members of Assembly who may be in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall hold their offices until and including the thirty-first day of December following, and no longer.

First election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, when.

Section 2. The first election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December of that year.

State officers and others to remain in office, till 31st Dec., 1847.

Section 3. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, District Attorneys, Surveyor-General, Canal Commissioners and Inspectors of State Prisons, in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and no longer.

First election of judicial officers, when.

Section 4. The first election of Judges and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and County Judges, shall take place at such time between the first Tuesday of April and the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-

seven, as may be prescribed by law. The said courts shall respectively enter upon their duties, on the first Monday of July, next thereafter; but the term of office of said judges, clerk and justices as declared by this Constitution, shall be deemed to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Jurisdiction of suits.

Section 5. On the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present supreme court and court of chancery, and all suits and proceedings originally commenced and then pending in any court of common pleas, (except in the city and county of New-York,) shall become vested in the supreme court hereby established. Proceedings pending in courts of common pleas and in suits originally commenced in justices' courts, shall be transferred to the county courts provided for in this Constitution, in such manner and form and under such regulations as shall be provided by law. The courts of oyer and terminer hereby established shall, in their respective counties, have jurisdiction, on and after the day last mentioned, of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of oyer and terminer, and also of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present courts of general sessions of the peace, except in the city of New-York, and except in cases of which the courts of sessions hereby established may lawfully take cognizance; and of such indictments and proceedings as the courts of sessions hereby established shall have jurisdiction on and after the day last mentioned.

Chancellor and supreme court.

Section 6. The chancellor and the present supreme court shall, respectively, have power to hear and determine any of such suits and proceedings ready on the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, for hearing or decision, and shall, for their services therein, be entitled to their present rates of compensation, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or until all such suits and proceedings shall be sooner heard and determined.

Masters in chancery may continue to exercise the functions of their offices in the court of chancery, so long as the chancellor shall continue to exercise the functions of his office under the provisions of this Constitution. And the supreme court hereby established, shall also have power to hear and determine such of said suits and proceedings as may be prescribed by law. Masters in chancery.

Section 7. In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of chancellor or justice of the present supreme court, previously to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the Governor may nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a proper person to fill such vacancy. Any judge of the court of appeals or justice of the supreme court, elected under this Constitution, may receive and hold such appointment. Vacancy in office of Chancellor, or Justice of Supreme Court, how filled.

Section 8. The offices of chancellor, justices of the existing supreme court, circuit judge, vice-chancellor, assistant vice-chancellor, judge of the existing county courts of each county, supreme court commissioner, master in chancery, examiner in chancery, and surrogate, (except as herein otherwise provided,) are abolished from and after the first Monday of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven (1847). Offices abolished.

Section 9. The chancellor, the justices of the present supreme court, and the circuit judges are hereby declared to be severally eligible to any office at the first election under this Constitution. Chancellor and Justices of present supreme court eligible.

Section 10. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, (including the register and clerk of the city and county of New-York,) and justices of the peace and coroners, in office when this Constitution shall take effect, shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively elected. Officers to hold until expiration of term.

Section 11. Judicial officers in office when this Constitution shall take effect, may continue to receive such fees and perquisites of office as are now authorized by law, until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, notwithstanding the provisions Judicial officers may receive fees.

of the twentieth section of the sixth article of this Constitution.

Local courts to remain until, &c.

Section 12. All local courts established in any city or village, including the superior court, common pleas, sessions and surrogate's courts of the city and county of New-York, shall remain until otherwise directed by the Legislature, with their present powers and jurisdiction; and the judges of such courts and any clerks thereof in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms of office, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

Constitution goes into operation.

Section 13. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Done, in Convention, at the Capital in the City of Albany, the ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-first.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN TRACY, *President*,
and Delegate from the County of Chenango.

JAMES F. STARBUCK,
H. W. STRONG,
FR. SEGER,
} *Secretaries.*

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Legislature in 1853, referred to the Legislature of 1854, agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house of that Legislature, submitted to the people, and approved and ratified at an election held on the 14th day of February, 1854.]

Substitute for Section Three of Article Seven, the following:

After paying the said expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the canals, as a sinking fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within eighteen years, of any loan made under this section; and if the said sinking fund shall not be sufficient to redeem any part of the principal at the stipulated times of payment, or to pay any part of the interest of such loans as stipulated, the means to satisfy any such deficiency shall be procured on the credit of the said sinking fund. After complying with the foregoing provisions, there shall be paid annually out of said revenues, into the treasury of the state, two hundred thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses of government. The remainder shall, in each fiscal year, be applied to meet appropriations for the enlargement and completion of the canals mentioned in this section, until the said canals shall be completed. In each fiscal year thereafter the remainder shall be dis-

posed of in such manner as the Legislature may direct; but shall at no time be anticipated or pledged for more than one year in advance. The Legislature shall annually, during the next four years, appropriate to the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca canals, and to the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals, and for the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain canal, whenever from dilapidation or decay it shall be necessary to rebuild them, a sum not exceeding two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The remainder of the revenues of the canals, for the current fiscal year in which such appropriation is made, shall be applied to meet such appropriation; and if the same shall be deemed insufficient, the Legislature shall, at the same session, provide for the deficiency by loan. The Legislature shall also borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, to refund to the holders of the canal revenue certificates issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the treasury thereon; but no interest, to accrue after July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be paid on such certificates. The provisions of section twelve of this article, requiring every law for borrowing money to be submitted to the people, shall not apply to the loans authorized by this section. No part of the revenues of the canals, or of the funds borrowed under this section, shall be paid or applied upon or in consequence of any alleged contract made under chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, except to pay for work done or materials furnished prior to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two The rates of toll on persons and property transported on the canals shall not be reduced below those for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two except

by the canal board with the concurrence of the Legislature. All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

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MANUAL

OF

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,

BY

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SECTION I.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of Administration and those who acted with the majority in the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority: and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power."

So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses,

which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities.—2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 *Hats.*, 149.

SECTION II.

LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.—*Constitution of the United States, Article* 1, *Section* 1.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.—*Const. U. S., Art.* 1, *Sec.* 6.

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States.—Art. I., Sec. 4, 7, 8, 9.—Art. II., Sec. 1, 2.—Art. III., Sec. 3.—Art. IV., Sec. 1, 3, 5.—And all the Amendments.

SECTION III.

PRIVILEGED.

The privileges of the members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the point of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st, That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for any thing said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d, Neither a member himself, his wife,* or his servants, [*familiares sui,*] for any matter

* Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 10.

of their own, may be* arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit; 3d, Nor be detained under execution, though levied before the time of privilege; 4th, Nor impleaded, cited or subpœnaed in any court; 5th, Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th, Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th, Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time, covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite;" and that "the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast; and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated law."—1 *Blackstone*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege, that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House."—Const. U. S. Art. I., Sec. 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," Const. U. S., Art. II., Sec. 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground:—1. The act of arrest is void, *ab initio*, 2 Stra. 989.—2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion. 1 Bl. 166. 2 Stra. 990; or by Habeas Corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 Stra. 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. —Orders of the House of Com. 1550, Feb. 20.—3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass, for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest.—4. The court before which the process is returnable, is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will of course be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.

* Elsynge, 217—1 Hats. 31—1 Grey's Deb. 133.

While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, *eundo, morando et redeundo*, the House of Commons themselves, decided that "a convenient time was to be understood."—1580—1 *Hats.* 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it.—2 *Stra.* 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place.

When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 47,700 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do in his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does in his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In Dec. 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the names of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted, a challenge given to a member of their House, to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceedings were had. The Editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of Feb. 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory to the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defence; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every Court does the same; that if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumult render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and delibera-

tion; and that we must therefore have a power to punish those disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and Courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their Constitutions have expressly denied them; that the Courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws, adopted in each State by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from questions elsewhere for what is said in the House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law: that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, *e. g.* for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumults in their presence, &c.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist: and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to the smallest disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen as well as of the member; as, should one house, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offence. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offence is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only ex re nata, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make, and at the same time apply, the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizens as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizens, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made, a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every intent a member, except that he can not vote until he is sworn.—*Memor.* 107, 108.—*D'Ewes*, 642, *col.*

2; 653, *col.* 1.—*Pet. Miscel. Parl.* 119—*Lex. Parl. c.* 23—2 *Hats.* 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record.—*Lex. Parl.* 23, 4—*Inst.* 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned, or sent for in custody of the sergeant.—1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House.—3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 6—*S. P. protest of Commons to James* I. 1621—2 *Rapin, No.* 54, *p.* 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a Parliamentary course, 1 *Rush*, 663.—For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty.—*Com. p.*

If an offence be committed by a member in the House of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course.—*Lex. Parl.* 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the House itself.—2 *Nalson*, 450—2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offences of this kind have been severely punished, by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, &c.—*Scob.* 72—*Lex. Parl. c.* 22.

It is a breach of order, for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order.—2 *Hats.* 175, 176—5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance; yet in Parliament, a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact, and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege. Otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretences of treason, &c.,

to take any man from his service in the House; and so as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth.—*Decision of the Commons on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*, 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted of felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction. For it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime.—23 *El.* 1580—*D'Ewes* 283, *col.* 1—*Lex. Parl.* 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper.—2 *Hats.* 259. Of which see many examples—2 *Hats.* 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest.—1 *Blackst.* 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsell, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the Legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the Legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual Parliamentary manner.—2 *Hats.* 252—4 *Inst.* 15—*Seld. Jud.* 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House, his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses, his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege.—2 *Nalson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of the King, on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members.—2 *Hats.* 251, 6.

SECTION IV.

ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 4.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 5.

SECTION V.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exeed one for every thirty thousand; but each State shall have at least one Representative.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 2.

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution, in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows:

STATES.	1787 (*a*)	1790 (*b*)	1800 (*c*)	1810 (*d*)	1820 (*e*)	1830 (*f*)
Maine, (*g*)	0	0	0	0	7	8
New-Hampshire,	3	4	5	6	6	5
Massachusetts,	8	14	17	20	13	12
Rhode-Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6
Vermont,	0	2	4	6	5	5
New-York,	6	10	17	27	34	40
New-Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	28
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland,	6	8	9	9	9	8
Virginia,	10	19	22	28	22	21
North-Carolina,	5	10	12	13	13	13
South-Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9
Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	9
Kentucky,	0	2	6	10	12	13
Tennessee, (*h*)	0	0	3	6	9	13
Ohio, (*j*)	0	0	0	6	14	19
Louisiana, (*k*)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Indiana, (*l*)	0	0	0	0	3	7
Mississippi, (*m*)	0	0	0	0	1	2
Illinois, (*n*)	0	0	0	0	1	3
Alabama, (*o*)	0	0	0	0	3	5
Missouri, (*p*)	0	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan, (*q*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas (*r*)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*a*) As per Constitution.
(*b*) As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000, first census.
(*c*) As per act of January, 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000, second census.
(*d*) As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000, third census.
(*e*) As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000, fourth census.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, *Sec.* 2.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance in office.—*Const. U S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 6.

SECTION VI.

QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may decide.—*Const. U. S., Art.* 1., *Sec.* 5.

In general, the chair is not to be taken until a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken, and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

(*f*) As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700, fifth census.
(*g*) Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed a part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.
(*h*) Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with one Representative.

(*j*)	"	"	April 30, 1802,	"
(*k*)	"	"	April 8, 1812,	"
(*l*)	"	"	December 11, 1816,	"
(*m*)	"	"	December 10, 1817,	"
(*n*)	"	"	December 3, 1818,	"
(*o*)	"	"	December 14, 1819,	"
(*p*)	"	"	March 2, 1821,	"
(*q*)	"	"	January 26, 1837,	"
(*r*)	"	"	January 15, 1837,	"

The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.—*Rules of the Senate*, 1.

SECTION VII.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard.—*Ord. H. of C.* 92.

They rise, that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence; but in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time.—2 *Hats.* 72.

SECTION VIII.

ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made, as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.—*Rule* 8.

SECTION IX.

SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.—*Const. U. S.*, *Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro-tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—*Const. U. S.*, *Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.—*Const. U. S.*, *Art.* I., *Sec.* 2.

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question, the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objections, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk.—2 *Hats.* 168. As are also questions of adjournment.—6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for 14 days.—1 *Chand.* 331, 335.

In the Senate, a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.—*Vide Rule* 23.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro-tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are, 1 *H.* 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.* Sir John Tyrrell, in 1656, Jan. 27—1658, Mar. 9—1659, Jan. 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, Feb. 18.
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

} Not merely pro-tempore, 1 *Chand.* 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen—31 *H.* VI.—3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances.—2 *Hats.* 161.—4 *Inst.*—8 *Lex. Parl.* 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro-tempore appointed.—*Grey*, 186—5 *Grey*, 134—*Vide Rule Sen.* 23.

SECTION X.

ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—*Const. U. S., Art.* II., *Sec.* 3.

A joint address from both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the

two Speakers only. An Address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker—9 *Grey*, 473, 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301, or by such particular members as are of the Privy Council.—2 *Hats.* 276.

SECTION XI.

COMMITTEES.*

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House.—4 *Inst.* 11, 12—*Scob.* 7—1 *Grey*, 112.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise.—*D' Ewes*, 630, *col.* 1—4 *Parl. Hist.* 440—2 *Hats.* 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House.—*Rushw. part* 3, *vol.* 2, 74—3 *Grey*, 401—*Scob.* 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House.—9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member proved to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him.—9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House.—2 *Nals.* 319. *Vide Rules H. R.* 102.

It appears, that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally, in the following instances.—7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338—1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not.—6 *Grey*, 129—7 *Grey*, 123, 229, 321.

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* Mode of appointing committees.—*Vide Senate Rules*, 33, 34. *Rules H. R.* 7.

SECTION XII.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole House—6 *Grey*, 311, where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills—*Scob.* 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole—3 *Hats.* 127. *Vide Rules H. R.* 123, 124. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases—*Scob.* 49. *Vide Rules H. R.* 125. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question.—*Scob.* 36—3 *Grey*, 301—*Vide Rules H. R.* 118. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take under consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair, and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table.—*Scob.* 36. *Vide Rules H. R.* 118. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question rises; the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot.—2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers, on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only

expedient to suppress disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done.—3 *Grey*, 139.

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee.—3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon, a question is put on their having leave, and on the time when the House will again resolve itself into a committee.—*Scob.* 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House, which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report: but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or, "On Monday," &c.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, &c.—*Scob.* 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House.—*Scob.* 39.

SECTION XIII.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation.—*Resolution of House of Com-*

mons, 1 *Carl.* 1, 1625—*Rush. Lex. Parl.* 115—1 *Grey*, 16, 22, 92—8 *Grey*, 21, 28, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be introduced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 *Hats.* 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank.—3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question, answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved, or put, or debated, while they are there.—2 *Hats.* 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters.—2 *Hats.* 106, 107—8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals.—3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House, is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it.—7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody.—3 *Hats.* 52.

A member in his place gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar.—*Jour. H. of C.*, *Jan.* 22, 1744, 5.

Either house may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the Peers are sitting as a court of Criminal Judicature, they may order attendance; unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There it is to be a request.—3 *Hats.* 17—9 *Grey*, 306, 406—10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills; and on such points of law only as the House shall direct.—19 *Grey*, 61.

SECTION XIV.

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up, but is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject.—*Hakew*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having a priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committee, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.
2. After twelve o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn, or on special order, are entitled to be resumed, and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being despatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

[The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time, and if not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on the third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they are reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]—*Vide Rules H. R.*, 19 *to* 27, *inclusive.*

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up; we do one thing at a time, follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business, gradatim, as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time, when no question is before the House. Such are, original motions, and reports on bills. Such are, bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So, messages from the other House, respecting amendments to bills, are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SECTION XV.

ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings: punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—*Const.* 1, 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," *per Speaker Onslow*, 2 *Hats.* 144; but what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament: *by Prynne*, 1 *Grey*, 52.

SECTION XVI.

ORDERS RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table, or out of his custody.—2 *Hats.* 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having, at a committee of the whole, amended a mistake in a bill, without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded.—1 *Chand.* 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved, that a protestatic should be made and subscribed by the members, "before Almighty God and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other, to my knowledge, have taken away, or do at this present, conceal a bill entitled," &c.—5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into it.—*Town. col.* 209.

SECTION XVII.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place.—*Scob.* 6—3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice, who it is that speaks.—*Scob.* 6—*D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1—2 *Hats.* 77—4 *Grey*, 66—8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed, may be indulged to speak sitting.—3 *Hats.* 75, 77—1 *Grey*, 195.

In Senate, every member when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place; and when he has finished, shall sit down.—*Rule* 3.

When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.—*Rule H. R.* 28.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put; but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him.—4 *Grey*, 390—5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down, and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision; in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?"—2 *Hats.* 76—*Scob.* 7—*D'Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: *When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases*, the member who shall first rise and address the chair, shall speak first.—*Rule* 5.

No man can speak more than once to the same bill, on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading.—*Co.* 12, 116—*Hakew.* 148—*Scob.* 58—2 *Hats.* 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time.—*Smyth Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3—*Arcan. Parl.* 17.

The corresponding rule of the Senate is in these words:—No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.—*Rule* 4.

No member shall speak more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.—*Rule H. R.* 32.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 357, 416. Or merely to explain himself, 3 *Hats.* 73, in some material part of his speech, *ib.* 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not travelling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew.* 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed keeping within that line, and falling into the matter itself.—*Mem. Hakew.* 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard.—*Town. col.* 205—*Hale. Parl.* 133—*Mem. in Hakew.* 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact.—3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously.—*Scob.* 31, 33—2 *Hats.* 166, 168—*Hale. Parl.* 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House, no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it.—2 *Hats.* 169, 170—*Rushw. p.* 3, *v.* 1, *fol.* 42. But while a proposition is under consideration, it is still in fieri, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House.—9 *Grey*, 308.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name; but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c.—*Mem*

in Hakew.—3 *Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3; not to digress from the matter to fall upon the person.—*Scob.* 31—*Hale. Parl.* 133—2 *Hats.* 166, by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3. The consequence of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose or advocate it, is a personality, and against order. Qui digreditur a materia ad personam, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress.—*Ord. Com.* 1604, *Apr.* 19.

When a member shall be called to order by the President, or a Senator, he shall sit down; and every question out of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate, and the President may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.—*Rule* 6.

While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, while a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling, or ballots are counting.—*Rule H. R.* 34.

No one is to disturb another in his speech, by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey*, 332—*Scob.* 8—*D'Ewes*, 332, *col.* 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town. col.* 205—*Mem. in Hakew.* 31; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member; nor to go across the House, *Scob.* 6; or to walk up and down it; or to take books or paper from the table, or write there.—2 *Hats.* 177.

Nevertheless, if a member finds it is not the intention of the House to hear him, and that, by conversation or any other noise, they endeavor to drown his voice, it is the most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says any thing worth their hearing.—2 *Hats.* 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offence committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict.—2 *Hats.* 166, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.* 82—3 *Grey*, 8, 128—4 *Grey*, 328—5 *Grey*, 38—26 *Grey*, 204—10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places, not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293—5 *Grey*, 289; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and to report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint, if they refuse, or until they do.—9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech.—5 *Grey*, 356—6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes. But if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken.—2 *Hats.* 199—4 *Grey*, 170—6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes, which must happen, if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly, they might be taken down any time the same day.—2 *Hats.* 196—*Mem. in Hakew.* 71—3 *Grey*, 48—9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee, must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion.—6 *Grey*, 46.

The rule of the Senate says, If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge.—*Rule* 7.

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order.—*Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, *c.* 3—2 *Hats.* 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to misunderstanding between the two Houses. —8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment; because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore, it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed, which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder.—3 *Hats.* 51.

No member may be present when a bill, or any business concerning himself, is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws.—2 *Hats.* 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order, or matter arising in debate, there the matter must be stated, that is, the question must be moved, himself heard, and then to withdraw.—2 *Hats.* 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principles of the social compact, which denies to

any man to be a judge in his own case, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.—2 *Hats.* 119, 121—6 *Grey*, 368.

No man is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to the other with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in; or removing, until he be sit down in his place.—*Scob.* 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents.—2 *Hats.* 118.

In the Senate of the United States, every question of order is to be decided by the President, without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.—*Rule* 6.

If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed: if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.—*Rule H. R.* 29.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House.—3 *Grey*, 319.

SECTION XVIII.

ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose.—*Mod. ten. Parl.* 23.

By the rule of the Senate, on motion made and seconded, to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the door shall remain shut.—*Rule* 18.

No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatever within the doors of the Senate chamber, to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.—*Rule* 19.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on any thing is, where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any member has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay

can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present.—2 *Hats.* 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.* 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on any particular day, there a question is to be put when it is called for, Whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full—(*which in Senate is at noon*).

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day.—3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption from further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution, that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House.—3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order, may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a Habeas Corpus.—*Raym.* 120—*Jacobs, L. D., by Ruffhead—Parliament*, 1 *Lev.* 165, *Pritchard's case.*

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rule of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases, legislative, executive, or judiciary, submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary towards their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals, having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore perhaps improperly placed among the records of the House.

SECTION XIX.

PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer.—1 *Grey*, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.* 87—*L. Parl. c.* 22—9 *Grey*, 362, unless they are attending, 1 *Grey*, 401, or unable to sign, and averred by a member, 3 *Grey*, 418. But

a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question, (March 14, 1800,) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned.—6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand, 10 *Grey*, 57.

Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the President or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.—*Rule* 24.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented, nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.—*Rule H. R.* 55.

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, Whether it shall be received? But a cry from the house of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question; it is then to be read at the table, and disposed of.

SECTION XX.

MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debate, until it is seconded.—*Scob.* 21.

The Senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.—*Rule* 9.

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information.—2 *Hats.* 82.

The Rule of the Senate is, When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President, before the same shall be debated.—*Rule* 10.

When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the clerk before debated.—*Rules H. R.* 38.

Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.—*Rules H. R.* 39.

It might be asked, whether a motion for adjournment, or for the orders of the day, can be made by one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he depart from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House, against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SECTION XXI.

RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands it is by an "order." But facts, principles, their own opinions, and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair. But on appeal to the Senate, (i. e. a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule 16,) the decision was overruled.—*Journ. Sen. June* 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SECTION XXII.

BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.—*Rule* 26.

Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for; such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.—*Rule H. R.* 108.

SECTION XXIII.

BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.—*Rule* 25.

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed on the committee, and one or more in addition.—*Hakew.* 132—*Scob.* 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation; or the Speaker may refuse it.—*Scob.* 31—1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

SECTION XXIV.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a second time? Then sitting down, to give an opening for objections; if none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, Whether it shall be read a second time?—*Hakew.* 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended at the first reading.—6 *Grey*, 286; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done and rejected.—*D'Ewes*, 335, *col.* 1.—3 *Hats.* 198. (*Vide Rules H. R.* 109.)

SECTION XXV.

BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day.—*Hakew.* 143. It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker rising, states to the House the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, and that the question will be, Whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other

House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? And before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it.—*Hakew.* 143, 146.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill, that this is the second time of reading it, that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole, and the question will be, Whether it shall be read a third time? or, that it may be referred to a special committee.—*Vide Rule* 27.

SECTION XXVI.

BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If, on motion and question, it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to a committee of the whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exception to some particulars in the bill, are to be of the committee. But none who speak directly against the body of the bill. For he that would totally destroy, would not amend it.—*Hakew.* 146—*Town. col.* 208—*D'Ewes,* 634, *col.* 2—*Scob.* 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey,* 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it—6 *Grey,* 373. It is therefore a constant rule, "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 6, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself.—*Scob.* 48.

No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.—*Rule* 27.

The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.—*Rules H. R.* 110.

In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then by one

ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature, may, on motion, be referred to such committee.—*Rule* 34.

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee. —*Town. col.* 138. But it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases, the House has ordered the committee to withdraw immediately into the committee-chamber, and act on, and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob.* 48, (*Vide Rules H. R.* 102.)

A committee meets when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them.—6 *Grey*, 370. But they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent, nothing being the report of the committee, but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's method of passing bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and must sit below them.—*Elsynge*, 12—*Scob.* 49.

The committee have full power over the bill, or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject.—8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them, or be referred to them. In every case, the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob.* 49, pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended, or unamended, and no final question on the whole.—3 *Hats.* 276. But if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately This is re

served to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered, or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part.—2 *Hats.* 90. In numerous assemblies, this restraint is, doubtless, important.

But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in Parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble, till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble.—*Scob.* 50—7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head, the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800. A resolution which had no preamble, having been already amended by the House, so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which, having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with. But the preamble was received; because we are in fact through the body of the resolution we have amended, that as far as amendments have been offered, and indeed till little of the original is left, it is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolu-

tion, is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forwards for the purpose of amendments, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

When a committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be.—2 *Hats.* 289, 292—*Scob.* 53—2 *Hats.* 290—8 *Scob.* 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves.—1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words that are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.* 50; and where, by reference to the page, line and word of the bill.—*Scob.* 50.

SECTION XXVII.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House, that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he, or any other may move that it may be now received. But the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations, and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk, without the coherence: whereupon the papers lie upon the table, till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report.—*Scob.* 52—*Hakew.* 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power.—*Scob.* 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them.—4 *Grey*, 361.

SECTION XXVIII.

BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted. But in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.—*Hakew.* 151. If a report be committed before agreed to in the House, what has passed in the committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed.—3 *Hats.* 131, *note.*

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the recommitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill.—3 *Hats.* 131; or so much of a paper to one, and so much to another committee.

SECTION XXIX.

BILL, REPORT TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper, originating with a committee, is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim.*—5 *Grey*, 366—6 *Grey*, 368—8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360—1 *Tarbuck's deb.* 125—3 *Hats.* 348—no question needs be put on the whole report.—5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question: and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment.—*Elsynge's Mem.* 23. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported with-

out amendments; putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether the bill shall be read the third time?

SECTION XXX.

QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on the motion and question, the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, and in Parliament, are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

The 28th rule of the Senate says, "All the bills, on a second reading, shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in a committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered;" that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee. And when the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the Vice-President, or President pro-tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, during the time the Senate shall remain in committee of the whole; and the chairman so called, shall, during such time, have the power of a President pro-tempore.

The proceedings of the Senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed, without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports, "that the House, acting as in committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment: which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read the third time?

After progress in amending a bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands in *statu quo*.

How far does this 28th rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House, are the following: 1. In a committee, every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any

matter to another committee. 4. In a committee, no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion, is to move that the committee rise: and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can discharge them and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order, in the House or in the gallery.—9 *Grey*, 113; it can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish.

The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves; and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus, 3d. It is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4th. It admits the previous question; if it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as the committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House; for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 20th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5th. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6th. It takes a question by Yea and Nay as the House does. 7th. It receives messages from the President. and the other House. 8th. In the midst of a debate, it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SECTION XXXI.

BILLS, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question, it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question, Whether it shall be read a third time? if it came from the other House. Or, if originating with themselves, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put a question. The clerk stands while he reads.

But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed. An irregular and dangerous practice; because, in this way, the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House; as the act of the Senate has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the secre-

tary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors, which can never again be corrected.*

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed, to make their first attack. All attempts at other periods, are with disjointed efforts; because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill, ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves, and to hear what can be said for it; knowing that, after all, they have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this, that is to say, on the question, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and lastly, Whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest; because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents; and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, Whether it shall pass?

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be endorsed on the back, and not within the bill.—*Hakew.* 250.

SECTION XXXII.

READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House, or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the

* This difficulty has since been obviated by the following Rule of the Senate: "The final question, upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment, or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment, or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put."

table, before he can be compelled to vote on them. But it is a great, though common error, to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts or papers, on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce, evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information, and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects. But if object ed to, a question must be put.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read; on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—2 *Hats.* 117, 118.

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time; and therefore is not refused, but where that is intended. —2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative.—*Feb.* 28, 1793.

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late, only the titles; unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it.—2 *Hats.* 117.

SECTION XXXIII.

PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order

they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.—*Rule* 11.

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.—*Rules H. R.* 41.

It is no possession of a bill, unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl.* 274—*Elsynge Mem.* 85—*Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule, that the question first moved and seconded, shall be first put.—*Scob.* 21, 22—2 *Hats.* 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others; for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take the place of all other questions, except for adjournment. That is to say, the question which is the subject of an order, is made a privileged one *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the orders of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House, for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question—"Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read, and proceeded on in the course in which they stand.—2 *Hats.* 83. For priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these, there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of question, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question: 2. To postpone indefinitely: 3.

To adjourn to a definite day: 4. To lie on the table: 5. To commit: 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved, which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing, for that time, the motion and its discussion.—3 *Hats.* 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely.—3 *Hats.* 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit sine die is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such a day within the session as will answer the views of the House.—2 *Hats.* 81. And those who have spoken before, may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed.—2 *Hats.* 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used, by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice, comparatively, with that of Parliament, stands thus:

For the Parliamentary,	The Senate uses,
Postm't. indefinitely,	—Postm't. to a day beyond the session.
Adjournment,	—Postm't. to a day within the session.
Lying on the table,	{ Postponement indefinite. { Lying on the table.

In their 11th Rule, therefore, which declares, that while a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its Parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved, first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

1. Prev. Qu. and Postpone, Commit, Amend
2. Postpone and Prev. Qu., Commit, Amend
3. Commit and Prev. Qu., Postpone, Amend
4. Amend. and Prev. Qu., Postpone, Commit

In the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, and the 1st member of the 4th class, the rule "first moved, first put," takes place.

In the 1st class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar. For it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it. For if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit. And if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question, will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended, shall be examined hereafter.

2d class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment. But if decided negatively, that it shall not be postponed, the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The 3d class is subject to the same observations as the 2d.

The 4th class—Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed: and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because in truth it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express—"On a motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put."—*Scob.* 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both were moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original pri mary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main ques tion, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting the previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment or amendment.—2 *Hats.* 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question; 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the 8th rule of the Senate says, that when a main question is be

fore the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question; which is the Parliamentary doctrine; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received: 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed: 3. The same result may be had more simply, by voting against the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question? Answer: The previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the 9th Rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?" *i. e.* at this instant. And as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion. That is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instruction to inquire," &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted. But it would not be admitted in another degree; to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere; and usage has drawn it after an amendment to the amendment. The same result may be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.—*Rule* 35.

*In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the 13th Rule of the Senate,** contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time.—5 *Grey*, 179—2 *Hats.* 8, 83—3 *Hats.* 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question; but as alternate or successive originals. In all cases of time or number we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, *term* of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case. Then the question must begin *a maximo.* Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case, where the question must begin *a minimo.* The object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet if we should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority.—3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question."—1 *Grey*, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is, when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question, before a vote is taken on striking out, or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions, which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question, must be decided before that question.—2 *Hats.* 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of.—2 *Hats.* 88.

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* In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.—*Rule* 13.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one.—2 *Hats.* 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being, that a motion made and seconded is in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and consequently may be asked and put to the question.

SECTION XXXIV.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak any thing further to it, either to add or alter.—*Memor. in Hakew.* 28—4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.—*Rule* 9.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604.—2 *Hats.* 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114—3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form: "Shall the main question be put?" A determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only. Formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over; 4 *Grey*, 43; but now for that day and no longer.—2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is, when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations, which

might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed, and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases: but in these, it is an embarrassing procedure: its uses would be as well answered by other more simple Parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded?—2 *Hatsell*, 88, says, If the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair, (by which he means, stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the Chair.

In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put; with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous questions, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But as the rule is, that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by

moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendment, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti;* to wit, Which is the most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put amended? or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SECTION XXXV.

AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment.—*Scob.* 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House; but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress, as if it were against order. For, were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves.—2 *Hats.* 79; 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted, by way of amendment on the words "Be it enacted," &c.—1 *Grey,* 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved as an amendment to this amendment to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill.—2 *Hats.* 80, 9. The Parliamentary question is always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill?

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can, by amendments, before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If, on the question, it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards; because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend, by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out; next those to be inserted; and lastly the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—2 *Hats.* 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same word and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible; because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived. For as putting the whole

motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B. In which case, those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition. For then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does any thing forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone, until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the Constitution. The words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a

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* In a case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance, doubtingly, the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way; and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought, that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion has been to amend, by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it; the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So, if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House, with blanks. These may be filled up by the other, by way of amendments, returned to the first, as such, and passed.—3 *Hats.* 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SECTION XXXVI.

DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not? where it is complicated? into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as on the question, Dec. 2, 1640, making void

the election of the Knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each Knight.—2 *Hats.* 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question they may be divided and put one by one.—9 *Grey* 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment.—2 *Hats.* 79, 5.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided; but on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this, it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section, and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistence. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire, that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, with an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso, that the bill should not extend, 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant, conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words, "conforming

himself," &c. It was objected, that the words "any alien merchant" could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions, must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule, that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half the question, both affirmative and negative, still remains to be put.—See *Executive Journ.*, *June* 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SECTION XXXVII.

CO-EXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked, Whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? So that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew. The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House; and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way: so, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.* the previous question, postponement or commitment,) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House; the rule being,

that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received, except it be a privileged one.

SECTION XXXVIII.

EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes of course to its next reading.—*Hakew.* 141; *Scob.* 42, and a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question.—4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.* 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leave no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other.—4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House, to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does this result from this vote of disagreement; or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are, 1st. To agree: 2d. Disagree: 3d. Recede: 4th. Insist: 5th. Adhere.

1st. To agree.
2d. To disagree.

} Either of these concludes the other necessarily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed; *e. g.* if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

3d. To recede. } You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently, the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SECTION XXXIX.

THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before the question, may rise and speak before the negative be put. Because it is no full question till the negative part be put.—*Scob.* 23—*Hats.* 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House, where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.—*Scob.* 22—2 *Hats.* 87—5 *Grey*, 129—9 *Grey*, 301.

SECTION XL.

BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full.—*Hakew.* 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed. Because this would be to pass on two readings on the same day. At the third reading, the

clerk reads the bill, and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be, Whether it shall pass? Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage.—*Hakew.* 136, 137, 153—*Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill, verbatim; only instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted, &c.," he states that "the preamble cites so and so; the first section enacts that, &c., the second section enacts," &c.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with, the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk; and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading, is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. —*Hakew.* 156; thus, 27 *El.* 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second; but is declared not usual.—*D'Ewes*, 127, *col.* 2, 414, *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill, and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times.—*Elsynge's Memorials*, 59—6 *Grey*, 335—1 *Blacks.* 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.* 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave.—10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House.—*Town. col.* 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great, and almost invincible reluctance, that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasions erasures or interlineations. Sometimes the proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased.—9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks: for if filled up

before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading, the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to, at this time, than on any of the former readings.—*Hakew.* 153.

The debate on the question, Whether it should be read a third time? has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage, is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage; by saying, "Gentlemen, all who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye," and after the answer of ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion say no."—*Hakew.* 154.

After the bill has passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point.—*Hakew.* 159.

SECTION XLI.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the Judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if, before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion is made, (for it is too late after that,) any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House.—*Scob.* 24—2 *Hats.* 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth, and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preserva-

tion of the orders of the House, shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter, or alteration, or proceeding, contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications.—2 *Rush. p.* 3, *fol.* 62—*Socb.* 43, 52—*Co.* 12, 116—*D'Ewes*, 105, *col.* 1—*Mem. in Hakew.* 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition that it be received,*	Ayes.	
Read,		
Lie on the table,	Noes.	
Rejected after refusal to lie on the table,		
Referred to a committee, or farther proceeding,	Ayes.	
Bill, that it be brought in,	Ayes.	
Read 1st or 2d time,		
Engrossed, or read 3d time,		
Proceeding on every other stage,		
Committed,		
To a committee of the whole,	Noes.	
To a select committee,	Ayes.	
Report of a bill to lie on the table,	Noes.	
Be *now* read,	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months hence,	50 P. J. 251.	
Amendments be read a 2d time,	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read 2d time,	Ayes.	334
For receiving a clause,		
With amendments be engrossed,		
That a bill be now read a third time,	Noes.	398
Receive a rider,	Ayes.	260
Pass,		159
Be printed,		
Committees. That A. take the chair,	Noes.	
To agree to a whole or any part of the report,		
That the House do *now* resolve into a committee,		291
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee,		
That he issue warrant for a new visit,		
Member. That none be absent without leave,		

* Notes. 9 Grey, 365.

Witness. That he be further examined,	Ayes. 344
Previous questions,	Noes.
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum,	Ayes.
Amendments. That words stand part of,	
Lords. That their amendment be read a 2d time,	Ayes.
Messengers be received,	Ayes.
Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock,	
If after 2 o'clock,	Noes.
Adjournment till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock,	Ayes.
If after 4 o'clock,	Noes.
Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution,)	Ayes.
Over the 30th January,	Noes.
For sitting day on Sunday, or any other day, not being a sitting day,	Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative, and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House, and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth, as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made.—2 *Hats.* 145. Note.

But in both houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise and are counted, standing in their places, by the President or Speaker. They then sit, and the noes rise, and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill, disapproved by the President, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

By the 16th and 17th rules of the Senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

When it is proposed to take a vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states, that "The question is whether, *e. g.* the bill shall pass? That it is proposed, that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states, that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President, and notes affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

In the House of Commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other.—*Scob.* 24. As it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put.—2 *Hats.* 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative, as well as the affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari. possu.* It is true, also, when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put. But if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments by which the debate may be opened again, and the question greatly deferred. And, as some who have answered aye, may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then the member entering may by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of the question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 26.—2 *Hats.* 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order, during the division, the Speaker is to decide, peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House, if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours.—2 *Hats.* 143.

The voice of the majority decides. For the *lex majoris partis,*

is the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided.—*Hakew.* 93. But if the House be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante:*" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority.—*Towns. col.* 134.

But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides, when the House is divided.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 2.

When, from counting the House, on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day.—2 *Hats.* 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member, having said Yea, may afterwards sit and change his opinion? A precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion.—*Mem. in Hakew.* 27.

SECTION XLII.

TITLE.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and it is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SECTION XLIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof: but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.—*Rule* 20.

1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading, being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider the question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amend-

ment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading. That is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment, except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So also may it be recommitted.

The rule permitting the reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it has passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration: as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled, unless a sense that a right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding."*

In Parliament, a question once carried, cannot be questioned again at the same session; but must stand as the judgment of the House.—*Towns. col.* 67—*Mem. in Hakew.* 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session.—*Hakew.* 158—6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same questions in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.* report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion.—*Towns. col.* 26—2 *Hats.* 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill begun in one House, sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back.—*Ib.* 92—3 *Hats.* 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title.—*Hakew.* 97, 98.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if any thing has been omitted or ill-expressed, 3 *Hats.* 278; or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a

* This defect is remedied by Rule 20, cited above, which has been adopted since the original edition of this work was published.

clerk in engrossing a bill of reply.—2 *Hats.* 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin *de novo*.—2 *Hats.* 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way.—6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether.—2 *Hats.* 92, 98. Thus, when the address on the preliminaries of peace, 1782, had been lost by a majority of one; on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again, and carried; as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form.—2 *Hats.* 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed, to continue an act of the same session; or to enlarge the time limited for its execution.—2 *Hats* 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SECTION XLIV.

BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

All bills passed in Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal.—*Rule* 33.

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table.—2 *Hats.* 97.

When bills passed in one House, and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, as usual, either by message, or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated.—3 *Hats.* 48.

SECTION XLV.

AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.* the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments The regu-

lar progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either, renders it necessary for the other side to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall.—10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would be endless.—3 *Hats.* 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then, [1679] newly introduced into Parliamentary usage, by the Lords.—7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications, which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance.—10 *Grey*, 146. But it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary Parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before adherence.—10 *Grey*, 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment. For here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement.—*Elsynge*, 23, 27—9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from or insist on, its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by engrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. —9 *Grey*, 353—10 *Grey*, 240. In Senate, March, 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords' proposed amendments became, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money

bills, but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments, and urged, that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irredeemable in any other way.—3 *Hats.* 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused and the bill was lost.—1 *Chand.* 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.* 311. So the Commons resolve that it is unparliamentary to strike out at a conference any thing in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both houses.—6 *Grey*, 274—1 *Chand.* 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House, takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House, is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment; that being only in the second and not the third degree. For as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit; an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so when on a bill from the originating House, the other at its 2d reading, makes an amendment; on the 3d reading, this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

SECTION XLVI.

CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers.—*Hats.* 71.—1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered.—3 *Grey*, 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver in like manner, written answers to those reasons.—3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them.—3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss *viva voce*, and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a Parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals.—6 *Grey*, 220—3 *Hats.* 280. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 1.) This report cannot be amended or altered as that of a committee may be.—*Jour. Senate, May* 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.—3 *Hats.* 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding. For, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade."—3 *Hats.* 226. So the Commons say "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate."—10 *Grey*, 147. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more Parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats.* 269; and we do in fact see instances of conference, or free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing. —3 *Hats.* 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349, of insisting, *ib.* 280, 299, 299, 319, 322, 355, of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300, and even of a second or final adherence.—3 *Hats.* 270. And in all cases of

conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber.—2 *Hats.* 271, 317, 323, 354.—10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference.—3 *Hats.* 270—9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked.—1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to.—*Ord. H. Com.* 89—1 *Grey*, 425—7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offence or default of a member of the other House—6 *Grey*, 181—1 *Chand.* 304; or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses, 8 *Grey*, 302, or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation.—10 *Grey*, 171; or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon.—10 *Grey*, 148. So, when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference.—3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly, an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference.—7 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387—7 *Grey*, 80—8 *Grey*, 210, 255—1 *Tarbuck's Deb.* 278—10 *Grey*, 293—1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice.—8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked, after the first reading of a bill.—1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SECTION XLVII.

MESSAGES.

Messages between the House are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting.—3 *Hats.* 15. They are received during a debate, without adjourning the debate.—3 *Hats.* 22.

In Senate messengers are introduced in any state of business, except—1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are calling. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected.—*Rule* 46.

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in a committee, when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into a committee, without a question or interruption.—4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the Members, but by the Speaker, for the House.—*Grey*, 253, 474.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their messages, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message.—4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake The secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on *de novo*.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bill in his hand and acquaints the House, "that the other House have by their messengers, sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read.—*Hakew.* 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed.—10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance to the consideration of the House to which it is sent.—3 *Hats.* 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub-silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations.—1 *Black.* 133.

But in Congress the rejection is noticed by message to the House in which the bill originated.—*Joint Rules*, 12.

A question is never asked by the one House, of the other, by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message.—3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it.—3 *Hats.* 25—5

Grey, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communications between the Speakers, or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, it being sent to one House, was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time.—2 *Hats.* 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords.—1 *Chandler*, 303.

SECTION XLVIII.

ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill, and passed it, may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses, from motives of respect and good understanding.—2 *Hats.* 243. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament.—2 *Hats.* 242.

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. (*Vide Joint Rules*, 6.) When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly and all of a piece, that the blanks within the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. —9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the House of Representatives, to have it signed by the Speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate, to be signed by their President. The secretary of the Senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States.—(*Vide Joint Rules*, 8, 9.) If he approves, he signs and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated, that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large, on their journal, and proceed to

reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, *Sec.* 7.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, *Sec.* 7.

SECTION XLIX.

JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I, 5, 3.

The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as in a committee of the House, shall be entered on the journals, as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 32.

The titles of bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals.—*Rule* 31.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible, the second.—2 *Hats.* 83.

So also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there

may be many questions proposed which it may be improper to publish to the world, in the form in which they are made.—2 *Hats.* 85.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., 5, 3.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons, was October 30, 1685.—1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but remembrances. But this is not law.—*Cob.* 110, 111—*Lex. Parl.* 114, 115—*Jour. H. C. Mar.* 17, 1592—*Hale. Parl.* 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature; the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature; and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliamentary.—6 *H.* 8 *c.* 16—*Inst.* 23, 34; and every member of the House of Commons has a judicial place.—4 *Inst.* 15. As record, they are open to every person; and a printed note of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case.—2 *Hats.* 261—3 *Hats.* 27, 30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them.—6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a misentry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House.—2 *Hats.* 194, 5.

SECTION L.

ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning, each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom or prudence of either House to comply with his requisition or not, as they see fitting.—2 *Hats.* 332—1 *Blackstone*, 186—5 *Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day.—1. 5. But neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—I. 5. The President may, on extraordinary occasion, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.—*Const.* II., 3.

A motion to adjourn simply, cannot be amended as by adding, "To a particular day." But must be put simply, "That this House do now adjourn?" and, if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "That at its rising, it will adjourn to a particular day;" and then the House is adjourned to that day.—2 *Hats.* 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, &c., it adjourns during pleasure.—2 *Hats.* 305. Or for a quarter of an hour.—5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it.—5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SECTION LI.

A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation, or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act has passed. In this case, all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up *de novo*, if taken up at all.—1 *Blackst.* 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., *ad libitum*. All matters depending remain in *statu quo*, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left.—1 *Lev.* 165—*Lex. Parl. c.* 2—1 *Ro. Rep.* 29—4 *Inst.* 7, 27, 28—*Hutt.* 61—1 *Mod.* 152—*Ruffh. Jac. L. Dict. Parliaments—Blackst.* 186. Their whole

session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof.—*Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation.—5 *Grey*, 374—9 *Grey*, 350—1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any Parliamentary function, beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the two other branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment or dissolution, by the efflux of their time. What then constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of a new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President, "On extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses or either of them."—*Art.* I., *Sec.* 1. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So, if it meets under the clause of the Constitution which says, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."—I. 4—this must begin a new session. For even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases, it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker, to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form, "Resolved, by the Senate, and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the —— day of ——."

When it was said above, that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases, depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued of course to the next session.—*Raym.* 120, 381—*Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

Impeachments stand in like manner continued before the Senate of the United States.*

* It was held in the case of Hastings, that a *dissolution* did not work the discontinuance of an impeachment.

SECTION LII.

TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.—*Const. U. S., Art.* II., *Sec.* 2.

All confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall by their resolution take off the injunction of secrecy.—*Rule* 38.

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. Ware *vs.* Hylton.—3 *Dallas' Rep.* 199. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot, by a treaty, make a citizen of an alien.—*Vattel, b.* 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty.—4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457—2 *Smollett*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States, this department of legislation is confined in two branches only, of the ordinary legislature; the President originating, and Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends, has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation, party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity *res inter alias acta*.—2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated.—3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way.—4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from en-

tangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exemption is denied as unfounded. For example, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France; and it will be found that out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the Legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France, in 1798.

It has been the usage of the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiations. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the Convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations with the Envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification, is by nominal call.

Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole or any part, shall be received.

Its second reading shall be for consideration; and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article," or propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be required to decide affirmatively. And when through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the House, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

The votes so confirmed shall, by the House or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative, as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.—*Rule* 37.

When any question may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.—*Rule* 42.

SECTION LIII.

IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.—*Const. U. S., Art.* I., *Sec.* 3.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.—*Const. U. S., Art.* II., *Sec.* 4.

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.—*Const. U. S., Art.* III., *Sec.* 2.

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England, on the same subject.

JURISDICTION.

The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are judges.—*Seld. Judic. in Parl.* 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner, but on complaint of the Commons.—*Id.* 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for capital offence, on the information of the King, or a private person; because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offence; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a Jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent.—*Id.* 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to

the inferior court.—8 *Grey's Deb.* 325, 6, 7—2 *Wooddeson*, 601, 576. 3 *Seld.* 1610, 1619, 1641—4 *Black.* 257—3 *Seld.* 1604, 1618, 9, 1656.

ACCUSATION.

The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice.—2 *Woodd.* 597—6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution, containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the Peers will take order for his appearance.—*Sachev. Trial*, 325—2 *Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616—6 *Grey*, 324.

PROCESS.

If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return, they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed.—*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99.

ARTICLES.

The accusation (article) of the Commons, is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus by the usage of Parliament in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified.—*Sach. Tr.* 325—*Woodd.* 602, 605—*Lord's Jour.* 3 *June*, 1701—1 *Wms.* 616.

APPEARANCE.

If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody, though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a Lord in his place, a Commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. —*Seld. Jud.* 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer.—*T. Ray*, 1 *Rushw.* 268—*Fost.* 232—1 *Clar.*

Hist. of the Reb. 279. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney.—1 *Seld. Jud.* 100. The general rule on an accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer.—*Seld. Jud.* 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort, *judicium parium suorum*—*Seld. Jud.* In misdemeanors, the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 102.—5.

ANSWER.

The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately.—1 *Rush.* 274—2 *Rush.* 1374—12 *Parl. Hist.* 442—3 *Lord's Jour.* 13 *Nov.* 1643—2 *Woodd.* 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment.—2 *Woodd.* 618—2 *St. Tr.* 735.

REPLICATION, REJOINDER, ETC.

There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c., *Seld. Jud.* 114—8 *Grey's Deb.* 233—*Sach. Tr.* 15—*Jour. H. of Commons*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

WITNESSES.

The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee, in their discretion, shall demand.—*Seld. Jud.* 120, 123.

JURY.

In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.* 2, a jury was empannelled for her trial before a committee.—*Seld. Jud.* 123. But this was on a complaint, not an impeachment by the Commons.—*Seld. Jud.* 163. It must have also been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords Spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but

not in capital cases.—*Seld. Jud.* 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods.—*Seld. Jud.* 188. This, Seldon says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors, but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be empannelled; and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in *loco proprio*, and here no jury ought to be empannelled.—*Id.* 124. The Lord Berkley, 6, *E.* 3, was arraigned for the murder of, *L.* 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua.* He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.—*Id.* 125. In one, 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in Parliament.—*Id.* 133. They have been generally, and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury. For the conceit of Seldon is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try. For they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the Peers are judges of law as well as of fact." 2 *Hale, P. C.* 275. Consequently of fact as well as of law.

PRESENCE OF COMMONS.

The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House: or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs.—*Rushw. Tr. of Straff.* 37—*Com. Journ.* 4 *Feb.* 1709, 10—2 *Wood.* 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it.—*Seld. Jud.* 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs, and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital—*Id.* 58, 159, as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on.—*Seld. Jud.* 167—2 *Wood.* 612.

JUDGMENT.

Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither admit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem.*—*Seld. Jud.* 168, 169, 170, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremonies, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevail. For impeachments were not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents.—6 *Sta. Tr.* 14—2 *Wood.* 611. The Chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward, formerly, in cases of life and death.—*Seld. Jud.* 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary.—*Fost.* 144.—1 *Wood.* 613. In misdemeanors, the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment.—*Seld. Jud.* 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.* 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors.—*Seld. Jud.* 136.

CONTINUANCE.

An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament; but may be resumed by the new Parliament.—*T. Ray,* 383—5 *Com. Jour.* 23 *Dec.* 1790.—*Lord's Jour. May* 16, 1791—2 *Wood.* 618.

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CENSUS

OF

1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850 & 1855.

COUNTY OF ALBANY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Albany City:						
1st ward,.....	6,857	7,638	9,809	3,712	6,177	8,038
2d ward,.....	6,263	5,742	6,855	3,676	4,001	4,518
3d ward,.....	2,011	3,845	4,137	5,053	4,617	4,667
4th ward,.....	5,872	6,365	7,244	4,759	4,758	4,492
5th ward,.....	3,206	4,519	5,676	3,129	2,929	3,016
6th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	3,661	3,798	3,460
7th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	3,532	5,244	6,006
8th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	4,001	6,269	7,467
9th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	5,204	6,332	7,343
10th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	4,412	6,638	8,326
Total, Albany City,.	24,209	28,109	33,721	42,139	50,763	57,333
Berne,.....	3,607	3,956	3,740	3,667	3,441	3,206
Bethlehem,.....	6,082	3,103	3,238	3,315	4,102	5,151
Coeymans, ...	2,723	2,957	3 107	2,978	3,050	2,963
Guilderland,.....	2,742	2,803	2,790	2,995	3,279	3,188
Knox, ...	2,189	2,262	2,143	2,161	2,021	1,888
New Scotland, ...	.....	3,130	2,912	3,288	3,459	3,327
Rensselaerville, ...	3,685	3,507	3,705	3,589	3,629	3,088
Watervliet, ...	4,962	6,961	10,141	11,209	16,675	20,889
Westerlo, ...	3,321	3,074	3,096	2,927	2,860	2,648
(9 towns, 10 wards)						
Total, ...	53,520	59,762	68,593	77,268	93,279	103,681

COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Alfred,	1,476	1,903	1,630	1,625	2,679	1,707
Allen,	898	1,089	867	906	955	1,026
Alma,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412
Almond,	1,804	2,059	1,434	1,735	1,914	1,952
Amity,	872	1,280	1,354	1,485	1,792	2,655
Andover,	598	708	848	1,070	1,476	1,775
Angelica,	998	1,502	1,251	1,329	1,592	1,832
Belfast,	743	1,035	1,646	1,417	1,679	2,130
Birdsall,	543	573	328	475	597	838
Bolivar,	449	752	408	517	708	985
Burns,	702	936	867	924	943	1,087
Cancadea,	780	1,046	1,633	1,167	1,477	2,400
Centreville,	1,195	1,426	1,513	1,436	1,441	1,394
Clarksville,	.....	252	326	443	668	781
Cuba,	1,059	1,478	1,768	1,585	2,243	2,116
Friendship,	1,502	1,764	1,244	1,401	1,675	1,838
Genesee,	219	470	578	659	672	895
Granger,	.....	.....	1,064	1,178	1,309	1,218
Grove,	1,388	1,663	623	843	1,154	1,118
Hume,	951	1,523	2,303	1,980	2,159	2,094
Independence,	877	1,189	1,440	1,679	1,701	1,136
New Hudson,	655	1,065	1,520	1,290	1,433	1,451
Ossian,	812	940	938	953	1,283	1,313
Rushford,	1,115	1,520	1,512	1,769	1,816	1,995
Scio,	602	1,122	1,156	1,356	1,922	3,184
West Almond,	.....	.....	808	875	976	972
Willing,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,127
Wirt,	.....	.....	1,207	1,305	1,544	1,524
Total (28 towns),	20,238	27,295	30,266	31,402	37,808	42,910

COUNTY OF BROOME.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Barker,	.....	1,150	1,259	1,379	1,456	1,324
Chenango,	3,730	5,441	5,465	6,602	8,734	13,128
Colesville,	2,387	2,230	2,528	2,829	3,061	3,135
Conklin,	906	1,142	1,475	1,869	2,232	2,539
Lisle,	4,378	1,413	1,560	1.657	1,680	1,815
Maine,	.....	.....	.....	.... .	1,843	1,979
Nanticoke,	.....	295	400	479	576	819
Sanford,	931	1,143	1,173	1,618	2,508	3,060
Triangle,	... ..	1,669	1,692	1,749	1,728	1,784
Union,	2,121	2,415	3,165	3,519	2,143	2,463
Vestal,	946	1,124	1,253	1,017	2,054	1,967
Windsor,	2,180	2,168	2,368	2,408	2,645	2,637
Total (12 towns),	17,579	20,190	22,338	25,808	30,660	36,650

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS.

Allegany,	.... .	809	530	621	1,037	1,583
Ashford,	631	1,201	1,469	1,376	1,658	1,913
Bucktooth,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453
Carrolton,	.....	.....	.... .	193	515	511
Cold Spring,	.....	.....	673	602	591	664
Connewango,	1,712	1,166	1,317	1,224	1,408	1,345
Dayton,	.....	1,114	946	1,007	1,448	1,139
East Otto,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,228
Ellicottville,	626	941	1,084	1,211	1,725	1,838
Farmersville,	1,005	1,164	1,294	1,462	1,554	1,443
Franklinville,	903	1,330	1,293	1,439	1,706	1,686
Freedom,	1,505	1,835	1,831	1,478	1,652	1,443
Great Valley,	647	613	852	756	1,638	1,198
Hinsdale,	919	1,543	1,937	1,910	1,302	2,129
Humphrey,	.... .	.....	444	591	824	759
Ischua,	.....	.....	.....	.....	906	1,103
Leon,	.....	1,139	1,326	1,194	1,340	1,330

COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Little Valley,	336	610	700	780	1,383	801
Lyndon,	271	539	628	819	1,092	1,123
Machias,	735	1,025	1,085	1,243	1,342	1,366
Mansfield,	.....	720	942	962	1,057	1,125
Napoli,	852	1,379	1,145	1,119	1,233	1,222
New Albion,	380	848	1,016	1,199	1,633	1,562
Olean,	561	830	638	550	899	1,611
Otto,	1,224	1,731	2,133	1,110	2,267	1,094
Perrysburgh,	2,440	1,549	1,660	1,642	1,861	1,456
Persia,	.....	898	892	1,086	1,954	1,204
Portville,	.....	.....	462	585	747	1,164
Randolph,	776	938	1,283	1,300	1,666	1,723
South Valley,	.....	.....	.....	.....	561	586
Yorkshire,	823	1,066	1,292	1,740	2,010	1,728
Total (31 towns),	16,724	24,986	28,872	30,169	38,950	39,530

COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

Auburn City:						
1st ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,404
2d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,922
3d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985
4th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,165
Total, Auburn City,	4,486	5,368	5,626	6,171	9,548	9,476
Aurelius,	2,767	2,771	2,645	2,504	2,831	2,574
Brutus,	1,827	1,991	2,044	3,263	3,046	2,807
Cato,	1,782	2,214	2,380	2,312	2,247	2,252
Conquest,	1,507	1,782	1,911	1,921	1,862	1,872
Fleming,	1,461	1,363	1,317	1,187	1,193	1.164
Genoa,	2,768	2,721	2,593	2,426	2,503	2,352
Ira,	2,199	2,187	2 283	2,121	2,110	2,133

COUNTY OF CAYUGA—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Ledyard,.....	2,427	2,373	2,143	2,095	2,043	1,976
Locke,.....	3,310	1,752	1,654	1,528	1,478	1,293
Mentz,.....	4,144	3,986	4,215	4,288	5,239	5,058
Moravia,.....	.....	1,756	2,010	1,785	1,876	1,819
Niles,.....	.....	2,197	2,234	2,153	2,053	1,912
Owasco,.....	1,350	1,278	1,319	1,277	1,254	1,303
Scipio,.....	2,691	2,523	2,255	2,136	2,135	1,895
Sempronius,.....	5,705	1,280	1,304	1,314	1,266	1,269
Sennett,.....	2,297	2,069	2,060	2,033	2,347	2,082
Springport,.....	1,528	1,829	1,890	1,832	2,041	2,171
Sterling,.....	1,436	2,001	2,533	2,732	2,808	3,024
Summer Hill,.....	.....	1,432	1,446	1,324	1,251	1,184
Venice,.....	2,445	2,238	2,105	2,000	2,028	1,939
Victory,.....	1,819	2,091	2,371	2,261	2,298	2,016
(22 towns, 4 wards.)						
Total,.....	47,948	49,202	50,338	49,663	55,458	53,571

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.

Arkwright,.....	926	1,293	1,418	1,295	1,283	1,110
Busti,.....	1,680	2,079	1,894	1,923	1,990	1,920
Carroll,.....	1,015	1,414	1,649	1,725	1,833	1,408
Charlotte,.....	886	1,208	1,428	1,428	1,718	1,672
Chautauque,.....	2,442	3,119	2,980	2,809	2,622	2,591
Cherry Creek,.....	574	923	1,141	1,100	1,311	1,226
Clymer,.....	567	843	909	979	1,127	1,164
Ellery,.....	2,002	2,395	2,242	2,134	2,104	1,865
Ellicott,.....	2,101	2,355	2,571	3,176	3,523	3,935
Ellington,.....	1,279	1,773	1,725	1,832	2,001	1,930
French Creek,.....	420	553	621	647	725	766
Gerry,.....	1,110	1,339	1,288	1,344	1,332	1,258
Hanover,.....	2,614	3,520	3,998	3,718	5,144	4,101
Harmony,.....	1,989	2,915	3,340	3,431	3,749	3,443
Kiantone,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490

COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Mina,	1,388	798	871	882	996	1,036
Poland,	.....	916	1,087	1,015	1,174	1,325
Pomfret,	3,386	4,041	4,566	4,286	4,483	9,157
Portland,	1,771	2,181	2,136	1,966	1,905	1,936
Ripley,	1,647	2,023	2,197	1,938	1,732	1,703
Sheridan,	1,666	1,919	1,883	1,592	2,173	1,591
Sherman,	.....	830	1,099	1,131	1,292	1,314
Stockton,	1,605	1,943	2,078	1,780	1,640	1,688
Villenova,	1,126	1,453	1,655	1,531	1,536	1,413
Westfield,	2,477	3,036	3,199	2,886	3,100	3,338
Total (25 towns),	34,671	44,869	47,975	46,548	50,493	53,380
COUNTY OF CHEMUNG.						
Big Flats,	1,149	1,238	1,375	1,421	1,709	1,853
Catlin,	2,015	2,356	1,119	1,247	1,474	1,518
Chemung,	1,461	2,231	2,377	2,575	2,673	2,785
Elmira,	2,892	3,879	4,791	5,898	8,166	8,486
Erin,	975	1,099	1,441	1,581	1,833	1,190
Horseheads,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,648
Southport,	1,454	1,711	2,101	2,539	3,184	4,479
Van Etten,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,522
Veteran,	1,616	1,925	2,279	2,481	2,698	2,807
Total (9 towns),	11,562	14,439	15,483	17,742	21,737	27,288
COUNTY OF CHENANGO.						
Bainbridge,	3,038	3,010	3,324	3,081	3,338	3,377
Columbus,	1,661	1,656	1,561	1,461	1,381	1,331
Coventry,	1,576	1,603	1,681	1,765	1,677	1,684
German,	884	886	965	947	903	806
Greene,	2,962	4,096	3,462	3,965	3,763	3,717
Guilford,	2,636	2,703	2,827	2,787	2,600	2,552

COUNTY OF CHENANGO—(Continued.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Lincklaen,	1,425	1,014	1,249	1,172	1,196	1,131
Macdonough,	1,232	1,425	1,369	1,514	1,522	1,417
New Berlin,	2,680	2,967	3,086	2,704	2,562	2,507
North Norwich,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172	1,126
Norwich,	3,619	3,807	4,145	4,269	3,615	4,109
Otselic,	1,236	1,439	1,621	1,483	1,800	1,721
Oxford,	2,943	3,765	3,179	3,059	3,227	3,116
Pharsalia,	1,011	1,170	1,213	1,209	1,185	1,152
Pitcher,	1,214	1,533	1,562	1,501	1,403	1,281
Plymouth,	1,609	1,563	1,625	1,476	1,551	1,541
Preston,	1,213	1,126	1,117	1,059	1,082	1,044
Sherburne,	2,601	3,108	2,791	2,680	2,623	2,776
Smithville,	1,839	1,885	1,762	1,794	1,771	1,661
Smyrna,	1,859	2,026	2,246	1,944	1,940	1,866
Total (20 Towns),	37,288	40,762	40,785	39,900	40,311	39,915

COUNTY OF CLINTON

Ausable,	.....	.....	3,222	3,976	4,492	3,803
Beekmantown,	2,391	2,263	2,769	3,078	3,384	2,938
Black Brook,	...	.....	1,064	1,598	2,525	3,025
Champlain,	2,456	2,691	3,632	4,050	5,067	6,197
Chazy,	3,097	3,023	3,584	3,571	4,324	4,462
Clinton,	.....	.....	.....	833	1,436	1,371
Dannemora,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723
Ellenburgh,	.....	645	1,171	902	1,504	1,751
Mooers,	1,222	1,137	1,703	2,207	3,365	3,622
Peru,	4,949	5,796	3,134	3,273	3,640	3,520
Plattsburgh,	4,913	4,426	6,416	6,095	5,618	6,080
Saranac,	316	761	1,462	1,695	2,582	3,058
Schuyler's Falls,	.....	.....	.....	.... .	2,110	1,937
Total (13 Towns),	19,344	20,742	28,157	31,278	40,047	42,482

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Ancram,	1,533	1,617	1,770	1,705	1,569	1,801
Austerlitz,	2,245	2,092	2,091	1,812	1,873	1,618
Canaan,	2,063	2,042	1,957	1,973	1,941	1,946
Chatham,	3,538	3,469	3,662	3,570	3,839	4,023
Claverack,	3,000	2,840	3,056	2,934	3,208	3,363
Clermont,	1,203	1,166	1,231	1,131	1,130	3,058
Copake,	1,676	1,616	1,505	1,607	1,652	1,620
Gallatin,	1,588	1,655	1,644	1,676	1,586	1,517
Germantown,	967	979	969	991	1,023	1,131
Ghent,	2,783	2,375	2,558	2,417	2,293	2,537
Greenport,	.....	.....	1,161	1,182	1,300	1,383
Hillsdale,	2,446	2,266	2,470	2,374	2,123	2,194
Hudson City:						
1st ward, }	5,392	2,914	2,854	2,640	2,936	1,460
2d ward, }		2,617	2,818	3,017	3,350	1,675
3d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,764
4th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,821
Total Hudson City,	5,392	5,531	5,672	5,657	6,286	6,720
Kinderhook,	2,706	2,831	3,512	3,679	3,970	3,864
Livingston,	2,087	2,206	2,119	2,083	2,020	2,064
New Lebanon,	2,695	2,713	2,536	2,282	2,300	2,329
Stockport,	.....	1,023	1,815	1,661	1,655	1,621
Stuyvesant,	2,331	1,736	1,779	1,718	1,766	1,937
Taghkanick,	1,654	1,589	1,674	1,524	1,539	1,665
(18 towns, 4 wards.)						
Total,	39,907	40,746	43,252	41,976	43,073	44,391

COUNTY OF CORTLAND.

Cincinnatus,	1,308	1,180	1,301	1,195	1,206	1,118
Cortlandville,	3,673	3,715	3,799	4,111	4,203	4,329
Freetown,	1,051	962	950	925	1,035	955
Harford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	926

COUNTY OF CORTLAND—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Homer,	3,307	3,584	3,572	3,602	3,836	3,785
Lapeer,	.....	.....	.....	.....	822	750
Marathon,	895	986	1,063	1,080	1,149	1,341
Preble,	1,435	1,408	1,247	1,325	1,312	1,219
Scott,	1,452	1,504	1,332	1,368	1,290	1,293
Solon,	2,033	2,103	2,311	2,426	1,150	1,057
Taylor,	.....	.....	.....	. ....	1,232	1,201
Truxton,	3,885	3,712	3,658	3,587	3,623	3,444
Virgil,	3,912	4,291	4,502	4,541	2,410	2,231
Willet,	840	723	872	921	923	925
Total (14 towns),	23,791	24,168	24,607	25,081	25,140	24,575

COUNTY OF DELAWARE.

Andes,	1,860	2,109	2,176	2,440	2,672	2,536
Bovina,	1,348	1,412	1,403	1,436	1,316	1,224
Colchester,	1,424	1,516	1,567	1,858	2,184	2,360
Davenport,	1,778	2,052	2,052	2,143	2,305	2,233
Delhi,	2,114	2,363	2,554	2,665	2,909	2,711
Franklin,	2,786	2,951	3,025	3,007	3,087	3,186
Hamden,	1,230	1,349	1,469	1,767	1,919	1,881
Hancock,	766	895	1,026	1,208	1,798	2,512
Harpersfield,	1,976	1,741	1,708	1,569	1,613	1,480
Kortright,	2,870	2,531	2,441	2,211	2,181	2,013
Masonville,	1,145	1,278	1,420	1,383	1,550	1,543
Meredith,	1,666	1,603	1,640	1,678	1,634	1,503
Middletown,	2,383	2,487	2,608	2,695	3,005	2,946
Roxbury,	3,234	2,856	3,013	3,121	2,853	2,533
Sidney,	1,410	1,597	1,732	1,759	1,807	1,797
Stamford,	1,597	1,747	1,681	1,715	1,708	1,597
Tompkins,	1,774	1,951	2,035	2,261	3,022	3,290
Walton,	1,663	1,754	1,846	2,074	2,271	2,404
Total (18 towns),	33,024	34,192	35,396	36,990	39,834	39,749

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Amenia,	2,389	2,138	2,179	2,076	2,229	2,199
Beekman,	1,584	1,447	1,400	1,432	1,386	1,379
Clinton,	2,130	1,919	1,830	1,816	1,795	1,840
Dover,	2,198	1,981	2,000	1,944	2,146	1,925
East Fishkill,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.610	2,619
Fishkill,	8,292	9,623	10,437	10,651	9,240	8,764
Hyde Park,	2,554	2,368	2,364	2,477	2,425	2,480
La Grange,	2,044	1,927	1,851	1,834	1,941	1,852
Milan,	1,886	1,813	1,725	1,744	1,764	1,630
Northeast,	1,689	1,495	1,385	1,436	1,555	1,757
Pawling,	1,705	1,565	1,571	1,626	1,720	1,792
Pine Plains,	1,503	1,355	1,334	1,499	1,416	1,453
Pleasant Valley,	2,419	2,245	2,219	2,142	2,226	1,853
Poughkeepsie,	7,222	8,529	10,006	11,791	13,944	3,110
Poughkeepsie City:						
1st ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,099
2d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,663
3d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,461
4th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,540
Total (Po'kepsie City),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,763
Redhook,	2,983	2,824	2,829	3,085	3,264	3,750
Rhinebeck,	2,938	2,624	2,659	2,989	2,816	3,065
Stanford,	2,521	2,358	2,278	2,301	2,158	2,201
Union Vale,	1,833	1,596	1,498	1,484	1,552	1,463
Washington, (19 towns, 4 wards.)	3,036	2,897	2,833	2,797	2,805	2,740
Total,	50,926	50,704	52,398	55,124	58,992	60,635

COUNTY OF ERIE.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Alden,	1,258	1,969	1,984	2,187	2,520	2,404
Amherst,	2,485	3,376	2,451	3,133	4,153	5,118
Aurora,	2,423	2,967	2,908	3,010	3,435	3,665
Black Rock,	.....	.....	3,625	4,883	7.508	
Boston,	1,521	1,825	1,745	1,779	1,872	1,769
Brandt,	.....	.....	1,088	987	1,028	1,093
Buffalo City,						
1st ward,	.....	4,838	3,531	7,107	7,344	7,994
2d ward,	.....	2,805	3,400	5,877	8,529	5,882
3d ward,	.....	1,909	1,829	3,511	5,072	4,293
4th ward,	.....	3,407	5,483	9,061	15,709	8,000
5th ward,	.....	2,702	3,970	4,217	5,607	8,759
6th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,354
7th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,804
8th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,404
9th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,625
10th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,238
11th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,314
12th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,729
13th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	818
(Buffalo City,)						
Total,	8,668	19,715	18,213	29,773	42,261	74,214
Chictawauga,	.....	.....	1,137	2,029	3,042	2,526
Clarence,	3,360	2,239	2,271	2,497	2,727	3,253
Colden,	464	788	1,088	1,086	1,344	1,381
Collins,	2,123	4,025	4,257	3,969	4,001	2,025
Concord,	1,895	2,658	3,021	3,132	3,242	2,805
East Hamburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,946
Eden,	1,066	2,093	2,174	2,213	2,494	2,426
Evans,	1,185	2,638	1,807	1,859	2,182	2,252
Grand Island,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	838

COUNTY OF ERIE—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Hamburgh,	3,351	4,126	3,727	4,252	5,219	3,037
Holland,	1,071	1,166	1,242	1,355	1,315	1,321
Lancaster,	.....	2,009	2,083	2,737	3,794	5,489
Marilla,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377
Newstead,	1,926	2,383	2,653	2,610	2,899	2,987
North Collins,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,859
Sardinia,	1,453	1,633	1,743	1,600	1,761	1,765
Tonawanda,	.....	.....	.....	1,634	2,072	2,569
Wales,	1,470	1,984	1,987	1,910	2,124	1,689
West Seneca,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,523
(26 towns, 13 wards.)						
Total,	35,719	57,594	62,465	78,635	100993	132331

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Chesterfield,	1,671	2,083	2,716	3,022	4,171	3,327
Crown Point,	2,041	2,189	2,212	2,261	2,378	2,216
Elizabethtown,	1,015	856	1,061	1,194	1,635	1,402
Essex,	1,543	1,529	1,681	1,720	2,351	2,115
Jay,	1,629	1,732	2,258	2,431	2,688	2,850
Keene,	787	700	730	809	756	774
Lewis,	1,305	1,358	1,505	1,681	2,058	1,803
Minerva,	358	335	455	496	586	767
Moriah,	1,742	2,293	2,595	2,807	3,065	3,120
Newcomb,	62	46	74	126	277	226
North Elba,	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	301
North Hudson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	561	519
St. Armand,	.....	.....	.....	129	210	289
Schroon,	1,614	1,723	1,660	1,705	2,031	2,085
Ticonderoga,	1,996	2,080	2,169	2,309	2,669	2,125
Westport,	1,513	1,724	1,932	2,094	2,352	2,041
Millsborough,	1,316	1,253	1,658	1,424	1,932	1,675
Wilmington,	695	798	928	894	1,218	904
Total (18 towns),	19,287	20,699	23,634	25,102	31,148	28,539

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Bangor,.....	1,076	1,035	1,289	1,606	2,159	2,154
Bellmont, ...	.....	382	472	510	660	873
Bombay,.....	.....	1,357	1,446	1,667	1,963	2,312
Brandon, ...	316	417	531	578	590	728
Burke, ...	.....	.....	.....	1,285	2,477	1,900
Chateaugay,.....	2,016	2,039	2,824	1,952	3,728	2,676
Constable,.....	693	724	1,122	1,177	1,447	1,443
Dickinson, ...	446	597	1,005	1,074	1,119	1,255
Duane, ...	247	237	324	178	222	325
Fort Covington,.....	2,901	1,665	2,094	2,369	2,641	2,559
Franklin, ...	.....	.....	192	361	724	947
Harrietstown,.....	.....	.....	.....	129	181	306
Malone,.....	2,207	2,589	3,229	3,634	4,550	5,186
Moira, ...	791	798	962	1,013	1,340	1,459
Westville, ...	619	661	1,028	1,159	1,301	1,354
Total (15 towns),....	11,312	12,501	16,518	18,692	25,102	25,477

COUNTY OF FULTON.

Bleecker, ...	.....	332	346	267	510	904
Broadalbin, ...	2,655	2,721	2,738	2,358	2,476	2,646
Caroga, ...	.....	.....	.....	342	2,079	714
Ephratah, ...	1,902	2,146	2,009	2,085	589	2,183
Johnstown,.....	7,700	7,557	5,409	5,408	6,131	7,912
Mayfield, ...	2,609	2,908	2,615	2,397	2,429	2,393
Northampton, ...	1,380	1,369	1,526	1,377	1,701	1,943
Oppenheim, ...	3,654	3,927	2,169	2,388	2,315	2,412
Perth, ...	.....	.....	737	1,214	1,140	1,131
Stratford, ...	551	637	500	743	801	1,046
Total (10 towns),....	20,451	21,597	18,049	18,579	20,171	23,284

COUNTY OF GENESEE.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Alabama,	819	1,638	1,798	1,800	2,054	2,194
Alexander,	2,331	2,487	2,242	1,994	1,927	1,798
Batavia,	4,264	4,430	4,219	4,384	4,461	5,304
Bergen,	1,508	1,519	1,832	1,822	1,897	1,800
Bethany,	2,374	2,532	2,286	2,051	1,904	1,879
Byron,	1,936	1,953	1,907	1,807	1,566	1,641
Darien,	.. ...	2,621	2,406	2,212	2,084	2,176
Elba,	2,678	3,134	3,161	1,950	1,772	1,869
Le Roy,	3,902	4,239	4,323	3,352	3,473	4,206
Oakfield,	.....	.....	.....	1,360	1,457	1,510
Pavilion,	.....	.....	.....	1,834	1,640	1,758
Pembroke,	3,828	2,029	1,970	2,140	2,279	2,844
Stafford,	2,368	2,563	2,561	2,139	1,974	2,055
Total (13 towns),	26,008	29,145	28,705	28,845	28,488	31,034

COUNTY OF GREENE.

Ashland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290	1,139
Athens,	2,425	2,673	2,387	2,593	2,986	2,870
Cairo,	2,912	2,861	2,862	2,812	2,831	2,557
Catskill,	4,861	5,179	5,339	5,458	5,454	5,710
Coxsackie,	3,373	3,364	3,539	3,799	3,741	3,682
Durham,	3,039	2,954	2,813	2,613	2,600	2,540
Greenville,	2,566	2,313	2,338	2,261	2,242	2,173
Halcott,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474
Hunter,	1,960	2,024	2,019	2,433	1,849	1,594
Jewett,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452	1,129
Lexington,	2,548	2,598	2,813	2,902	2,263	1,595
New Baltimore,	2,370	2,395	2,306	2,347	2,381	2,402
Prattsville,	.....	1,469	1,613	2,069	1,989	1,588
Windham,	3,471	2,343	2,417	2,670	2,048	1,684
Total (14 towns),	29,525	30,173	30,446	31,957	33,126	31,137

COUNTY OF HAMILTON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Arietta,	.....	.....	209	114	108	149
Gilman,	.....	.....	98	95	101	90
Hope,	719	768	711	648	789	822
Lake Pleasant,	266	336	296	296	305	300
Long Lake,	.....	.....	59	72	111	139
Morehouse,	.....	119	169	211	242	275
Wells,	340	431	365	446	532	768
Total (7 towns),	1,325	1,654	1,907	1,882	2,188	2,543

COUNTY OF HERKIMER.

Columbia,	2,181	1,983	2,129	2,126	2,000	1,831
Danube,	1,724	1,651	1,960	1,693	1 730	1,791
Fairfield,	2,266	2,062	1,836	1,662	1,646	1,493
Frankfort,	2,620	2,670	3,096	3,082	3,023	3,217
German Flats,	2,466	2,715	3,245	3,237	3,578	3,855
Herkimer,	2,486	2,710	2,369	2,379	2,601	2,866
Litchfield,	1,750	1,620	1,672	1,677	1,676	1,582
Little Falls,	2,539	3,147	3,881	4,244	4,855	4,930
Manheim,	1,937	2,095	2,095	1,872	1,902	1,672
Newport,	1,863	1,955	2,020	2,112	2,125	2,015
Norway,	1,151	1,131	1,046	1,079	1,052	1,059
Ohio,	713	698	692	763	1,051	1,087
Russia,	2,458	2,313	2,298	2,439	2,349	2,288
Salisbury,	1,999	1,974	1,859	1,860	2,035	2,306
Schuyler,	2,074	2,153	1,798	1,824	1,696	1,690
Stark,	1,781	1,581	1,766	1,775	1,576	1,478
Warren,	2,084	2,004	2,003	1,952	1,756	1,741
Wilmurt,	.....	.....	60	89	112	268
Winfield,	1,778	1,739	1,652	1,559	1,481	1,397
Total (19 towns),	35,870	36,201	37,477	37,424	38,244	38,566

COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Adams,	2,995	2,970	2,966	3,055	3,106	3,105
Alexandria,	1,522	2,701	3,475	2,711	3,178	3,353
Antwerp,	2,411	2,614	3,109	3,380	3,665	3,763
Brownville,	2,928	2,890	3,968	4,380	4,282	3,589
Cape Vincent,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,044	3,375
Champion,	2,342	2,490	2,206	2,146	2,085	1,946
Clayton,	.....	3,344	3,990	4,682	4,191	4,232
Ellisburgh,	5,292	5,029	5,349	5,531	5,524	5,339
Henderson,	2,428	2,270	2,480	2,345	2,239	2,139
Hounsfield,	3,415	3,558	4,146	3,917	4,136	3,221
Le Ray,	3,419	3,668	3,721	3,853	3,654	3,203
Lorraine,	1,727	1,615	1,699	1,640	1,511	1,470
Lyme,	2,873	3,816	5,472	6,018	2,919	2,563
Orleans,	3,091	2,044	3,001	3,047	3,265	2,806
Pamelia,	2,273	2,322	2,104	2,254	2,528	2,511
Philadelphia,	1,167	1,616	1,888	1,942	1,915	1,743
Rodman,	1,901	1,698	1,702	1,694	1,784	1,752
Rutland,	2,339	2,111	2,090	2,148	2,265	1,977
Theresa,	.....	.....	.....	2,109	2,342	2,278
Watertown,	4,768	4,279	5,027	5,433	7,201	7,557
Wilna,	1,602	2,053	2,591	2,714	2,993	3,024
Worth,	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	474
Total (22 towns),	48,493	53,088	60,984	64,999	68,153	65,420

COUNTY OF KINGS

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Brooklyn City,						
1st ward,.....	.....	1,523	2,148	4,622	6,062	6,441
2d ward,.....	.....	4,674	5,447	6,903	9,357	8,383
3d ward,.....	.....	2,764	3,834	5,936	8,749	8,900
4th ward,.....	.....	5,724	6,827	8,819	11,032	12,282
5th ward,.....	.....	4,510	7,415	9,419	13,682	16,352
6th ward,.....	.....	2,139	4,043	10,651	11,536	18,490
7th ward,.....	.....	2,042	4,521	9,958	6,371	12,523
8th ward,.....	.....	487	944	1,369	2,585	5,318
9th ward,.....	.....	666	1,054	1,897	3,261	9,133
10th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,782	21,749
11th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,421	22,213
12th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,990
13th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,044
14th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,414
15th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	6,559
16th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,350
17th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,508
18th ward,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,601
Total (Brooklyn City),	15,394	24,529	36,233	59,574	96,838	205250
Bushwick, ...	1,620	3,325	1,295	1,857	3,739	
Flatbush, ...	1,143	1,537	2,099	2,225	3,177	3,280
Flatlands,.....	596	684	810	936	1,155	1,578
Gravesend, ...	565	695	799	898	1,064	1,256
New-Lots,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,261
New Utrecht,.....	1,217	1,287	1,283	1,863	2,129	2,730
Williamsburgh City. (5 towns, 18 wards.)	.....	.....	5,094	11,338	30,780	
Total, ...	20,535	32,057	47,613	78,691	138882	216355

COUNTY OF LEWIS

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Croghan,	.....	.....	.....	1,014	1,135	1,531
Denmark,	2,370	2,522	2,388	2,551	2,824	2,381
Diana,	309	449	883	793	970	1,177
Greig,	662	538	592	880	1,074	1,203
Harrisburgh,	712	803	850	986	1,367	1,240
High Market,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125
Lewis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,157
Leyden,	1,502	1,687	2,438	1,941	2,253	1,856
Lowville,	2,324	2,097	2,047	2,167	2,377	2,144
Martinsburgh,	2,382	2,288	2,272	2,408	2,677	2,489
Montague,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	571
New Bremen,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,510	1,647
Osceola,	.....	.....	.....	213	412	513
Pinckney,	763	796	907	996	1,208	1,039
Turin,	1,661	1,907	1,704	1,882	1,826	1,748
Watson,	909	1,163	1,707	2,763	1,138	930
West Turin,	1,635	1,843	2,042	1,624	3,793	2,478
Total (17 towns),	15,239	16,093	17,830	20,218	24,564	25,229

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.

Avon,	2,372	2,754	2,999	2,450	2,809	2,694
Caledonia,	1,618	1,677	1,987	1,758	1,804	1,991
Conesus,	1,690	1,690	1,654	1,579	1,418	1,413
Geneseo,	2,675	2,714	2,892	2,613	2,958	2,883
Groveland,	1,703	1,715	2,000	1,759	1,724	1,610
Leicester,	2,042	2,135	2,415	2,287	2,142	2,076
Lima,	1,764	2,227	2,176	2,158	2,433	2,670
Livonia,	2,665	2,659	2,719	2,695	2,627	2,635
Mount Morris,	2,534	3,499	4,576	4,293	4,531	4,042
North Dansville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,377	3,481
Nunda,	.....	.....	2,637	2,528	3,128	2,887
Portage,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,478	1,569

COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Sparta,	3,777	4,507	5,841	5,944	1,372	1,233
Springwater,	2,253	2,567	2,832	2,761	2,670	2,481
West Sparta,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,619	1,496
York,	2,636	2,948	3,049	2,896	2,785	2,782
Total (16 towns),	27,729	31,092	37,777	35,721	40,875	37,943

COUNTY OF MADISON.

Brookfield,	4,367	3,950	3,695	3,623	3,585	3,770
Cazenovia,	4,344	4,647	4,153	4,675	4,812	1,495
De Ruyter,	1,447	1,562	1,799	1,829	1,931	1,921
Eaton,	3,559	3,758	3,409	3,444	3,944	4,061
Fenner,	2,017	1,972	1,997	1,833	1,690	1,622
Georgetown,	1,094	1,177	1,130	1,386	1,411	1,442
Hamilton,	3,220	4,022	3,738	3,878	3,599	3,737
Lebanon,	2,249	2,337	1,794	1,867	1,709	1,661
Lenox,	5,039	5,314	5,440	5,931	7,507	7,800
Madison,	2,544	3,655	2,344	2,313	2,405	2,482
Nelson,	2,445	2,231	2,100	1,976	1,965	1,876
Smithfield,	2,636	2,750	1,699	1,629	1,669	1,514
Stockbridge,	.....	.....	2,320	2,215	2,081	2,052
Sullivan,	4,077	4,366	4,390	4,388	4,764	5,253
Total (14 towns),	39,038	41,741	40,008	40,987	43,072	43,687

COUNTY OF MONROE.

Brighton,	3,128	2,883	2,336	2,290	3,117	3,323
Chili,	2,010	1,951	2,174	2,043	2,247	2,203
Clarkson,	3,249	3,836	3,486	4,207	4,555	2,177
Gates,	1,631	1,447	1,728	1,822	2,005	2,347
Greece,	2,571	3,265	3,669	3,818	4,219	4,487
Henrietta,	2,322	2,215	2,085	2,219	2,513	2,144
Irondequoit,	.....	.....	1,252	1,461	2,397	3,234

COUNTY OF MONROE—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Mendon,	3,029	3,404	3,435	3,243	3,353	3,015
Ogden,	2,399	2,434	2,404	2,560	2,598	3,080
Parma,	2,639	2,995	2,652	2,740	2,947	2,783
Penfield,	4,474	4,905	2,842	2,937	3,185	3,031
Perrinton,	2,183	2,203	2,513	2,636	2,891	3,175
Pittsford,	1,831	1,969	1,983	1,860	2,061	2,133
Riga,	1,907	1,905	1,984	1,985	2,159	2,025
Rochester City:						
1st ward,	.....	2,272	2,816	3,002	3,053	2,225
2d ward,	.....	3,314	4,685	2,768	3,630	3,656
3d ward,	.....	2,892	4,203	3,730	4,491	4,386
4th ward,	.....	3,013	3,832	2,828	3,511	3,323
5th ward,	.....	2,913	4,655	4,121	3,705	4,376
6th ward,	.....	.....	.....	3,984	7,061	5,391
7th ward,	.....	.....	.....	1,861	3,336	4,619
8th ward,	.....	.....	.....	1,975	2,920	3,951
9th ward,	.....	.....	.....	2,696	4,696	7,218
10th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,732
Total (Rochester City)	9,207	14,404	20,191	26,965	36,403	43,877
Rush,	2,098	2,026	1,929	1,798	2,015	1,750
Sweden,	2,937	3,559	3,133	3,179	3,623	3,967
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,369
Webster,	.....	.....	2,235	2,725	2,446	2,388
Wheatland,	2,240	2,684	2,871	2,311	2,916	2,816
(20 towns, 10 wards.)						
Total,	49,855	58,085	64,902	70,899	87,650	96,324

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Amsterdam,	3,356	4,109	5,333	3,581	4,128	4,012
Canajoharie,	4,347	4,671	5,146	4,988	4,097	4,022
Charleston,	2,148	2,124	2,103	1,995	2,216	1,899
Florida,	2,851	2,896	3,214	3,172	3,571	3,154

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Glen, ...	2 451	2,612	3,678	2,718	3,043	2,956
Minden, ...	2,619	2,902	3,507	3,322	4,623	4,671
Mohawk, ...	.....	.....	3,112	2,752	3,095	3,077
Palatine, ...	2,742	2,876	2,823	2,695	2,856	2,525
Root, ...	2,750	2,918	2,979	2,804	2,736	2,748
St. Johnsville, (10 towns),	.....	.....	1,923	1,616	1,627	1,744
Total, ...	23,264	25,108	35,818	29,643	31,992	30,808

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

1st ward, ...	11,331	10,380	10,629	12,230	19,754	13,486
2d ward, ...	8,203	7,549	6,394	6,962	6,655	3,249
3d ward, ...	9,599	10,884	11,581	11,900	10,355	7,909
4th ward, ...	12,705	15,439	15,770	21,000	23,250	22,895
5th ward, ...	17,722	18,495	19,159	20,362	22,686	21,617
6th ward, ...	13,570	14,827	17,198	19,343	24,698	25,562
7th ward, ...	15,873	21,481	22,982	25,556	32,690	34,422
8th ward, ...	20,729	28,570	29,073	30,900	34,612	34,052
9th ward, ...	17,333	20,618	24,795	30,907	40,657	39,982
10th ward, ...	16,438	20,926	29,026	20,993	23,316	26,378
11th ward, ...	14,915	26,845	17,052	27,259	43,758	52,979
12th ward, ...	11,808	24,437	11,652	13,378	10,451	17,656
13th ward, ...	12,598	17,130	18,517	22,411	28,246	26,597
14th ward, ...	14,288	17,306	20,235	21,103	25,196	24,754
15th ward, ...	.....	13,202	17,755	19,422	22,564	24,046
16th ward, ...	.....	.....	22,273	40,350	52,882	39,823
17th ward, ...	.....	.....	18,619	27,147	43,766	59,548
18th ward, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,546	39,415
19th ward, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,465	17,866
20th ward, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,055
21st ward, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,914
22d ward, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,605
New-York city, Total, ...	197,112	268,089	312,710	371,223	515,547	629,810

COUNTY OF NIAGARA.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Cambria,	1,712	2,070	2,099	2,224	2,366	2,216
Hartland,	1,584	2,195	2,350	2,674	3,028	3,033
Lewiston,	1,528	2,302	2,533	2,540	2,924	3,260
Lockport,	3,823	6,092	9,125	9,314	12,323	13,386
Newfane,	1,450	2,148	2,372	2,795	3,271	3,164
Niagara,	1,401	2,013	1,277	1,468	1,951	5,457
Pendleton,	572	1,069	1,098	1,285	2,166	1,826
Porter,	1,490	1,838	2,177	2,303	2,455	2,643
Royalton,	3,138	3,397	3,549	3,773	4,024	4,930
Somerset,	871	1,730	1,742	2,037	2,154	1,923
Wheatfield,	.....	.....	1,057	1,793	2,659	3,152
Wilson,	913	1,636	1,753	2,344	2,955	3,292
Total (12 towns),	18,482	26,490	31,132	34,550	42,276	48,282

COUNTY OF ONEIDA.

Annsville,	1,481	1,352	1,765	2,192	2,686	2,715
Augusta,	3,058	3,347	2,175	2,117	2,271	2,383
Ava,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037	1,242
Boonville,	2,746	3,012	5,519	3,653	3,306	4,424
Bridgewater,	1,608	1,449	1,418	1,351	1,315	1,203
Camden,	1,945	2,114	2,331	2,434	2,820	2,900
Deerfield,	4,182	2,536	3,120	2,347	2,287	2,257
Florence,	964	1,106	1,259	1,994	2,575	2,812
Floyd,	1,699	1,795	1,742	1,592	1,495	1,443
Kirkland,	2,505	3,497	2,984	3,014	3,421	3,809
Lee,	2,514	2,618	2,936	2,963	3,033	3,020
Marcy,	.....	1,730	1,799	1,769	1,857	1,767
Marshall,	1,908	2,579	2,251	2,148	2,115	2,147
New Hartford,	3,599	3,909	3,819	4,043	4,847	4,517
Paris,	2,765	2,849	2,844	3,097	4,283	3,695
Remsen,	1,400	1,498	1,638	1,903	2,407	2,684
Rome,	4,366	4,505	5,680	5,955	7,918	10,720

COUNTY OF ONEIDA—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Sangerfield,	2,272	2,242	2,551	2,272	2,371	2,424
Steuben,	2,094	2,159	1,993	1,924	1,744	1,592
Trenton,	3,221	3,220	3,178	3,543	3,540	3,987
Utica City:						
1st ward,		1,633	1,738	1,574		1,443
2d ward,		1,755	2,392	1,963		2,799
3d ward,		2,731	3,781	3,490		3,111
4th ward,		4,064	4,871	5,163		4,827
5th ward,						5,380
6th ward,						4,609
Total (Utica City),	8,323	10,183	12,782	12,190	17,565	22,169
Vernon,	3,045	2,827	3,043	3,074	3,093	3,005
Verona,	3,739	4,155	4,504	4,942	5,570	6,923
Vienna,	1,766	2,172	2,530	2,867	3,393	3,248
Western,	2,419	2,502	3,488	2,523	2,516	2,546
Westmoreland,	3,303	3,140	3,105	3,072	3,291	3,279
Whitestown,	4,410	5,022	5,156	5,797	6,810	4,838
(27 towns, 6 wards.)						
Total,	71,326	77,518	85,310	84,776	99,506	107749

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Camillus,	2,518	3,006	3,957	2,976	3,105	2,740
Cicero,	1,808	2,191	2,464	2,651	2,980	3,388
Clay,	2,095	2,538	2,852	2,789	3,402	3,326
De Witt,	.....	2,716	2,802	2,876	3,302	2,985
Elbridge,	3,357	3,599	4,647	3,829	3,924	4,561
Fabius,	3,070	2,852	2,562	2,529	2,410	2,256
Geddes,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011	2,066
La Fayette,	2,560	2,592	2,600	2,527	2,533	2,340
Lysander,	3,228	3,838	4,306	4,506	5,833	5,060
Manlius,	7,375	5,594	5,509	5,602	6,298	6,228
Marcellus,	2,626	2,456	2,726	2,649	2,759	2,547
Onondaga,	5,668	4,789	5,658	5,142	5,694	5,400
Otisco,	1,938	1,863	1,906	1,701	1,804	1,725
Pompey,	4,812	4,521	4,371	4,112	4,006	3,770
Salina,	6,929	7,793	11,013	15,804	2,142	2,580
Skaneateles,	3,812	3,575	3,981	3,827	4,081	3,976
Spafford,	2,647	2,404	1,873	1,977	1,903	1,816
Syracuse City:						
1st ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,514	3,597
2d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,629	3,437
3d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,654	2,260
4th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,474	4,167
5th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,063
6th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,256
7th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,165
8th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,162
Total (Syracuse City),	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,271	25,107
Tully,	1,640	1,618	1,663	1,621	1,559	1,619
Van Buren, (20 towns, 8 wards.)	2,890	2,963	3,021	3,057	3,873	3,085
Total,	58,973	60,908	67,911	70,175	85,890	86,575

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Bristol,	2,953	3,005	1,953	1,801	1,733	1,715
Canadice,	1,379	1,515	1,341	1,179	1,075	977
Canandaigua,	5,162	5,452	5,652	5,627	6,143	6,480
East Bloomfield,	3,861	1,952	1,986	2,015	2,262	2,168
Farmington,	1,773	1,843	2,122	2,062	1,876	1,950
Gorham,	2,981	2,684	2,779	2,663	2,645	2,380
Hopewell,	2,198	2,058	1,976	2,068	1,923	1,783
Manchester,	2,811	2,685	2,912	2,657	2,940	3,009
Naples,	1,941	2,156	2,345	2,270	2,376	2,118
Phelps,	4,876	4,786	5,563	5,375	5,542	5,293
Richmond,	1,876	1,786	1,937	1,732	1,852	1,493
Seneca,	6,207	6,608	7,073	7,911	8,505	8,298
South Bristol,	.....	.....	1,375	1,211	1,129	1,179
Victor,	2,270	2,265	2,393	2,225	2,230	2,208
West Bloomfield,	.....	2,075	2,094	1,796	1,698	1,621
Total (15 towns),	40,288	40,870	43,501	42,592	43,929	42,672

COUNTY OF ORANGE.

Blooming Grove,	2,099	2,001	2,396	1,962	2,184	2,184
Chester,	.....	.....	.....	1,744	1,641	1,696
Cornwall,	3,486	3,289	3,925	3,854	4,471	4,578
Crawford,	2,019	2,007	2,075	2,072	1,912	2,000
Deerpark,	1,167	1,329	1,607	2,012	4,032	5,504
Goshen,	3,361	2,967	3,889	3,232	3,149	3,213
Greenville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218
Hamptonburgh,	1,365	1,319	1,379	1,399	1,343	1,303
Minisink,	4,979	4,439	5,093	5,258	4,972	1,295
Monroe,	3,671	3,712	3,914	3,935	4,280	4,551
Montgomery,	3,885	4,016	4,100	4,020	3,933	3,792
Mount Hope,	1,535	1,484	1,565	1,600	1,512	1,735
Newburgh,	6,424	7,683	8,933	9,001	11,415	12,773
New Windsor,	2,310	2,460	2,482	2,474	2,457	2,555

COUNTY OF ORANGE—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Wallkill,	4,056	3,714	4,268	4,968	4,942	5,415
Warwick,	5,009	4,676	5,113	4,696	4,902	4,987
Wawayanda,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069
Total (17 towns),	45,366	45,096	50,739	52,227	57,145	60,868

COUNTY OF ORLEANS.

Barre,	4,768	5,182	5,539	5,614	6,437	6,797
Carlton,	1,222	2,080	2,275	2,471	2,809	2,329
Clarendon,	1,893	1,842	2,251	1,893	1,809	1,749
Gaines,	1,833	2,230	2,268	2,479	2,722	2,532
Kendall,	.....	.....	1,692	1,914	2,289	1,884
Murray,	2,790	3,592	2,675	2,496	2,520	2,876
Ridgeway,	1,972	3,349	3,554	3,943	4,591	5,226
Shelby,	1,879	2,440	2,643	2,663	3,082	3,046
Yates,	1,375	2,178	2,230	2,372	2,242	1,996
Total (9 towns),	17,732	22,893	25,127	25,845	28,501	28,435

COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

Albion,	669	945	1,503	1,644	2,010	2,212
Amboy,	669	767	1,070	988	1,132	1,172
Boylston,	388	368	481	538	621	815
Constantia,	1,193	1,967	1,476	1,705	2,495	3,355
Granby,	1,423	2,049	2,385	2,741	2,344	3,747
Hannibal,	2,681	2,204	2,269	2,534	3,368	3,028
Hastings,	1,494	1,828	1,983	2,113	2,920	3,069
Mexico,	2,681	3,138	3,729	3,768	4,221	4,022
New Haven,	1,426	1,551	1,737	1,707	2,015	2,012
Orwell,	501	679	808	1,016	1,106	1,258
Oswego,	2,703	4,902	4,665	6,048	2,445	2,760

COUNTY OF OSWEGO—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Oswego City:						
1st ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,143
2d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,839
3d ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,254
4th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,580
Total (Oswego City),	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,205	15,816
Palermo,	.....	1,655	1,928	1,906	2,053	2,023
Parish,	968	1,295	1,543	1,456	1,799	1,675
Redfield,	341	412	507	584	752	798
Richland,	2,733	3,461	4,050	3,758	4,079	4,012
Sandy Creek,	1,839	2,100	2,420	2,257	2,456	2,273
Schroeppel,	.....	1,191	2,098	2,516	3,258	3,747
Scriba,	2,073	4,180	4,051	5,495	2,738	2,958
Volney,	3,618	2,895	3,155	3,895	2,966	6,476
West Monroe,	.....	.....	918	990	1,197	1,217
Williamstown, (22 towns, 4 wards.)	606	658	842	782	1,121	953
Total,	27,119	38,245	43,619	48,441	62,198	69,398

COUNTY OF OTSEGO.

Burlington,	2,459	2,227	2,154	1,998	1,835	1,808
Butternuts,	3,991	4,323	4,057	4,179	1,928	2,029
Cherry Valley,	4,098	3,876	3,923	4,125	4,186	2,540
Decatur,	1,110	975	1,071	975	927	913
Edmeston,	2,087	2,044	1,907	1,820	1,885	1,783
Exeter,	1,690	1,462	1,423	1,487	1,526	1,540
Hartwick,	2,772	2,586	2,490	2,482	2,352	2,220
Laurens,	2,231	2,235	2,173	2,208	2,168	2,106
Maryland,	1,834	2,015	2,085	2,128	2,152	2,177
Middlefield,	3,323	3,163	3,319	3,196	3,131	3,071
Milford,	3,025	2,112	2,095	2,385	2,227	2,329

COUNTY OF OTSEGO—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Morris,	.....	.....	.... .	.....	2,155	2,038
New Lisbon,	2,232	2,008	1,909	1,872	1,773	1,792
Oneonta,	1,149	1,762	1,936	1,928	1,902	2,167
Otego,	1,757	2,123	1,919	1,922	1,792	1,850
Otsego,	4,363	4,276	4,120	4,320	3,901	4,334
Pittsfield,	1,006	1,318	1,395	1,730	1,591	1,656
Plainfield,	1,626	1,530	1,450	1,458	1,450	1,281
Richfield,	1,752	1,673	1,680	1,641	1,502	1,543
Roseboom,	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,887
Springfield,	2,816	2,548	2,382	2,356	2,322	2,463
Unadilla,	2,313	2,415	2,272	2,505	2,463	2,722
Westford,	1,645	1,547	1,478	1,500	1,423	1,371
Worcester,	2,093	2,210	2,390	2,294	2,047	2,115
Total (24 towns),	51,372	50,428	49,628	50,509	48,638	49,735
COUNTY OF PUTNAM.						
Carmel,	2,371	2,163	2,263	2,389	2,442	2,406
Kent,	1,931	1,661	1,830	1,729	1,557	1,539
Patterson,	1,529	1,347	1,349	1,289	1,371	1,422
Phillipstown,	4,761	4,562	3,814	4,209	5,063	4,809
Putnam Valley,	.....	.....	1,659	1,598	1,626	1,573
Southeast,	2,036	1,818	1,910	2,044	2,079	2,185
Total (6 towns),	12,628	11,551	12,825	13,258	14,138	13,934
COUNTY OF QUEENS.						
Flushing,	2,820	3,643	4,124	3,918	5,376	7,970
Hempstead,	6,215	6,654	7,609	8,269	8,811	10,477
Jamaica,	2,376	2,885	3,781	3,883	4,247	5,632
Newtown,	2,610	3,505	5,054	5,521	7,208	4,694
North Hempstead,	3,091	3,360	3,891	3,897	4,291	9,446
Oyster Bay,	5,348	5,083	5,865	6,361	6,900	8,047
Total (6 towns),	22,460	25,130	30,324	31,849	36,833	46,266

COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Berlin,	2,019	1,757	1,794	1,845	2,005	2,167
Brunswick,	2,575	2,679	3,051	2,855	4,146	3,101
Clinton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606
Grafton,	1,681	1,682	2,019	1,905	2,033	1,888
Greenbush,	3,216	3,345	3,701	4,182	4,945	3,303
Hoosick,	3,584	3,325	3,539	3,576	3,724	4,120
Lansingburgh,	2,663	3,268	3,330	3,982	5,752	5,700
Nassau,	3,255	3,227	3,236	3,104	3,261	3,000
North Greenbush,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,812
Petersburgh,	2,011	1,950	1,901	1,876	1,908	1,663
Pittstown,	3,702	3,919	3,784	3,628	3,732	3,602
Poestenkill,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,092	1,878
Sandlake,	3,650	3,840	4,303	4,291	2,558	2,588
Schaghticoke,	3,002	3,243	3,389	3,091	3,290	3,303
Schodack,	3,794	3,793	4,125	3,746	3,510	3,837
Stephentown,	2,716	2,528	2,753	2,548	2,622	2,397
Troy City:						
1st ward,	2,598	3,837	3,234	3,405	4,032	4,232
2d ward,	2,865	3,593	3,778	3,888	4,284	4,257
3d ward,	1,435	2,451	2,774	2,701	2,794	2,394
4th ward,	3,344	5,447	3,557	3,720	4,054	4,122
5th ward,	739	683	800	1,067	1,818	2,375
6th ward,	575	948	1,326	1,981	4,139	2,599
7th ward,	.....	.....	3,037	3,754	4,923	3,700
8th ward,	.....	.....	828	1,193	2,741	3,876
9th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,339
10th ward,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,375
Total (Troy City), (16 towns, 8 wards.)	11,556	16,959	19,334	21,709	28,785	33,269
Total,	49,424	55,515	60,259	62,338	74,363	79,234

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Castleton,	2,216	2,868	4,275	5,203	5,389	8,252
Northfield,	2,162	2,297	2,745	3,342	4,020	4,187
Southfield,	971	845	1,619	2,631	2,709	5,449
Westfield,	1,733	1,681	2,326	2,497	2,943	3,501
Total (4 towns),	7,082	7,691	10,965	13,673	15,061	21,389

COUNTY OF ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown,	2,298	2,176	2,533	2,797	3,111	3,512
Haverstraw,	2,306	2,865	3,449	4,806	5,885	6,747
Orangetown,	1,947	2,079	2,771	3,227	4,769	5,838
Ramapo,	2,837	2,576	3,222	2,911	3,197	3,414
Total (4 towns),	9,388	9,696	11,975	13,741	16,962	19,511

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher,	826	929	2,118	2,218	2,582	2,968
Canton,	2,439	2,412	3,465	4,035	4,685	4,995
Colton,	.....	.....	.....	466	506	1,040
De Kalb,	1,268	1,200	1,531	1,723	2,389	2,676
De Peyster,	813	788	1,074	1,138	906	1,163
Edwards,	633	739	956	1,064	1,023	1,180
Fine,	.....	.....	.....	243	293	316
Fowler,	1,447	1,571	1,752	1,840	1,813	1,620
Gouverneur,	1,430	1,796	2,538	2,600	2,783	2,856
Hammond,	767	1,327	1,845	1,911	1,819	1,875
Hermon,	668	870	1,271	1,580	1,690	1,648
Hopkinton,	827	910	1,147	1,435	1,476	1,554
Lawrence,	1,097	1,241	1,845	1,970	2,214	2,365
Lisbon,	1,891	2,411	3,508	4,376	5,295	5,109
Louisville,	1,076	1,315	1,693	1 970	2,054	2,120
Macomb,	.....	.....	.....	1,113	1,197	1,466
Madrid,	3,459	4,069	4,511	4,376	4,856	4,862
Massena,	2,068	2,288	2,726	2,798	2,870	2,701

COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Morristown,	1,600	2,339	2,809	2,328	2,274	2,111
Norfolk,	1,039	1,375	1,728	1,544	1,753	1,804
Oswegatchie,	3,993	4,656	5,719	6,414	7,756	10,060
Parishville,	1,477	1,657	2,250	2,090	2,132	2,114
Pierrepont,	749	922	1,430	1,450	1,459	1,834
Pitcairn,	.....	.... .	396	553	503	531
Potsdam,	3,661	3,810	4,473	4,856	5,349	6,631
Rossie,	641	722	1,553	1,386	1,471	1,480
Russell,	541	655	1,373	1,499	1,808	2,108
Stockholm,	1,944	2,047	2,995	3,293	3,661	3,790
Total (28 towns),	36,354	42,047	56,706	62,354	68,617	74,977

COUNTY OF SARATOGA.

Ballston,	2,113	2,001	2,044	2,072	2,269	2,201
Charlton,	2,023	1,981	1,933	1,787	1,902	1,701
Clifton Park,	2,494	2,282	2,719	2,421	2,868	2,917
Corinth,	1,412	1,261	1,365	1,363	1,501	1,534
Day,	758	829	942	992	1,045	1,079
Edinburgh,	1,571	1,447	1,458	1,413	1,336	1,318
Galway,	2,710	2,638	2,412	2,385	2,158	2,441
Greenfield,	3,144	2,927	2,803	2,744	2,890	2,842
Hadley,	829	862	865	842	1,003	1,172
Halfmoon,	2,042	2,146	2,631	2,331	2,788	3,315
Malta,	1,517	1,386	1,457	1,324	1,349	1,236
Milton,	3,079	3,020	3,166	3,607	4,220	4,669
Moreau,	1,690	1,502	1,576	1,701	1,834	2,166
Northumberland,	1,606	1,547	1,672	1,599	1,775	1,668
Providence,	1,579	1,497	1,507	1,436	1,458	1,368
Saratoga,	2,461	2,435	2,624	2,755	3,492	3,832
Saratoga Springs,	2,204	2,438	3,384	4,276	4,650	6,307
Stillwater,	2,601	2,565	2,733	2,807	2,967	2,963

COUNTY OF SARATOGA—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Waterford,	1,473	1,998	1,824	2,248	2,683	3,241
Wilton,	1,373	1,250	1,438	1,374	1,458	1,401
Total (20 towns),	38,679	38,012	40,553	41,477	45,646	43,379

COUNTY OF SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburgh,	2,837	3,281	3,357	3,287	3,464	3,119
Glenville,	2,497	3,027	3,068	2,984	3,409	3,153
Niskayuna,	452	565	693	644	783	1,120
Princetown,	812	975	1,201	950	1,031	956
Rotterdam,	1,481	2,110	2,284	2,210	2,446	2,835
Schenectady City:						
1st ward,	1,818	2,300	1,509	1,318	.....	1,544
2d ward,	2,450	3,972	1,557	1,502	.....	1,530
3d ward,	.....	.....	1,242	1,218	.....	1,951
4th ward,	.... .	.....	2,476	2,517	.....	3,364
(Schenectady City),						
Total,	4,268	6,272	6,784	6,555	8,921	8,389
(5 towns, 4 wards.)						
Total,	12,347	16,230	17,387	16,630	20,054	19,572

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim,	2,271	2,366	2,725	2,685	1,314	1,351
Broome,	3,133	3,342	2,404	2,572	2,268	2,138
Carlisle,	1,748	1,743	1,850	1,819	1,817	1,723
Cobleskill,	2,988	3,261	3,583	3,618	2,229	2,208
Conesville,	.....	.....	1,621	1,637	1,582	1,407
Esperance,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428	1,370
Fulton,	1,604	1,758	2,147	2,319	2,566	2,817
Gilboa,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,024	2,657
Jefferson,	1,743	1,851	2,033	1,870	1,748	1,688
Middleburgh,	3,278	3,139	3,843	3,922	2,967	3,075
Richmondville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,666	2,027

COUNTY OF SCHOHARIE—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Schoharie,	5,157	5,066	5,534	5,477	2,588	2,869
Seward,	.....	.....	2,088	2,214	2,203	1,925
Sharon,	4,247	4,363	2,520	2,387	2,632	2,716
Summit,	1,733	1,619	2,010	1,968	1,800	1,890
Wright,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,716	1,658
Total (16 towns),	27,902	28,508	32,358	32,488	33,548	33 519

COUNTY OF SCHUYLER.

Catharines,	2,062	2,261	2,424	2,611	3,096	3,517
Cayuta,	641	765	835	1,001	1,035	618
Dix,	.....	.....	1,990	2,335	2,953	2,884
Hector,	5,212	5,663	5,652	5,904	6,052	5,629
Orange,	2,391	2,724	1,824	1,756	2,055	2,483
Reading,	1,568	1,644	1,541	1,555	1,434	1,452
Tyrone,	1,880	2,106	2,122	2,165	1,894	2,194
Total (7 towns),	13,754	15,163	16,388	17,327	18,519	18,777

COUNTY OF SENECA.

Covert,	1,791	1,615	1,563	2,398	2,253	2,230
Fayette,	3,216	3,461	3,731	3,781	3,786	3,370
Junius,	1,581	1,517	1,594	1,606	1,516	1,415
Lodi,	1,786	1,772	2,236	2,246	2,269	2,018
Ovid,	2,756	2,997	2,721	2,129	2,248	2,274
Romulus,	2,089	1,793	2,235	1,894	2,050	1,879
Seneca Falls,	2,603	3,786	4,281	3,997	4,296	4,984
Tyre,	1,482	1,527	1,506	1,304	1,356	1,419
Varick,	1,890	1,950	1,971	1,983	1,872	1,723
Waterloo,	1,847	2,209	3,036	3,634	3,795	4,046
Total (10 towns),	21,041	22,627	24,874	24,972	25,441	25,358

COUNTY OF STEUBEN.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Addison,	944	1,388	1,920	2,432	3,721	3,156
Avoca,	.....	.....	.....	1,668	1,574	1,786
Bath,	3,387	4,100	4,915	4,976	6,185	6,031
Bradford,	.....	.....	1,547	1,715	2,010	1,285
Cameron,	924	1,224	1,359	1,189	1,701	1,835
Campbell,	.....	842	852	957	1,175	1,542
Canisteo,	619	780	941	1,170	2,030	1,985
Caton,	.....	.....	797	1,051	1,214	1,585
Cohocton,	2,544	2,855	2,965	2,656	1,993	2,242
Corning,	974	1,619	1,674	2,521	4,372	6,334
Dansville,	1,726	2,558	2,725	2,910	2,545	2,160
Erwin,	795	1,089	785	1,033	1,435	1,819
Fremont,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119
Greenwood,	899	1,140	1,138	903	1,185	1,224
Hartsville,	.....	.....	.....	759	854	1,110
Hornby,	1,572	972	1,048	1,294	1,314	1,410
Hornellsville,	1,365	1,850	2,121	1,761	2,637	3,843
Howard,	2,464	3,037	3,247	2,989	3,244	2,669
Jasper,	657	984	1,187	1,384	1,749	1,768
Lindley,	.....	.....	638	639	686	704
Prattsburgh,	2,402	2,557	2,455	2,503	2,786	2,582
Pultney,	1,724	1,822	1,784	1,800	1,815	1,560
Thurston,	.....	.....	.....	576	726	925
Troupsburgh,	666	876	1,171	1,498	1,754	1,979
Urbana,	1,288	1,642	1,884	2,046	2,079	1,938
Wayland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067	2,651
Wayne,	1,172	1,350	1,377	908	1,347	928
West Union,	.....	.....	.....	539	950	1,214
Wheeler,	1,389	1,604	1,294	1,204	1,471	1,376
Woodhull,	501	672	827	1,122	1,769	2,205
Total (30 towns),	28,012	34,961	40,651	46,203	66,938	31,960

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Brookhaven,	6,095	6,866	7,050	7,461	8,595	9,696
East Hampton,	1,668	1,819	2,076	2,155	2,122	2,145
Huntington,	5,582	5,498	6,562	6,746	7,481	8,142
Islip,	1,653	1,528	1,909	2,098	2,602	3,282
Riverhead,	2,016	2,138	2,449	2,373	2,540	2,734
Shelter Island,	330	334	379	446	386	483
Smithtown,	1,686	1,580	1,932	1,897	1,972	2,087
Southampton,	4,850	5,275	6,205	7,212	6,501	6,661
Southold,	2,900	3,236	3,907	4,191	4,723	5,676
Total (9 towns),	26,780	28,274	32,469	34,579	36,922	40,906

COUNTY OF SULLIVAN.

Bethel,	1,192	1,247	1,483	1,509	2,087	2,611
Cochecton,	438	528	622	896	1,671	3,071
Collicoon,	.....	.....	.....	605	1,981	2,092
Fallsburgh,	1,173	1,533	1,782	2,370	2,626	3,029
Forrestburgh,	.....	.....	433	477	715	839
Fremont,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,301
Highland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	865
Liberty,	1,277	1,331	1,569	1,889	2,612	2,866
Lumberland,	953	1,179	1,205	1,607	2,635	902
Mamakating,	3,070	3,115	3,418	3,514	4,107	4,084
Neversink,	1,257	1,380	1,681	1,965	2,281	2,180
Rockland,	547	744	826	1,070	1,175	1,272
Thompson,	2,457	2,698	2,610	2,825	3,198	3,550
Tusten,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825
Total (14 towns),	12.364	13,755	15,629	18,727	25,088	29,487

COUNTY OF TIOGA.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Barton,	982	1,469	2,324	2,847	3,522	3,842
Berkshire,	1,711	964	956	878	1,049	1,068
Candor,	2,656	2,710	3,370	3,422	3,433	3,894
Newark,	1,027	1,385	1,616	1,728	1,983	1,945
Nichols,	1,284	1,641	1,986	1,924	1,905	1,871
Owego,	3,076	4,089	5,340	6,104	7,159	8,328
Richford,	.....	882	939	1,093	1,208	1,182
Spencer,	1,278	1,407	1,532	1,682	1,782	1,805
Tioga,	1,411	1,987	2,464	2,778	2,839	3,027
Total (9 towns),	13,425	16,534	20,527	22,456	24,880	26,962
COUNTY OF TOMPKINS.						
Caroline,	2,633	2,581	2,457	2,534	2,537	2,644
Danby,	2,481	2,473	2,570	2,494	2,411	2,331
Dryden,	5,206	5,851	5,446	5,230	5,122	5,003
Enfield,	2,332	2,240	2,340	2,283	2,117	1,912
Groton,	3,597	3,512	3,618	3,353	3,342	3,404
Ithaca,	5,270	5,556	5,650	6,055	6,909	7,153
Lansing,	4,020	3,592	3,672	3,463	3,318	3,256
Newfield,	2,664	3,296	3,567	3,665	3,816	2,800
Ulysses,	3,130	3,244	2,976	3,187	3,122	3,191
Total (9 towns),	31,333	32,345	32,296	32,264	32,594	31,516
COUNTY OF ULSTER.						
Denning,	.....	.....	.....	.....	447	692
Esopus,	1,770	1,626	1,939	2,656	2,900	4,287
Gardiner,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,923
Hurley,	1,408	1,519	2,201	1,487	2,003	2,115
Kingston,	4,170	4,057	5,824	6,508	10,232	13,974
Lloyd,	.....	.....	.....	2,035	2,035	2,192
Marbletown,	3,223	3,269	3,813	3,143	3,830	3,727
Marlborough,	2,273	2,434	2,523	2,429	2,406	2,668
New Paltz,	5,098	5,480	5,408	2,818	2,729	2,021

COUNTY OF ULSTER—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Olive,	1,636	1,793	2,023	2,225	2,710	2,924
Plattekill,	2,044	2,008	2,125	2,131	1,998	1,932
Rochester,	2,420	2,665	2,674	2,688	3,174	3,475
Rosendale,	.....	.....	.....	1,802	2,418	2,572
Saugerties,	3,747	4,942	6,216	6,529	8,307	9,318
Shandaken,	966	1,263	1,455	1,981	2,307	2,452
Shawangunk,	3,681	3,690	3,886	4,011	4,036	2,631
Wawarsing,	2,738	3,735	4,044	4,922	6,459	7,227
Woodstock,	1,376	1,479	1,691	1,542	1,650	1,806
Total (18 towns),	36,550	39,960	45,822	48,907	59,384	67,936
COUNTY OF WARREN.						
Bolton,	1,467	1,496	937	1,110	1,147	1,167
Caldwell,	797	640	693	725	752	880
Chester,	1,284	1,361	1,633	1,608	1,850	1,936
Hague,	721	769	610	617	717	615
Horicon,	.....	.....	659	840	1,152	1,246
Johnsburgh,	985	1,016	1,139	1,297	1,503	1,983
Luzerne,	1,362	1,387	1,284	1,380	1,300	1,286
Queensbury,	3,080	3,088	3,789	4,442	2,597	6,438
Stony Creek, Thurman,	 909	987	1,210	1,342	1,590	913 / 1,259
Warrensburgh,	1,191	1,290	1,468	1,547	1,874	1,946
Total (11 towns),	11,796	12,034	13,422	14,908	17,199	19,669
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.						
Argyle,	3,450	3,013	3,111	3,241	3,274	3 244
Cambridge,	2,325	2,105	2,005	2,175	2,593	2,304
Dresden,	495	659	679	674	674	735
Easton,	3,758	2,908	2,988	2,825	3,225	3,012
Fort Ann,	3,200	3,242	3,559	3,380	3,383	3,544
Fort Edward,	1,816	1,784	1,726	1,711	2,328	2,964
Granville,	3,881	3,862	3,846	3,500	3,434	3,363

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON—(CONTINUED.)

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Greenwich,	3,847	3,363	3,382	3,681	3,803	3,888
Hampton,	1,069	933	972	871	899	846
Hartford,	2,420	2,223	2,164	2,094	2,051	2,196
Hebron,	2,686	2,469	2,498	2,359	2,548	2,549
Jackson,	2,057	1,739	1,730	1,815	2,129	1,770
Kingsbury,	2,606	2,426	2,773	2,796	3,032	3,364
Putnam,	718	731	784	783	753	724
Salem,	2,972	2,682	2,855	2,588	2,904	2,925
White Creek,	2,446	2,111	2,195	2,107	2,994	2,439
Whitehall,	2,889	3,076	3,813	3,954	4,726	4,438
Total (17 towns),	42,635	39,326	41,080	40,554	44,750	44,405

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

Arcadia,	3,901	4,099	4,980	4,979	5,145	5,516
Butler,	1,764	2,160	2,271	2,258	2,272	2,223
Galen,	3,631	3,775	4,234	4,458	4,609	5,181
Huron,	1,082	1,831	1,943	1,909	1,966	1,887
Lyons,	3,603	4,013	4,302	4,267	4,925	5,205
Macedon,	1,989	2,190	2,396	2,359	2,384	2,434
Marion,	1,967	2,043	1,903	1,869	1,839	1,937
Ontario,	1,585	1,626	1,889	1,906	2,246	2,323
Palmyra,	3,427	3,326	3,549	3,542	3,893	4,115
Rose,	1,641	1,715	2,038	2,060	2,264	2,114
Savannah,	886	1,324	1,718	1,803	1,700	1,762
Sodus,	3,528	4,079	4,472	4,565	4,598	4,538
Walworth,	1,753	1,798	1,734	1,575	1,981	1,964
Williamson,	1,801	2,017	2,147	2,139	2,380	2,552
Wolcott,	1,085	1,792	2,481	2,826	2,751	3,013
Total (15 towns),	33,643	37,788	42,057	42,515	44,953	46,760

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Bedford,	2,750	2,735	2,822	2,725	3,207	3,464
Cortlandt,	4,830	3,994	5,592	6,738	7,758	8,468
East Chester,	1,030	1,168	1,502	1,369	1,679	4,715
Greenburgh,	2,195	2,606	3,361	3,205	4,291	6,435
Harrison,	1,085	1,016	1,139	1,039	1,262	1,271
Lewisborough,	1,537	1,470	1,619	1,541	1,608	1,775
Mamaroneck,	838	882	1,416	780	928	1,068
Mount Pleasant,	4,932	5,568	7,307	2,778	3,323	3,677
New Castle,	1,336	1,406	1,529	1,495	1,800	1,762
New Rochelle,	1,274	1,261	1,816	1,977	2,458	3,101
North Castle,	1,653	1,789	2,058	2,010	2,189	2,415
North Salem,	1,276	1,178	1,161	1,228	1,335	1,528
Ossining,	.....	.....	.....	3,312	4,939	5,758
Pelham,	334	255	789	486	577	833
Poundridge,	1,437	1,426	1,407	1,427	1,486	1,439
Rye,	1,602	1,607	1,803	2,180	2,584	3,468
Scarsdale,	317	329	255	341	342	445
Somers,	1,997	1,900	2,082	1,761	1,722	1,744
Westchester,	2,362	3,044	4,154	5,052	2,492	3,464
West Farms,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,436	12,436
White Plains,	759	1,064	1,087	1,155	1,414	1,512
Yonkers,	1,761	1,879	2,968	2,517	4,160	7,554
Yorktown,	2,141	2,212	2,819	2,278	2,273	2,346
Total (23 towns),	36 456	38,789	48,686	47,394	58,263	80,678

COUNTY OF WYOMING

TOWNS.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Attica,	2,492	2,581	2,710	2,382	2,363	2,679
Bennington,	2,224	2,676	2,368	2,104	2,406	2,555
Castile,	2,269	2,536	2,833	2,526	2,446	2,343
China,	2,387	1,279	1,437	1,643	1,961	2,108
Covington,	2,716	2,514	2,438	1,427	1,385	1,330
Eagle,	892	1,149	1,187	1,314	1,381	1,390
Gainesville,	1,934	2,097	2,367	1,897	1,760	1,753
Genesee Falls,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322	1,098
Java,	.....	1,972	2,331	2,331	2,245	2,295
Middlebury,	2,416	2,518	2,445	2,022	1,799	1,787
Orangeville,	1,525	1,791	1,949	1,410	1,438	1,441
Perry,	2,792	2,984	3,082	2,952	2,832	2,560
Pike,	2,016	2,179	2,176	2,172	2,003	1,887
Sheldon,	1,731	2,186	2,353	2,435	2,527	2,666
Warsaw,	2,474	2,686	2,841	2,659	2,624	2,794
Wethersfield,	1,179	1,623	1,728	1,417	1,489	1,462
Total (16 towns),	29,047	32,771	34,245	30,691	31,981	32,148

COUNTY OF YATES.

Barrington,	1,854	1,937	1,868	1,783	1,550	1,504
Benton,	3,957	3,851	3,911	3,681	3,456	2,500
Italy,	1,092	1,245	1,634	1,698	1,627	1,506
Jerusalem,	2,783	2,843	2,935	2,710	2,912	2,797
Middlesex,	3,428	1,440	1,439	1,433	1,385	1,305
Milo,	3,610	3,824	3,986	4,559	4,791	4,304
Potter,	.....	2,256	2,245	2,374	2,194	2,148
Starkey,	2,285	2,400	2,426	2,539	2,675	2,428
Torrey,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320
Total (9 towns),	19,009	19,796	20,444	20,777	20,590	19,812

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855
Albany,	53,520	59,762	68,593	77,268	93,279	103,681
Allegany,	20,238	27,295	30,266	31,402	37,808	42,910
Broome,	17,579	20,190	22,338	25,808	30,660	36,650
Cattaraugus,	16,724	24,986	28,872	30,169	38,950	39,530
Cayuga,	47,948	49,202	50,338	49,663	55,458	53,571
Chautauque,	34,671	44,869	47,975	46,548	50,493	53,380
Chemung,	11,562	14,439	15,488	17,742	21,737	27,288
Chenango,	37,238	40,762	40,725	39,900	40,311	39,915
Clinton,	19,344	20,742	28,157	31,278	40,047	42,482
Columbia,	39,907	40,746	43,252	41,976	43,073	44,391
Cortland,	23,791	24,168	24,607	25,081	25,140	24,575
Delaware,	33,024	34,192	35,396	36,990	39,834	39,749
Dutchess,	50,926	50,704	52,398	55,124	58,992	60,635
Erie,	35,719	57,594	62,465	78,635	100,993	132,331
Essex,	19,287	20,699	23,634	25,102	31,148	28,539
Franklin,	11,312	12,501	16,518	18,692	25,102	25,477
Fulton,	20,451	21,597	18,049	18,579	20,171	23,284
Genesee,	26,008	29,145	28,705	28,845	28,488	31,034
Greene,	29,525	30,173	30,446	31,957	33,126	31,137
Hamilton,	1,325	1,654	1,907	1,882	2,188	2,543
Herkimer,	35,870	36,201	37,447	37,424	38,244	38,566
Jefferson,	48,493	53,088	60,984	64,999	68,158	65,420
Kings,	20,535	32,057	47,613	73,691	138,882	216,355
Lewis,	15,239	16,093	17,820	20,218	24,564	25,229
Livingston,	27,729	31,092	37,777	38,389	40,875	37,943
Madison,	39,038	41,741	40,008	40,987	43,072	43,687
Monroe,	49,855	58,085	64,902	70,899	87,650	96,324
Montgomery,	43,715	48,359	35,818	29,643	31,992	30,808
New-York,	197,112	268,089	312,710	371,223	515,547	629,810
Niagara,	18,482	26,490	31,132	34,550	42,276	48,282
Oneida,	71,326	77,518	85,310	84,776	99,566	107,749
Onondaga,	58,973	60,908	67,911	70,175	85,890	86,575
Ontario,	40,288	40,870	43,501	42,592	43,929	42,672
Orange,	45,366	45,096	50,739	52,227	57,145	60,868
Orleans,	17,732	22,893	25,127	25,845	28,501	28,435
Oswego,	27,119	38,245	43,619	48,441	62,198	69,398
Otsego,	51,372	50,428	49,628	50,509	48,638	49,735
Putnam,	12,628	11,551	12,825	13,258	14,138	13,934
Queens,	22,460	25,130	30,324	31,849	36,833	46,266

RECAPITULATION—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.					
	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Rensselaer,.....	49,424	55,515	60,259	62,338	73,363	79,234
Richmond,.....	7,082	7,691	10,965	13,673	15,061	21,389
Rockland,.....	9,888	9,696	11,975	13,741	16,962	19,511
St. Lawrence, ...	36,354	42,047	56,706	62,354	68,617	74,977
Saratoga,.....	38,679	38,012	40,553	41,477	45,646	49,379
Schenectady,.....	12,347	16,230	17,387	16,630	20,054	19,572
Schoharie, ...	27,902	28,508	32,358	32,488	33,548	33,519
Schuyler,.....	13,754	15,163	16,888	17,327	18,519	18,777
Seneca, ...	21,041	22,627	24,874	24,972	25,441	25,358
Steuben, ...	28,012	34,961	40,651	46,203	58,388	62,965
Suffolk, ...	26,780	28,274	32,469	34,579	36,922	40,906
Sullivan, ...	12,364	13,755	15,629	18,727	25,088	29,487
Tioga, ...	13,425	16,534	20,527	22,456	24,880	26,962
Tompkins, ...	31,333	32,345	32,296	32,264	32,694	31,516
Ulster,.....	36,550	39,960	45,822	48,907	59,884	67,936
Warren,.....	11,796	12,034	13,422	14,908	17,199	19,669
Washington, ...	42,635	39,326	41,080	40,554	44,750	44,405
Wayne, ...	33,648	37,788	42,057	42,515	44,953	46,760
Westchester, ...	36,456	38,789	48,686	47,578	58,263	80,678
Wyoming,..... ...	29,047	32,771	34,245	30,691	31,981	32,143
Yates,.....	19,009	19,796	20,044	20,777	20,590	19,812
Total, ...	1,918,608	2,174,517	2,428,921	2,604,495	3,097,394	3,466,118

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF

1820, 1830, 1840 & 1850.

States and Territories.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine,	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169
New Hampshire,	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
Vermont,	235,764	280,652	291,948	314,120
Massachusetts,	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,499
Rhode Island,	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,541
Connecticut,	275,202	297,675	309,978	370,794
New-York,	1,392,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
New Jersey,	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Delaware,	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
Maryland,	407,350	447,040	420,019	583,034
Virginia,	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
North Carolina,	638,829	737,987	753,419	868,903
South Carolina,	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Georgia,	340,987	516,823	691,392	905,999
Alabama,	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,671
Mississippi,	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,555
Louisiana,	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,739
Tennessee,	422,813	681,904	829,210	1,002,625
Kentucky,	565,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Ohio,	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,408
Indiana,	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416
Illinois,	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470
Missouri,	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,043
Dist. of Columbia,	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Michigan,	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Arkansas,	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,639
Florida,	.....	34,730	54,477	87,401
Wisconsin,	.....	.....	30,945	305,191
Iowa,	.....	.....	43,112	192,214
Texas,	.....	.....	.....	212,592
California,	.....	.....	.....	92,597

POPULATION OF U. S.—(CONTINUED.)

States and Territories.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Oregon,	.....	.....	.....	13,293
New Mexico,	.....	.....	.....	61,547
Utah,	.....	.....	.....	11,380
Minnesota,	.....	.....	.....	6,077
Seamen in U. S. service,	.....	5,318	6,100	
Total,	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,074

POST-OFFICES AND POST-MASTERS

IN THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Corrected from the books in the Post-Office Department, to January 1, 1858; also a list of the Distributing Post-Offices in the United States, and Offices authorized to receive and dispatch Canadian mails.

The Post-Offices in County Towns are in SMALL CAPITALS.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Academy	Ontario	Benjamin Haight.
Accord	Ulster	M. J. Schoonmaker.
Acra	Greene	Daniel S. Lennon.
Adams	Jefferson	Edward S. Salisbury.
Adams' Basin	Monroe	Patrick McNamara.
Adams' Centre	Jefferson	Matthew Fox.
Adamsville	Washington	Clemons Gibbs.
Addison	Steuben	H. R. Jones.
Addison Hill	Steuben	Anson Whipple.
Adriance	Dutchess	Peter A. Baldwin.
Afton	Chenango	Cornelius Atherton.
Akron	Erie	Andrew Jackson.
Alabama	Genesee	Amasa Johnson.
ALBANY	Albany	Cornelius Vosburgh.
ALBION	Orleans	Jonathan O. Wilsea.
Alden	Erie	Enestus T. Cross.
Alden Centre	Erie	William J. Perry.
Alder Brook	Franklin,	A. McKillips.
Alder Creek	Oneida	William H. Owens.
Alexander	Genesee	Charles Fulton.
Alexandria	Jefferson	Andrew Cornwall.
Alfred	Allegany	William S. Crandall.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Alfred Centre	Allegany	David T. Chadwick.
Allegany	Cattaraugus	Erastus Willard.
Allen	Allegany	William Manning.
Allen Centre	Allegany	Enos E. Baldwin.
Allen's Hill	Ontario	Charles R. Goodsell.
Alma	Allegany	John R. McDonald.
Almond	Allegany	Horace Dartt.
Alpine	Schuyler	Martin D. Hall.
Alps	Rensselaer	Thomas Ten Eyck.
Altay	Schuyler	Merrick Kendall.
Alton,	Wayne	William Case.
Amagansett	Suffolk	David B. Van Scoy.
Amber	Onondaga	Alfred J. Niles.
Amboy Centre	Oswego	Harley Sergeant.
Amenia	Dutchess	George Conklin.
Amenia Union	Dutchess	A. Hitchcock.
Ames	Montgomery	Loring H. Tiffany.
Amesville	Ulster	Thomas M. Hall.
Amity	Orange	Henry C. Seeley.
Amityville	Suffolk	Richard J. Cornelius.
Amsterdam	Montgomery	Joseph Drench.
Ancram	Columbia	Peter P. Rossman.
Ancram Lead Mines	Columbia	George W. Platner.
Andes	Delaware	Alex. B. Douglass.
Andover	Allegany	Joseph Krusen.
Andrusville	Franklin	Joseph E. Day.
Angelica	Allegany	Ezra Starr.
Angola	Erie	John H. Andrus.
Antwerp	Jefferson	Joseph P. Ellis.
Apalachin	Tioga	Ransom Steele.
Apulia	Onondaga	Edwin Miles.
Arcadia	Wayne	Armand Sprague.
Argosville	Schoharie	Orville Hodge.
Argyle	Washington	James M. Hall.
Arkport	Steuben	James Hurlbut.
Arkwright	Chautauque	James Clinton.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Arkwright Summit...	Chautauque	Martin H. Town.
Armonk	Westchester	Job L. Townsend.
Arnoldton	Ulster	B. C. Arnold.
Arthursburgh	Dutchess	John H. Alley.
Ashford.....	Cattaraugus	Peter Frank.
Ashland	Greene.....	Sandford Tuttle.
Astoria	Queens	Ditmus Ludlow.
Athens	Greene.....	James G. Foster.
Athol	Warren	Michael Byrnes.
Attica	Wyoming	Moses Colcord.
Attica Centre.....	Wyoming	William Tanner.
Attlebury	Dutchess	Lewis Thorne.
AUBURN.....	Cayuga	Elmore P. Russ.
Augusta	Oneida	Henry L. Hawley.
Aurelius	Cayuga	James C. Reed.
Auriesville	Montgomery.....	William Irving.
Aurora	Cayuga	John Marsh.
Ausable Forks.....	Essex	Thomas D. Trumbull.
Austerlitz.....	Columbia	Aaron Bell.
Ava	Oneida.....	Silas C. Morse.
Avoca	Steuben	John D. Griswold.
Avon	Livingston	George Hosmer.
Ayreshire	Chenango	George F. Hard.
Babcock Hill.....	Oneida.....	Lewis J. Tupp.
Babylon	Suffolk	Lawrence Seaman, Jr.
Bainbridge	Chenango	Simeon Sheparson.
Baiting Hollow	Suffolk	Micah Howell.
Bald Mountain.....	Washington	Samuel B. Thorn.
Baldwin	Chemung	John S. Gunterman.
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	Edward B. Wigent.
BALLSTON.....	Saratoga	Moses Williams.
Ballston Centre	Saratoga	William Crapo.
Bangall	Dutchess	Nehemiah Halsted.
Bangor	Franklin	Lobina B. Patterson.
Barbourville	Delaware	Harvey Bryant.
Barcelona	Chautauque	Isaac Shaw.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Barker	Broome	Nathan Harrington.
Barkersville	Saratoga	Ira J. Barker.
Barnerville	Schoharie	Isaac Nethaway.
Barnes' Corners	Lewis	Horace Lucas.
Barre Centre	Orleans	Benjamin Mattison.
Barrington	Yates	Job L. Babcock.
Barrytown	Dutchess	Walter S. Martin.
Barryville	Sullivan	L. D. Fuller.
Barton	Tioga	Amos Moore.
Barton Hill	Schoharie	Jacob J. Barton.
BATAVIA	Genesee	William Seaver.
BATH	Steuben	Jesse Vanderhoven.
Battenville	Washington	Edwin Weir.
Bay View	Richmond	Joseph Feeny.
Beach Ridge	Niagara	William M. Beebe.
Bearsville	Ulster	Wesley Shultis.
Beaver Brook	Sullivan	Daniel W. Hibbard.
Beaver Dam	Chemung	Byron Frost.
Beaver Kill	Sullivan	Jackson J. Joscelyn.
BEDFORD	Westchester	Benjamin J. Ambler.
Bedford Station	Westchester	George F. Surles.
Beach Wood	Sullivan	John Moersch.
Beekman	Dutchess	Charles J. Benjamin.
Beekmantown	Clinton	Thomas Fassett.
Belcher	Washington	Andrew T. Crawford.
Belfast	Allegany	Willington Tillotson.
Belle Isle	Onondaga	Oliver T. Goodfellow.
Bellport	Suffolk	Walter Howell.
Bellvale	Orange	Augustus J. Burt.
Belvidere	Allegany	Alfred Aldridge.
Belleville	Jefferson	Daniel H. Chapman.
Bemus Heights	Saratoga	Henry Lent.
Bennetsburgh	Tompkins	Caleb Keep.
Bennet's Corners	Madison	Micah Foster.
Bennett's Creek	Steuben	John Coston.
Bennettsville	Chenango	David Van Horn.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Bennington	Wyoming	Ann H. Hoskins.
Benson	Hamilton	Leonard Anibal.
Benson Centre	Hamilton	King H. Hall.
Bentley	Richmond	Margaret E. Cole.
Benton	Yates	Amasa Smith.
Benton Centre	Yates	John H. Bailey.
Bergen	Genesee	Luther Crosby.
Bergholtz	Niagara	John Sy.
Berkshire	Tioga	George Williams.
Berlin	Rensselaer	Lorin Field.
Berne	Albany	William Reinhart.
Bernhard's Bay	Oswego	Leonard Curtiss.
Bethany	Genesee	Carlos A. Huggins.
Bethel	Sullivan	Alfred A. Gillespie.
Bethlehem Centre	Albany	William N. Haswell.
Big Brook	Oneida	Jacob Casler.
Big Creek	Steuben	Freeman Bardeen.
Big Flats	Chemung	Nelson Hotchkiss.
Big Hollow	Greene	John B. Fish.
Big Stream Point	Yates	Eli Townsend.
Bigtree Corners	Erie	James Craig.
Binghamton	Broome	Virgil Whitney.
Birdsall	Allegany	Van R. S. Havens.
Black Brook	Clinton	John Rogers.
Black Creek	Allegany	Austin Taylor.
Black Lake	St. Lawrence	Peter Bellinger.
Black River	Jefferson	George W. Hazleton.
Black Rock	Erie	George Johnson.
Blauveltville	Rockland	Simon D. Demarest.
Bleeker	Fulton	Marshal G. Hunt.
Blockville	Chautauque	Mrs. Juliett Lewis.
Blodget Mills	Cortland	Samuel L. Thompson.
Bloomingburgh	Sullivan	David D. Wakeman.
Bloomingdale	Essex	Edward C. Conger.
Blooming Grove	Orange	Henry F. Breed.
Bloomville	Delaware	Stephen H. Keeler.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Blossvale	Oneida	Justus Gray.
Blue Point	Suffolk	Humphrey A. Tuthill.
Bluff Point	Yates	George Crane.
Bolivar	Allegany	Merril Cowles.
Bolton	Warren	Hiram Philo.
Bombay	Franklin	Schuyler Button.
Boonville	Oneida	Robert Bamber.
Bonny Hill	Steuben	John S. De Pue.
Borodino	Onondaga	David Becker.
Boston	Erie	Truman Vanderlip.
Boght	Albany	Wm. G. Groesbeck.
Bouckville	Madison	William Coolidge.
Bovina	Delaware	Thos. McFarland, Jr.
Bowmansville	Erie	Eli H. Bowen.
Boylston	Oswego	John A. Anderkirk.
Bradford	Steuben	Edgar Munson.
Brainard	Rensselaer	Seth Hastings.
Braman's Corners	Schenectady	John Ladd.
Branchport	Yates	William S. Booth.
Brant	Erie	George C. Akerley.
Brantingham	Lewis	Adam Deitz.
Brasher Falls	St. Lawrence	David C. Chandler.
Brasher Iron Works	St. Lawrence	Isaac W. Skinner.
Breakabeen	Schoharie	Ichabod Dibble.
Booth	Herkimer	Zachariah Popple.
Breesport	Chemung	Robert F. Stewart.
Brewerton	Onondaga	John L. Stevens.
Brewster's Station	Putnam	Francis E. Foster.
Bridgehampton	Suffolk	David Hallock.
Bridgeport	Madison	Spencer Marsh, Jr.
Bridgeville	Sullivan	Marcus Hunter.
Bridgewater	Oneida	Ezra Brown.
Brier Hill	St. Lawrence	Charles Carter.
Brigham	Chautauque	Thomas Flanders.
Brighton	Monroe	Benjamin B. Blossom.
Bristol	Ontario	Gilbert Francis.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Bristol Centre	Ontario	I. Barton Brace.
Broadalbin	Fulton	Chauncey C. Joslin.
Brockton	Chautauque	William L. Minton.
Brockett's Bridge	Herkimer	Charles G. Brockett.
Brockport	Monroe	Samuel M. Olden.
Bronxville	Westchester	Lancaster O. Underhill
Brookfield	Madison	Benjamin Gorton.
BROOKLYN	Kings	Daniel Van Voorhis.
Brook's Grove	Livingston	Nelson La Rue.
Broome Centre	Schoharie	Washington Mackey.
Brownville	Jefferson	George Brown.
Brushland	Delaware	Walter D. Telford.
Brush's Mills	Franklin	John S. Hill.
Bruynswick	Ulster	Levi Sparks.
Bucktooth	Cattaraugus	William P. Crawford.
Buena Vista	Steuben	Joseph J. Burnham.
Buel	Montgomery	Conrad I. Winne.
BUFFALO	Erie	James G. Dickie.
Buffalo Plains	Erie	Henry Mochel.
Bull's Head	Dutchess	F. B. Shultz.
Bullville	Orange	William W. Wallace.
Burdett	Schuyler	Herman H. Ingersoll.
Burke	Franklin	Giles W. Smith.
Burlingham	Sullivan	J. Rockwell.
Burlington	Otsego	Richard B. Dimock.
Burlington Flats	Otsego	Solomon L. Robinson.
Burns	Allegany	Philander S. Jones.
Burnt Hills	Saratoga	Samuel B. Edwards.
Burr's Mills	Jefferson	Austin A. Prentice.
Burtonsville	Montgomery	David M. Scott.
Bushnell's Basin	Monroe	Samuel Fairbanks.
Bushville	Sullivan	Abiel P. Bush.
Buskirk's Bridge	Washington	Andrew Houghton.
Busti	Chautauque	Valentine C. Clark.
Butternuts	Otsego	William D. Babcock.
Butterfly	Oswego	John Parsons.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Bushnellville	Greene	Francis P. Dewey.
Buttermilk Falls	Orange	Timothy O'Leary.
Byersville	Livingston	Robert Denison.
Byron	Genesee	Hollis Crocker.
Cabin Hill	Delaware	James Marshall.
Cadiz	Cattaraugus	Francis G. Clark.
Cadosia Valley	Delaware	Alexander Kiersted.
Cadyville	Clinton	William H. Brockway.
Cairo	Greene	William Pierson.
Caldwell	Warren	Hiram Wood.
Caledonia	Livingston	Orange Dean, Jr.
Callanan's Corners	Albany	Jacob Latta.
Callicoon	Sullivan	Aaron Fraser, Jr.
Callicoon Depot	Sullivan	Wm. H. Curtis.
Cambria	Niagara	Darwin S. Fellows.
Cambridge	Washington	John Watkins.
Camden	Oneida	Aaron Stone.
Cameron	Steuben	Lucius C. Pierson.
Cameron's Mills	Steuben	Coldren Bowyer.
Camillus	Onondaga	Oliver Kimberly.
Campbelltown	Steuben	Aden J. Pratt.
Campbellville	Dutchess	John B. Hethrington.
Campville	Tioga	George K. Steele.
Canaan	Columbia	Samuel Frisbee.
Canaan Centre	Columbia	Norman W. Williams.
Canaan Four Corners	Columbia	James T. Lockwood.
Canadice	Ontario	Robert Ogden, Jr.
Canajoharie	Montgomery	David Spraker.
Canal	Onondaga	John Lakin.
Canandaigua	Ontario	Nicholas G. Chesebro.
Canarsie	Kings	Andrew A. Myers.
Canaseraga	Allegany	Firman Boylan.
Canastota	Madison	Edwin R. White.
Candor	Tioga	John J. Sackett.
Caneadea	Allegany	Henry Burleson.
Canfield's Corners	Tioga	Clark Hyatt.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Canisteo	Steuben	FranklinE.Whitwood.
Canisteo Centre	Steuben	Phineas O. Stephens.
Cannonsville	Delaware	William K. Owen.
Canoga	Seneca	William U. Smith.
Canton	St. Lawrence	Amasa O. Brown.
Cape Vincent	Jefferson	Jacob Beringer.
Cardiff	Onondaga	Timothy Cuddiback.
Carlisle	Schoharie	John H. Angle.
Carlton	Orleans	Lewis Root.
Carmel	Putnam	John B. Smith.
Caroline	Tompkins	Nathaniel M. Toby.
Caroline Centre	Tompkins	Henry E. Taft.
Cartersville	Oswego	R. G. Carter.
Carthage	Jefferson	Eugene West.
Carthage Landing	Dutchess	Starr B. Knox.
Cassadaga	Chautauque	James Beeby.
Cassville	Oneida	Norman Merrill.
Castile	Wyoming	Lucius Carter.
Castle Creek	Broome	Samuel E. Judd.
Castleton	Rensselaer	Law'nceC.Hogeboom.
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	Orin W. Tubbs.
Catatonk	Tioga	Charles R. Sackett.
Catharine	Schuyler	George Winton.
Catlin Centre	Chemung	Nelson Colegrove.
Cato	Cayuga	Edwin G. Allen.
Canton	Steuben	Samuel H. Smith.
Catskill	Greene	Charles Cornwall.
Caughdenoy	Oswego	Charles Breed.
Cayuga	Cayuga	A. S. Cummings.
Cayuta	Schuyler	Jacob Swartwood.
Cayutaville	Schuyler	Nelson Griffin.
Cazenovia	Madison	George C. Brown.
Cedar Hill	Albany	Richard Kimmey.
Cedar Lake	Herkimer	Albert G. Townsend.
Cedar Sawmp	Queens	James Luyster, Jr.
Cedarville	Herkimer	Levi M. Caswell.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Central Bridge	Schoharie	John G. Caryl.
Central Square	Oswego	Hamilton Warner.
Central Almond	Allegany	Lazarus S. Rathbun.
Centre Berlin	Rensselaer	James A. Culver.
Centre Brook	Otsego	John W. Pearce.
Centre Cambridge	Washington	Job S. Wait.
Centrefield	Ontario	Gideon M. Keernan.
Centre Lisle	Broome	Elias W. Seymour.
Centre Moriches	Suffolk	Mahlon Chichester.
Centre Point	Orange	John Loughced.
Centreport	Suffolk	John W. Dickerson.
Centre Sherman	Chautauque	William L. Freeman.
Centre Village	Broome	Edward P. Northrup.
Centreville	Allegany	John A. Thomson.
Centre White Creek	Washington	David Fowler.
Ceres	Allegany	George J. Adams.
Champion	Jefferson	Oran O. Johnson.
Champion South Roads	Jefferson	M. S. Twining.
Champlain	Clinton	James S. Smith.
Chappaqua	Westchester	Levi Hunt, Jr.
Chapinville	Ontario	John J. Bush.
Charleston	Montgomery	William H. Biggam.
Charleston 4 Corners	Montgomery	Isaac S. Frost.
Charlotte	Monroe	David S. Holden.
Charlotte Centre	Chautauque	Miss Loanda A. Lake.
Charlotteville	Schoharie	William T. La Mont.
Charlton	Saratoga	John A. Sweetman.
Chase Mills	St. Lawrence	Elijah H. Stearns.
Chaseville	Otsego	Niram C. Thompson.
Chateaugay	Franklin	Silas A. Douglas.
Chateaugay Lake	Franklin	Smith M. Payne.
Chatham	Columbia	David L. Finch.
Chatham Centre	Columbia	J. V. H. Schermerhorn.
Chatham 4 Corners	Columbia	John H. Mesick.
Chaumont	Jefferson	Nathan Clark.
Chautauque Valley	Allegany	George Ross.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Chazy	Clinton	Russell C. North.
Cheektowaga	Erie	N. Illingworth.
Chemung	Chemung	Henry Baker.
Chemung Centre	Chemung	Daniel Bean.
Chenango	Broome	Hawley Thomas.
Chenango Forks	Broome	William B. Squires.
Cherry Creek	Chautauque	Silas Vinton.
Cherry Valley	Otsego	Charles McLean.
Cherubusco	Clinton	John M. Humphrey.
Cheshire	Ontario	Robert Renwick.
Cheshireville	Chenango	Leonard Foot.
Chestnut Ridge	Dutchess	Edgar Vincent.
Chester	Orange	Charles P. Smith.
Chestertown	Warren	John L. Weatherhead.
Chili	Monroe	Moses Sperry.
China	Wyoming	Heman Wilson.
Chittenango	Madison	Benjamin D. French.
Chittenango Falls	Madison	William Pennock.
Church Hollow	Chenango	M. S. Mandeville.
Churchville	Monroe	Merritt Moore.
Churchtown	Columbia	Albert Sheldon.
Cicero	Onondaga	Julius A. Dunham.
Cincinnatus	Cortland	Jefferson Kingman.
Circleville	Orange	Harrison Bull.
City	Dutchess	Wm. H. Bostwick.
Clarence	Erie	Samuel Utley.
Clarence Centre	Erie	John Eshleman.
Clarendon	Orleans	Nicholas E. Darrow.
Clarksburgh	Erie	Simeon Clark.
Clark's Factory	Delaware	Henry A. Clark.
Clarkson	Monroe	Moses S. Barker.
Clarkson Centre	Monroe	William N. Davis.
Clarkstown	Rockland	A. J. Van Houten.
Clarksville	Albany	David Young.
Claryville	Sullivan	Gideon E. Bushnell.
Claverack	Columbia	John H. Dickie.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Clay	Onondaga	Hial Crandall.
Clayton	Jefferson	Alden F. Barker.
Clayton Centre	Jefferson	John M. Carter.
Clayville	Oneida	William H. Barnett.
Clear Creek	Chautauque	Thomas G. Bailey.
Cleaveland,	Oswego	Abner H. Allen.
Clermont	Columbia	Joseph Shirts.
Clifton	Monroe	James H. Moore.
Clifton Park	Saratoga	Joseph Wiltsey.
Clifton Springs	Ontario	David A. Lisk.
Clinton	Oneida	Joseph S. Avery.
Clinton Corners	Dutchess	Stephen H. Smith.
Clinton Dale	Ulster	David Ellis.
Clinton Hollow	Dutchess	Morris Traver.
Clinton Point	Dutchess	John R. Matthews.
Clintonville	Clinton	Samuel Y. Fitzgerald.
Clockville	Madison	Harry Simonds.
Clove	Dutchess	Harrison W. Tilton.
Clovesville	Delaware	Samuel G. Dimick.
Clyde	Wayne	James Chapman.
Clymer	Chautauque	Henry O. Mackres.
Cobleskill	Schoharie	Marcus Sternbergh.
Cobleskill Centre	Schoharie	Jerome France.
Cochecton	Sullivan	William McCullough.
Cochecton Centre	Sullivan	Ozias D. Stevens.
Coeymans	Albany	Samuel King.
Coeyman's Hollow	Albany	Edward Shear.
Coila	Washington	William Weir.
Cohocton	Steuben	Walter M. Eldred.
Cohoes	Albany	George H. Wager.
Colchester	Delaware	Perry Radeker.
Coldbrook	Herkimer	Cameron Moon.
Colden	Erie	Richard S. Shelley.
Coldenham	Orange	Beverly K. Johnston.
Cold Spring	Putnam	John Butler.
Cold Spring Harbor	Suffolk	Samuel A. Jones.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Colesville	Broome	N. K. Williams.
Collaberg	Orange	Virgil Y. Duryea.
Collamer	Onondaga	
College Point	Queens	Herman Zuberbien.
Colliersville	Otsego	Jared Goodyear.
Collins	Erie	Sylvanus Hussey.
Collins Centre	Erie	Alexander M. Bruce.
Collinsville	Lewis	Friend Hoyt.
Colosse	Oswego	Cyrus H. Harvey.
Colton	St. Lawrence	Aikins Foster.
Columbia	Herkimer	Abraham A. Jacobson.
Columbus	Chenango	Grant B. Palmer.
Commack	Suffolk	Charles S. Cutting.
Comstock's Landing	Washington	Nathaniel P. Cornell.
Conesus	Livingston	John D. Alger.
Conesus Centre	Livingston	Heman Barnes.
Conesville	Schoharie	Lewis P. Matrice.
Conewango	Cattaraugus	Charles McGlashan.
Conklin	Broome	Horatio N. Benjamin.
Conklin Centre	Broome	William Whitney.
Conquest	Cayuga	David Horton.
Constableville	Lewis	Reuben S. Miller.
Constantia	Oswego	Sereno Clark.
Constantia Centre	Oswego	Jacob Lince.
Cooksburgh	Albany	Valentine Fero.
Cook's Corners	Franklin	George J. Cook.
Coomer	Niagara	Theodore M. Titus.
Cooper's Plains	Steuben	Francis E. Cooper.
Cooperstown	Otsego	Charles J. Stillman.
Copake	Columbia	William Elliott.
Copake Iorn Works	Columbia	P. G. Kisselbrack.
Copenhagen	Lewis	Daniel Rockwell.
Coram	Suffolk	Lester Davis.
Corbettsville	Broome	Ira Corbett.
Corfu	Genesee	George A. Porter.
Corinth	Saratoga	Nat'l W. Buckmaster.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Corning	Steuben	Charles C. B. Walker.
Cornwall	Orange	Henry F. Chadeayne.
Cornwallville	Greene	Matthias France.
Cortland Village	Cortland	Hiram Crandall.
Cottage	Cattaraugus	John D. Knowlton.
County Line	Niagara	Eldridge Chapman.
Coventry	Chenango	William Church.
Coventryville	Chenango	Peleg Pendleton.
Covert	Seneca	Myron R. Cole.
Coveville	Saratoga	William Wilcox.
Covington	Wyoming	William J. Martin.
Cowaselon	Madison	Hiram Curtis.
Cowlesville	Wyoming	S. P. Barnum.
Coxsackie	Greene	Henry Heermance.
Craigsville	Orange	William B. Hunter.
Crary's Mills	St. Lawrence	Nathan C. Howard.
Cranberry Creek	Fulton	Russell Wells.
Cranesville	Montgomery	Jeremiah Groat.
Creek Centre	Warren	Thomas Akley.
Cresco	Kings	Alonzo G. Hammond.
Crescent	Saratoga	Nathan F. Philo.
Crittenden	Erie	Albert W. Marshall.
Croghan	Lewis	Joseph Rivet.
Cronk's Corners	Lewis	Zebulon S. Jones.
Copseyville	Rensselaer	John W. Clum.
Crosbyville	Steuben	John Crosby.
Cross River	Westchester	William Hunt.
Croton	Delaware	Andrew T. Treadwell.
Croton Falls	Westchester	Cyrus Chase.
Croton Landing	Westchester	Patrick McEntee.
Crouse's Store	Dutchess	Joshua Brownell.
Crown Point	Essex	George Brown.
Crugers	Westchester	James F. Ferris.
Crum Creek	Fulton	Lydia A. Yauney.
Crum Elbow	Dutchess	Israel Marshall.
Cruso	Seneca	John G. Evans.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Cuba	Allegany	Calvin T.Chamberlain
Cuddebackville	Orange	Peter Cuddeback.
Cutchogue	Suffolk	William O. Betts.
Cuyler	Cortland	Amaziah Parker.
Cuylerville	Livingston	Melvin H. Dale.
Dale	Wyoming	Sidney S. Monroe.
Danby	Tompkins	Sherman Miller.
Danemora	Clinton	James Van Aranan.
Dansville	Livingston	Merrit H. Brown.
Danube	Herkimer	Peter Green.
Darien	Genesee	James H. Sutherland.
Darien Centre	Genesee	Benjamin Vickery.
Davenport	Delaware	John Sherman.
Davenport Centre	Delaware	E. R. Brown.
Day	Saratoga	Samuel Y. Rockwell.
Dayton	Cattaraugus	Jonathan Shephard.
Dead Water Iron Works	Essex	Herbert L. Cady.
Dean's Corners	Saratoga	Cornelius J. Wright.
Deansville	Oneida	James J. Hanchett.
Decatur	Otsego	Hamilton Waterman.
Deerfield	Oneida	Joseph Oster.
Deerpark	Suffolk	Gideon Seaman.
Deer River	Lewis	Edward L. Hulbert.
De Friestville	Rensselaer	O. E. Lansing.
De Kalb	St. Lawrence	Stephen Slosson.
Delancy	Madison	Lewis C. York.
Delaware Bridge	Sullivan	William Hawkes.
Delhi	Delaware	Crawford B. Sheldon.
Delphi	Onondaga	C. R. K. Hill.
Delta	Oneida	Elisha A. Walsworth.
Denison	Herkimer	William W. Harris.
Denmark	Lewis	Morris Hartwell.
Denning	Ulster	J. W. Smith.
Depauville	Jefferson	James Johnson.
De Peyster	St. Lawrence	Newton M. Curtis.
Deposit	Delaware	Sylvester D. Hulce.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
DeRuyter	Madison	Stephen G. Sears.
DeWittville	Onondaga	William Avery.
DeWitt	Chautauque	Hiram Russell.
Dexter	Jefferson	Hiram F. Wood.
Diana	Lewis	William Palmer.
Diana Centre	Lewis	William Blanchard.
Dickson	Franklin	Simeon C. Harwood.
Dickson Centre	Franklin	Harvey M. Sampson.
Dickersonville	Niagara	Sheldon C. Townsend.
Dix Hills	Suffolk	John H. Duryea.
Dobb's Ferry	Westchester	E. W. Walgrove.
Doraville	Broome	Charles Doolittle.
Dormansville	Albany	William Ward.
Doty's Corners	Steuben	George G. Babcock.
Dover	Dutchess	Hiram W. Chapman.
Downsville	Delaware	Renssel'r W. Elwood.
Dresserville	Cayuga	Jehial Mather.
Dryden	Tompkins	Abraham Tanner.
Dry Dock	Saratoga	Abram V. Fowler.
Duane	Franklin	Stephen Kinton.
Duanesburgh	Schenectady	Benjamin F. Wood.
Dugway	Oswego	James Barker.
Dundee	Yates	Lucien C. Murdock.
Dunkirk	Chautauque	George B. Stockton.
Dunnsville	Albany	John Johnson.
Durham	Greene	Oscar T. Humphrey.
Durhamville	Oneida	Martin L. Case.
Dwaars Kill	Ulster	Mathew J. Dill.
Dykemans	Putnam	Albro Cook.
Eagle	Wyoming	Cyril Rawson.
Eagle Bridge	Rensselaer	Eli Barton.
Eagle Harbor	Orleans	Jacob M. Jackson.
Eagle Mills	Rensselaer	John H. Mambert.
Eagle Village	Wyoming	William S. Agett.
Earlville	Madison	William Mudge.
East Amherst	Erie	Jeremiah Lamphear.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
East Ashford	Cataraugus	Alonzo Wiltse.
East Aurora	Erie	James M. Paine.
East Avon	Livingston	Anson Hazard.
East Beekmantown	Clinton	John Pierce.
East Bergen	Genesee	Gilbert Churchill.
East Berkshire	Tioga	John G. Bunnell.
East Berne	Albany	Zebadiah A. Dyer.
East Bethany	Genesee	Norman G. Thomas.
East Bloomfield	Ontario	Harvey Hobart.
East Branch	Delaware	George W. Hubbell.
East Candor	Tioga	Ebenezer Lake.
East Carlton	Orleans	Walter E. Dye.
East Chatham	Columbia	John Knight.
East Chester	Westchester	Alexander M. Lake.
East China	Wyoming	William H. Wilson.
East Clarkson	Monroe	Thomas Tolford.
East Cobleskill	Schoharie	Fran. S. Shingleland.
East Constable	Franklin	Joel Perkins.
East Creek	Herkimer	Jane Ann Carroll.
East De Kalb	St. Lawrence	Andrew J. Westcott.
East Dickinson	Franklin	Summer Sweet.
East Durham	Greene	Amos Cleveland.
East Eden	Erie	John Casper.
East Edmeston	Otsego	Warren Chase.
East Elba	Genesee	Alonzo J. Hulet.
East Evans	Erie	Charles S. Clark.
East Farmington	Ontario	Edward H. Nichols.
East Fishkill	Dutchess	Jacob Horton.
East Florence	Oneida	Aaron H. Thomson.
East Gaines	Orleans	Alfred Ruger.
East Gainesville	Wyoming	John D. Brownell.
East Galway	Saratoga	William Bogert.
East Genoa	Cayuga	Horace Leavenworth.
East German	Chenango	Jonathan Carr.
East Glenville	Schenectady	Roswell Kelley.
East Grafton	Rensselaer	Geo. W. Scriven.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
East Green	Chenango	Charles P. Jewell.
East Greenbush	Rensselaer	Edward P. Stimpson.
East Greenwich	Washington	Moses Billings.
East Grvoeland	Livingston	Jas. P. Van Antwerp.
East Guilford	Chenango	Samuel Elwell.
East Hamburgh	Erie	Allen Potter.
East Hamilton	Madison	Franklin Blanding.
East Hampton	Suffolk	Thomas T. Parsons.
East Hill	Livingston	William Robinson.
East Homer	Cortland	George Geutcheus.
East Houndsfield	Jefferson	Nelson Jones.
East Java	Wyoming	William P. Day.
East Jewett	Greene	Alonson Woodworth.
East Koy	Wyoming	Isaac Quackenbush.
East Lansing	Tompkins	Almira T. Ludlow.
East Line	Saratoga	Jeremiah Husted, Jr.
East McDonough	Chenango	Stephen Randall.
East Maine	Broome	Silas Brown.
East Moriches	Suffolk	Jacob H. Miller.
East Marion	Suffolk	John P. Clark.
East Nassau	Rensselaer	Ebenezer S. Strait.
East New-York	Kings	Philip H. Reid.
East Norwich	Queens	Jonah T. Hegeman.
Easton	Washington	Aaron Barker.
East Orangeville	Wyoming	David J. Finch.
East Otto	Cattaraugus	Stephen Laing.
East Painted Post	Steuben	Henry A. Burt.
East Palmyra	Wayne	Jacob Sherman.
East Pembroke	Genesee	Reuben Babcock.
East Penfield	Monroe	Leonard B. Kellogg.
East Pharsalia	Chenango	George L. Baker.
East Pierpont	St. Lawrence	Elnathan S. Winslow.
East Pike	Wyoming	Spencer S. Hammond.
East Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	Leonard Peabody.
East Poestenkill	Rensse'aer	William Cooper.
East Porter	Niagara	George Lake.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
East Randolph	Cattaraugus	Horace H. Holt.
East Rodman	Jefferson	Dennis C. Wait.
East Salem	Washington	Edwin D. Miner.
East Schodack	Rensselaer	Nicholas Lester.
East Schuyler	Herkimer	Amos Bridenbecker.
East Scott	Cortland	Alvin Kellogg.
East Shelby	Orleans	Stilman T. Pratt.
East Springfield	Otsego	John Schollard.
East Springwater	Livingston	Isaiah Horton.
East Troupsburgh	Steuben	B. Miller.
East Varick	Seneca	Benjamin Barrick.
East Venice	Cayuga	Stephen D. Wyant.
East Virgil	Cortland	Alexander McVean.
East Warsaw	Wyoming	Sylvester R. Evers.
East Wilson	Niagara	David H. Sweet.
East Windham	Greene	Ira Sherman.
East Worcester	Otsego	Edmund B. Bigelow.
Eaton	Madison	John T. Whitney.
Eatonville	Herkimer	Arthur D. Ward.
Eddytown	Yates	Philip Roof.
Eddyville	Cattaraugus	William A. Beardsley.
Eden	Erie	Hiram R. Jones.
Edenton	St. Lawrence	B. F. Partridge.
Eden Valley	Erie	Joseph Webster.
Edenville	Orange	Legrand Mead.
Edinburgh	Saratoga	John Olmsted.
Edmeston	Otsego	Ephr'm Chamberlain.
Edwards	St. Lawrence	Justus B. Pickit.
Edwardsville	St. Lawrence	Lemuel S. Weaver.
Eggertsville	Erie	Christian Eggert.
Egypt	Monroe	Josiah G. Aldrich.
Elba	Genesee	Alvah U. Willis.
Elbridge	Onondaga	Charles G. McGowan.
Elgin	Cattaraugus	Jacob S. Nottingham.
Elizabethtown	Essex	Fayette S. Blood.
Elizaville	Columbia	Henry Kipp.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Ellenburgh	Clinton	Russell W. Ransom.
Ellenburgh Centre	Clinton	Brackett S. Prescott.
Ellenville	Ulster	Geo. N. Sinsabaugh.
Ellery	Chautauque	Justus Brown.
Ellery Centre	Chautauque	Peter C. Workman.
Ellicott	Erie	Isaac Deuel.
Ellicottsville	Cattaraugus	Eratus Dickinson.
Ellington	Chautauque	Agustus Pardee.
Ellisburgh	Jefferson	Jeremiah Lewis,
Elma	Erie	Warren Jackman.
Elmira	Chemung	Daniel Stephens.
Elm Valley	Allegany	G. J. Osborn.
Elton	Cattaraugus	Aaron G. Hovey.
Eminence	Schoharie	H. A. Cleveland.
Enfield	Tompkins	William Cowan.
Enfield Centre	Tompkins	William D. Bagley.
Engellville	Schoharie	J. H. Engell.
Ephratah	Fulton	Alex. Ecanbrack.
Erieville	Madison	Canfield J. Jennings.
Erin	Chemung	Francis Hollendeck.
Esopus	Ulster	Cheney Ames.
Esperance	Schoharie	George Priest.
Essex	Essex	Robert Fortune.
Etna	Tompkins	Walker Marsh.
Euclid	Onondaga	David J. Moyer.
Evans	Erie	James S. Stray.
Evans' Mills	Jefferson	Henry Walradt.
Exeter	Otsego	William P. Jones.
Fabius	Onondaga	Sherman H. Corbin.
Factoryville	Tioga	Silas Fordham.
Fairfield	Herkimer	Jarius Mather.
Fairhaven	Cayuga	Robert Y. Patty.
Fairmount	Onondaga	Atwood Griffin.
Fairport	Monroe	Henry H. Norman.
Fairview	Cattaraugus	Griffith G. Griffith.
Fairville	Wayne	Lyman A. Crandall.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Falconer	Chautauque	Harry Abbott.
Fallsburgh	Sullivan	Edward Palen.
Farmer	Seneca	Jacob D. Wintersteen.
Farmer's Hill	Dutchess	Sherman Howard.
Farmer's Mills	Putnam	Isaac B. Reed.
Farmersville	Cattaraugus	Reuben Cross.
Farmingdale	Queens	George Van Cott.
Farmington	Ontario	Sunderl'd P. Gardner.
Farnham	Erie	Manville A. Norton.
Fayette	Seneca	George W. Bachman.
Fayetteville	Onondaga	Andrew T. Gilmer.
Federal Store	Dutchess	James Hammond.
Felt's Mills	Jefferson	Orlen Wheelock.
Fenner	Madison	Caroline A. Barrett.
Fentonville	Chautauque	William H. H. Fenton.
Ferguson's Corners	Yates	John L. Riche.
Fergusonville	Delaware	Sanford J. Ferguson.
Fillmore	Allegany	A. S. Dudley.
Findley's Lake	Chautauque	James W. Robertson.
Fine	St. Lawrence	William P. Smith.
Fireplace	Suffolk	Charles Swezey.
Fishkill	Dutchess	James W. Oppie.
Fishers	Ontario	Charles Fisher.
Fishkill Landing	Dutchess	Joseph Cromwell.
Fishkill Plains	Dutchess	David Van Bramer.
Five Corners	Cayuga	Samuel C. Lyon.
Five Mile Run	Cattaraugus	Cornell Wiltse.
Flackville	St. Lawrence	Stephen B. Ainsworth.
Flanders	Suffolk	James Weeks.
Flat Brook	Columbia	Wm. S. Woodworth.
Flatbush	Kings	R. L. Schoonmaker.
Flat Creek	Montgomery	Hiram Burns.
Flatlands	Kings	John B. Hendrickson.
Fleming	Cayuga	Lyman L. Wilkinson.
Flemingsville	Tioga	Robert S. Fleming.
Flint Creek	Ontario	Edmund O. Garrett.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Florence	Oneida	Lewis Rider.
Florida	Orange	Richard Jennings.
Fly Creek	Otsego	Ezra W. Badger.
Fly Mountain	Ulster	Wm. Van Wagenen.
Floyd	Oneida	Philip A. Hale.
Flushing	Queens	Charles W. Cox.
Fluvana	Chautauque	Samuel Whittemore.
Folsomdale	Wyoming	John B. Folsom.
FONDA	Montgomery	Robert Campbell.
Fordham	Westchester	William Cooper.
Forrestburgh	Sullivan	Isaac Penney.
Forest City	Tompkins	John F. Burdick.
Forest Port	Oneida	Anson Hayden.
Forestville	Chautauque	Benajah Tubbs.
Fort Ann	Washington	George Clements.
Fort Covington	Franklin	James H. Winslow.
Fort Edward	Washington	James McIntyre.
Fort Edward Centre	Washington	David Roberts.
Fort Hamilton	Kings	Joseph Crocker.
Fort Hunter	Montgomery	Peter Enders.
Fort Miller	Washington	Samuel Pike.
Fort Montgomery	Orange	Jeremiah Drew.
Fort Plain	Montgomery	John P. Ferguson.
Fortsville	Saratoga	Truman Wilcox.
Fosterdale	Sullivan	William Roper.
Fosterville	Cayuga	Abner Sanders.
Four Mile Creek	Erie	E. P. Adams.
Fowler	St. Lawrence	Thomas S. Hazleton.
Frankfort	Herkimer	Absalom Hotaling.
Frankfort Hill	Herkimer	Henry Baldwin.
Franklin	Delaware	William Waters.
Franklin Falls	Franklin	George Tremble.
Franklinton	Schoharie	John Russell.
Franklinville	Cattaraugus	David McClure.
Fredonia	Chautauque	Lorenzo Morris.
Freedom	Cattaraugus	John G. Wood.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Freedom Plains	Dutchess	Sumner Mandeville.
Freeport	Queens	John Mead.
Freetown Corners	Cortland	Daniel Manrose.
Fremont	Sullivan	Carlos P. Holcomb.
Fremont Centre	Sullivan	Benjamin P. Buckley.
French Creek	Chautauque	William H. Jones.
French Mountain	Warren	George Brown.
Fresh Pond	Suffolk	A. G. Mulford.
Frewsburgh	Chautauque	Charles W. Budlong.
Frey's Bush	Montgomery	John I. Wendell.
Friends	Chautauque	F. L. Finn.
Friendship	Allegany	Ira D. Hartshorn.
Frontier	Clinton	Anson Hogel.
Fullersville Iornworks.	St. Lawrence	Charles G. Edgerton.
Fulton	Oswego	William B. Shaw.
Fultonham	Schoharie	C. B. Best.
Fultonville	Montgomery	William Shuler.
Gaines	Orleans	Geo. S. Hutchinson.
Gainesville	Wyoming	William M. Card.
Galeville Mills	Ulster	J. T. Conklin.
Gales	Sullivan	Catharine M. Burtis.
Galesville	Washington	Samuel M. Burke.
Gallatinville	Columbia	John Lasher.
Gallupville	Schoharie	Simeon Morgan.
Galway	Saratoga	John Whiteside.
Gansevoort	Saratoga	Harvey Ross.
Gardnersville	Schoharie	Robert S. Conyne.
Garlick Falls	Clinton	Benj. B. Scripture.
Garrisons	Putnam	John Garrison.
Garoga	Fulton	William Spencer.
Garratsville	Otsego	John T. Mather.
Gasport	Niagara	Alfred Cowell.
Gates	Monroe	Mathias Garrett.
Gayhead	Greene	Wm. J. Lampman.
Geddes	Onondaga	Simeon Spalding.
Genegantslet	Chenango	Alvin Grey.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
GENESEO	Livingston	Walter E. Lauderdale.
Geneva	Ontario	Stephen H. Parker.
Genoa	Cayuga	Lendall Bigelow.
Georgetown	Madison	Wm. H. Johnson.
German	Chenango	Adam Storing.
Germantown	Columbia	Wm. H. De Witt.
Gerry	Chautauque	Eliza M. Peck.
Getzville	Erie	George H. Hoover.
Ghent	Columbia	Philip W. Mull.
Gibson	Steuben	Peter Reas.
Gibsonville	Livingston	Joseph Wilson.
Gilbert's Mills	Oswego	Stephen Griffith.
Gilboa	Schoharie	Harvey M. Bliss.
Gilman	Hamilton	Elias P. Gilman.
Glasco	Ulster	Henry D. Martin.
Glen Aubrey	Broome	George W. Smith.
Glencove	Queens	John W. Campbell.
Glencoe Mills	Columbia	Harry Heermance.
Glenham	Dutchess	George W. Wescott.
Glen	Montgomery	Philip Pruyn.
Glencastle	Broome	H. T. Stever.
Glensdale	Lewis	Sherburne D. Mason.
Glens Falls	Warren	Daniel Peck.
Glenmore	Oneida	W. W. Barber.
Glenville	Schenectady	Adam C. Van Patten.
Glenwild	Sullivan	William F. Bowers.
Glenwood	Erie	Thomas Sherwood.
Gloversville	Fulton	Isaac Combes.
Goff's Mills	Steuben	Lewis Voorhes.
Golden's Bridge	Westchester	O. P. Frost.
Goodground	Suffolk	Allen P. Squires.
Gorham	Ontario	Henry Mott.
GOSHEN	Orange	Charles T. Jackson.
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	Wm. H. Bowne.
Gowanda	Cattaraugus	David N. Brown.
Grafton	Rensselaer	Joseph D. Wells.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Grahamsville	Sullivan	Nathan C. Clark.
Granby Centre	Oswego	Cyrus D. Stebbins.
Grand Island	Erie	Daniel Morgan.
Granger	Allegany	Freeman Atwood.
Grangerville	Saratoga	Calvan J. Reed.
Granville	Washington	F. William Cook.
Gravesville	Herkimer	C. C. Cunningham.
Gravesend	Kings	Gilbert Hicks.
Graysville	Herkimer	William L. Gray.
Great Bend	Jefferson	Calvin Anderson
Great Valley	Cattaraugus	Andrews L. Norton.
Greece	Monroe	William Fall.
Greenborough	Oswego	Henry Wright.
Greenbush	Rensselaer	James Hallenbeck.
Green Hill	Chemung	Hiram Roushey.
Greene	Chenango	William D. Purple.
Green Haven	Dutchess	William C. Carl.
Green Island	Albany	Austin Childs.
Greenfield	Ulster	F. H. Pomeroy.
Greenfield Centre	Saratoga	Daniel D. Medberry.
Green Point	Kings	Peter C. Provost.
Greenport	Suffolk	William J. Wheeler.
Green River	Columbia	Lewis B. Adsit.
Greenville	Greene	Bradley S. McCabe.
Greenwich	Washington	William C. Allen.
Greenwood	Steuben	John Davis.
Greenwood Works	Orange	Harvey Shove.
Greig	Lewis	Cyrus W. Pratt.
Greigsville	Livingston	Elihu H. Lyman.
Griffins Corners	Delaware	Wm. H. H. Bortle.
Griffin's Mills	Erie	Caspian R. Morrow.
Griswold's Mills	Washington	Charles M. Thorn.
Groom's Corners	Saratoga	John Palmer.
Groton	Tompkins	Martin S. Delano.
Groton City	Tompkins	Vernum Mather.
Grove	Allegany	William Jones.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Groveland	Livingston	Addi Arner.
Groveland Centre	Livingston	E. P. Fuller.
Grovenor's Corners	Schoharie	Jeremiah McCullock.
Guilderland	Albany	Henry Sloan.
Guilderland Centre	Albany	Abram V. Mynderse.
Guilford	Chenango	John Hull, Jr.
Guilford Centre	Chenango	Geo. F. Humphrey.
Gulf Summit	Broome	David Corwin.
Gypsum	Ontario	Leonard P. Follet.
Hadley	Saratoga	George Kenyon.
Halcottsville	Delaware	Jonathan H. Dean.
Haerlem	New-York	John S. Kenyon.
Hagaman's Mills	Montgomery	Henry Pawling.
Hague	Warren	Henry H. Harrison.
Hales Eddy	Delaware	Elias Greenman.
Halfmoon	Saratoga	Warren Rulison.
Hall's Corners	Ontario	Edward S. Dickson.
Hallsport	Allegany	Jabez Card.
Hallsville	Montgomery	Uriah Potter.
Halsey Valley	Tioga	Israel S. Hoyt.
Hamburgh	Erie	Levi Lawrence.
Hamburgh on the Lake	Erie	Theron B. Rogers.
Hamden	Delaware	Thomas Harby.
Hamilton	Madison	Henry G. Beardsley.
Hamlet	Chautauque	Timothy G. Walker.
Hammond	St. Lawrence	Peter McGrady.
Hampton	Washington	Aaron C. Broughton.
Hancock	Delaware	Nelson G. Hyatt.
Hanford's Landing	Monroe	Elias Avery.
Hannibal	Oswego	Palmer Ketcham.
Hannibal Centre	Oswego	William Titus.
Harford	Cortland	Simeon R. Griffin.
Harlemville	Columbia	Eleazer Tracy.
Harmony	Chautauque	Daniel Williams.
Harpersfield	Delaware	Johnson B. Bragg.
Harpersville	Broome	Henry .A Olendorf.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Harrisburgh	Lewis	Oren E. Moody.
Harris' Hill	Erie	Joseph R. Koch.
Harrison	Westchester	Edward Willets.
Hartfield	Chautauque	Edward Hovey.
Hartford	Washington	Solomon S. Cowen.
Hartland	Niagara	Edmund Voke.
Hart Lot	Onondaga	Julius Earll.
Hart's Village	Dutchess	Isaac G. Sherman.
Hartwick	Otsego	Dolphus S. Luce.
Hartwick Seminary	Otsego	Levi Sternberg.
Harvard	Delaware	Henry B. Clauson.
Hasbrouck	Sullivan	William M. Hall.
Haskel Flats	Cattaraugus	M. N. Brown.
Haskinville	Steuben	Isaac J. Haskin.
Hastings	Oswego	Nicholas N. Bort.
Hastings Centre	Oswego	John N. Holmes.
Hastings upon Hudson	Westchester	Thomas Smith.
Hauppauge	Schuyler	Thomas W. Conkling.
HAVANA	Schuyler	Harry German.
Haverstraw	Rockland	Samuel C. Blauvelt.
Haviland Hollow	Putnam	John Lawrence, Jr
Hawkins Creek	Sullivan	Charles W. Mills.
Hawkinsville	Oneida	Henry Neejer.
Hawleyton	Broome	Abraham Coon.
Haynerville	Rensselaer	I. A. Button.
Hebron	Washington	John S. McFarland.
Hecla Works	Oneida	Ralph B. Shelley.
Hector	Schuyler	S. P. Bradford.
Helena	St. Lawrence	Chas. C. Nightingale.
Hemlock Lake	Livingston	Lewis W. Carroff.
Hempstead	Queens	Ebenezer Kellum.
Hempstead Branch	Queens	Luke Fleet, Jr.
Henderson	Jefferson	Henry Green, Jr.
Henrietta	Monroe	Edw. W. Wadsworth.
Hensonville	Greene	James Loughren.
HERKIMER	Herkimer	Hubbard H. Morgan.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Hermitage	Wyoming	Horace Blodgett.
Hermon	St. Lawrence	Harry Turner.
Hess Road	Niagara	John Collard.
Heuvelton	St. Lawrence	William Prouse.
Hibernia	Dutchess	G. E. Ketcham.
Hickory Corners	Niagara	Daniel Pomroy.
Hicksville	Queens	E. H. De Languillette.
Higginsville	Oneida	George B. Fitch.
High Falls	Ulster	James D. Terwelliger.
Highland Mills	Orange	Morgan Shuit.
High Market	Lewis	Robert D. Blair.
Hillsborough	Oneida	H. W. Dana.
Hillsdale	Columbia	Refine Latting.
Hillside	Oneida	Alfred Rogers.
Hindsburgh	Orleans	Jabez Allison.
Hinmansville	Oswego	Daniel P. Stafford.
Hinsdale	Cattaraugus	Thomas T. Wasson.
Hoag's Corners	Rensselaer	Oliver C. Thomson.
Hobart	Delaware	Wm. B. Champlin, Jr.
Hoffman's Ferry	Schenectady	John Carroll.
Hogansburgh	Franklin	Alfred Fulton.
Holland	Erie	Oliver G. Rowley.
Holland Patent	Oneida	John T. Thomas.
Holley	Orleans	Horace B. Perry.
Homer	Cortland	George Ross.
Homowack	Ulster	Cornelius G. Taylor.
Honeoye	Ontario	John C. K. Crooks.
Honeoye Falls	Monroe	George B. McBride.
Hooper	Broome	James C. Johnson.
Hooper's Valley	Tioga	Gilbert Pearsall.
Hope Centre	Hamilton	Daniel Wadsworth.
Hope Falls	Hamilton	John Resseguire.
Hopewell	Ontario	John Lewis.
Hopewell Centre	Ontario	Gahazi G. Benham.
Hopkinton	St. Lawrence	Stilm'n C. Remington.
Horicon	Warren	Charles W. Osborn.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Hornby	Steuben	Clark L. Smith.
Hornellsville	Steuben	Luman A. Ward.
Horseheads	Chemung	Samuel H. Maxwell.
Hoosick	Rensselaer	John E. Wilcox.
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer	Abram Keach.
Houghton Creek	Allegany	Truman Hall.
Houseville	Lewis	Mortimer Smith.
Howard	Steuben	Benj. S. McConnell.
Howell's Depot	Orange	Hezekiah Bevans.
Howlet Hill	Onondaga	Ralph D. Marvin.
Hubbard's Corners	Madison	Clark R. Nash.
Hughsonville	Dutchess	Warren D. Myer.
Hudson	Columbia	Henry C. Miller.
Huguenot	Orange	John Vanton.
Hulburton	Orleans	Elijah W. Wood.
Hume	Allegany	Guilford Meacham.
Humphrey	Cattaraugus	William S. Morris.
Humphreysville	Columbia	Robert Humphrey.
Hunter	Greene	Frederick Beach.
Hunter's Land	Schoharie	George W. Tippets.
Huntington	Suffolk	Stephen C. Rogers.
Hunt's Hollow	Livingston	Horace Hunt.
Hurlbutville	Oneida	Addison Brill.
Hurley	Ulster	A. B. Houtaling.
Huron	Wayne	Alfred P. Crafts.
Hyde Park	Dutchess	J. P. Van Waggener.
Hyndsville	Schoharie	Gilbert G. Hynds.
Ilion	Herkimer	Ira E. L. Hamilton.
Independence	Allegany	John C. Green.
Indian Fields	Albany	Willet Serls.
Indian River	Lewis	Darius G. Bent.
Ingraham	Clinton	John Vaughan.
Inverness	Livingston	William Fraser.
Ira	Cayuga	William H. Palmer.
Ireland's Corners	Albany	E. H. Ireland.
Irondequoit	Monroe	Daniel G. Brown.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Irving,	Chautauque	Jehial Sackett.
Irvington	Westchester	Telbr'k W. Crisfield.
Ischua	Cattaraugus	Benj. C. Townsend.
Islip	Suffolk	Alfred C. Tillotson.
Italy Hill	Yates	Israel Chisham.
Italy Hollow	Yates	James Fox.
Ithaca	Tompkins	Arthur S. Johnson.
Jackson	Washington	Charles O. Volentine.
Jackson Corners	Dutchess	Jacob J. Stall.
Jacksonville	Tompkins	Benjamin H. Bradley.
Jack's Reef	Onondaga	William Wilson, Jr.
Jamaica	Queens	Z. M. P. King.
Jamesburgh	Ulster	George F. Clark.
Jamesport	Suffolk	David Williamson.
Jamestown	Chautauque	Rufus Pier.
Jamesville	Onondaga	Lemuel Hawley.
Jasper	Steuben	Uri W. Metcalf.
Java	Wyoming	Melvin Woodworth.
Java Centre	Wyoming	Patrick O'Connor.
Java Village	Wyoming	Thomas B. Ring.
Jay	Essex	Alexand'r M. Pitcher.
Jeddo	Orleans	S. Hoag.
Jefferson	Schoharie	William S. Jones.
Jefferson Valley	Westchester	Cornelius Putney.
Jeffersonville	Sullivan	Abram C. Bogardus.
Jenksville	Tioga	Walter Allen.
Jericho	Queens	Albert G. Carll.
Jerusalem South	Queens	John B. Post.
Jerusalem Station	Queens	J. T. Weaver.
Jewett	Greene	Alfred Peck.
Jewett Centre	Greene	West Chase.
Johnsburgh	Warren	John Noble.
Johnsonburgh	Wyoming	George W. Merrill.
Johnsville	Dutchess	Abraham Way.
Johnsonville	Rensselaer	Justus H. Aikin, Jr.
Johnson's Creek	Niagara	Lewis Goodremont.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Johnstown	Fulton	James Dunn.
Jonesville	Saratoga	Norman B. Prentiss.
Jordan	Onondaga	James Rogers.
Jordanville	Herkimer	Adam Miller.
Joy	Wayne	Enoch Granger.
Junction	Rensselaer	Isaac T. Grant.
Junius	Seneca	Wareham Barnes.
Kanona	Steuben	Jason H. Stone.
Kasoag	Oswego	Peter H. Morrison.
Katonah	Westchester	David Putney.
Keck's Centre	Fulton	Joseph Keck.
Keefer's Corners	Albany	Peter Keefer.
Keene	Essex	Edmund S. Russell.
Keeney's Settlement	Cortland	Alvin Brown.
Keeseville	Essex	George Adgate.
Kelloggsville	Cayuga	Daniel J. Vanauken.
Kendall	Orleans	William Griswold.
Kendall Mills	Orleans	Martin Webster.
Kensico	Westchester	Dwight Capron.
Kent	Putnam	James Foshay.
Kerhonkson	Ulster	Melford Vernooy.
Ketcham's Corners	Saratoga	Lewis Barber.
Ketchumville	Tioga	James Chapin.
Kiantone	Chautauque	Levant B. Brown.
Kidder's Ferry	Seneca	Peter Crise.
Killbuck	Cattaraugus	Eliphalet Roszell.
Killawog	Broome	Noyes Salisbury.
Kinderhook	Columbia	Lawrence Van Buren.
Kingsborough	Fulton	Daniel Potter.
Kingsbridge	New-York	John P. Dodge
Kingsbury	Washington	Charles B. Vaughn.
King's Ferry	Cayuga	Walter G. Bradley.
King's Settlement	Chenango	Nehemiam Leech.
Kingston	Ulster	William Kerr.
Kinney's Four Corners	Oswego	James Martin, Jr.
Kirkland	Oneida	Ira L. Reed.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Kirkville	Onondaga	Joseph Hoag.
Kirkwood	Broome	Daniel B. Russ.
Kiskatom	Greene	Jacob S. Bloom.
Knowersville	Albany	Chauncey G. Truax.
Knowlesville	Orleans	Dyer B. Abell.
Knox	Albany	Henry Barcley.
Knox Corners	Oneida	James E. Knox.
Kortwright	Delaware	Wm. Y. McLaughry.
Kripplebush	Ulster	Stephen B. Chambers.
Kyserike	Ulster	Dumond Elmendorf.
Kysorville	Livingston	A. S. Thompson.
Lackawack	Ulster	Harmon N. Morse.
Lafargeville	Jefferson	Edgar W. Bedell.
Lafayette	Onondaga	Reuben M. Handy.
Lafayetteville	Dutchess	John Killmer.
Lagrange	Wyoming	Henry B. Robinson.
Lagrangeville	Dutchess	Isaac C. Wickes.
Lairdsville	Oneida	Pomeroy Jones.
Lake	Washington	Daniel Wallace, 2d.
Lake Hill	Ulster	William M. Cooper.
Lakeland	Suffolk	Charles Wood.
Lake Pleasant	Hamilton	Aaron B. Sturgess.
Lakeport	Madison	Perry Edmonds.
Lake Ridge	Tompkins	John Moe.
Lake Road	Niagara	Jeptha W. Babcock.
Lakeville	Livingston	Rodman Clark.
Lamsons	Onondaga	M. S. Thompson.
Lancaster	Erie	Henry L. Bingham.
Langford	Erie	George P. Sippell.
Lansingburgh	Rensselaer	Sidney D. Smith.
Lansingville	Tompkins	Aaron L. Palmer.
Laona	Chautauque	Volney P. Bull.
Lapeer	Cortland	Royal Johnson.
La Salle	Niagara	John Mason.
Lassellsville	Fulton	Daniel Lassells.
Laurens	Otsego	Harvey Strong.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Lawrenceville	St. Lawrence	Josiah F. Sanders.
Lawyersville	Schoharie	Abr'm A. Osterhout.
Lebanon	Madison	Reuben S. Hall.
Ledyard	Cayuga	Joseph H. Fulkerson.
Lee	Oneida	Asa D. Johnson.
Lee Centre	Oneida	Charles Stokes.
Leeds	Greene	S. D. Smith.
Leedsville	Dutchess	Joseph D. Hunt.
Leesville	Schoharie	Garret Hone.
Lemon Creek	Richmond	Jacob M. Weir.
Lenox	Madison	Henry Yale.
Leon	Cattaraugus	Harvey H. Holmes.
Leonardsville	Madison	James H. Brand.
Le Raysville	Jefferson	Horace Grover.
Le Roy	Genesee	Alanson T. Drake.
Levanna	Cayuga	Seneca Boyce.
Levant	Chautauque	Sophronia Shaw.
Lewis	Essex	William Thompson.
Lewisborough	Westchester	Cyrus M. Ferris.
Lewiston	Niagara	Henry Murray, Jr.
Lexington	Greene	Newman J. Lament.
Leyden	Lewis	Thomas Baker.
Liberty	Sullivan	Robert Y. Grant.
Liberty Falls	Sullivan	Robert T. Humphrey.
Libertyville	Ulster	Derrick W. Dubois.
Lima	Livingston	William Butler.
Limerick	Jefferson	John W. Edwards.
Limestone	Cattaraugus	Daniel Warner.
Linden	Genesee	Fayette S. Bigelow.
Lindleytown	Steuben	J. H. Middlebrook.
Lincklaen	Chenango	Lorenzo B. Harris.
Linn	Onondaga	Reuben Bryan, Jr.
Lisbon	St. Lawrence	Chas. W. Dillingham.
Lisbon Centre	St. Lawrence	John Bell.
Lishas Kill	Albany	Peter Lansing.
Lisle	Broome	Salphron's H. French.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Litchfield	Herkimer	Horatio Randal.
Lithgow	Dutchess	William Sutherland.
Little Britian	Orange	Daniel A. Shuart.
Little Falls	Herkimer	Horatio N. Johnson.
Little Genesee	Allegany	Ephriam Fairland.
Little Rest	Dutchess	Bennett Humeston.
Little Valley	Cattaraugus	Fuller Bucklin.
Little York	Cortland	James E. Cushing.
Liverpool	Onondaga	Thos. B. Anderson.
Livingston	Columbia	Henry Hare.
Livingstonville	Schoharie	John B. Judson.
Livonia	Livingston	James Grant.
Livonia Station	Livingston	Carlton Bowen.
Loch Sheldrake	Sullivan	Jonathan W. Low.
Lock Berlin	Wayne	Edward B. Pynchon.
Locke	Cayuga	Barnabas King.
Lockport	Niagara	Asher Torrance.
Locust Glen	Dutchess	Isaac Van Wagner.
Locust Tree	Niagara	Joel Taylor.
Lodi	Seneca	John De Mott.
Lodi Centre	Seneca	A. La Tourrette.
Logan	Schuyler	Chauncey R. Wickes.
Long Eddy	Sullivan	Hamlet C. Gordon.
Longneck	Richmond	David R. Decker.
Looneyville	Erie	Robert Looney.
Loon Lake	Steuben	James P. Clark.
Lordville	Delaware	Alva J. Lord.
Lorraine	Jefferson	Parley Brown.
Lotville	Fulton	Samuel Northup.
Louisville	St. Lawrence	Wm. H. Bancroft.
Louisville Landing	St. Lawrence	R. D. Marsh.
Lowell	Oneida	William Wylie.
Low Hampton	Washington	William S. Miller.
Lowville	Lewis	George S. Case.
Lloyd	Ulster	Silas Saxton.
Luddingtonville	Putnam	George Luddington.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Ludlowville	Tompkins	Warren Seeley.
Lumberland	Sullivan	Chas. C. P. Eldred.
Lumberville	Delaware	Wilson Tompkins.
Lutheranville	Schoharie	Parlia Brown.
Luzerne	Warren	John B. Burneson.
Lyndonville	Orleans	William Mudgett.
Lyons	Wayne	William F. Ashley.
Lyonsdale	Lewis	Joel W. Ager.
Lyon's Falls	Lewis	Russel Stickland.
Lysander	Onondaga	Barclay Wooster.
Mabbettsville	Dutchess	James Mabbett.
McConnellsville	Onondaga	George Robins.
McDonough	Chenango	Theodore Hill.
McGrawville	Cortland	Leander B. Palmer.
McLean	Tompkins	Harvey Holden.
Macedon	Wayne	Thomas Kanady.
Macedon Centre	Wayne	Ira Odell.
Machias	Cattaraugus	William Loomis.
Macomb	St. Lawrence	David Day, 2d.
Madison	Madison	Isaac Curtis, 2d.
Madrid	St. Lawrence	Abram Ross.
Magnolia	Chautauque	Richard Whitney, Jr.
Mahopac	Putnam	Ebenezer Horton.
Maine	Broome	Derrick S. Ball.
Malden	Ulster	Almond Canfield.
Malden Bridge	Columbia	Nicholas G. Smith.
Malone	Franklin	Francis D. Flanders.
Malta	Saratoga	Charles Rogers.
Maltaville	Saratoga	Joshua F. Seaman.
Mamakating	Sullivan	William Jordan.
Mamaroneck	Westchester	Edward Seaman.
Manchester	Ontario	Nathaniel K. Cole.
Manchester Bridge	Dutchess	John E. Miller.
Manchester Centre	Ontario	George N. Short.
Mandana	Onondaga	Lewis Van Inwegen.
Manhasset	Queens	Robert H. Titus.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Manhattanville	New-York	James Doyle.
Manheim Centre	Herkimer	John Markell.
Manlius	Onondaga	Hiram Smith.
Manlius Centre	Onondaga	Ralph Chapin.
Manlius Station	Onondaga	Joseph Mead.
Mannsville	Jefferson	James I. Steele.
Mansfield	Dutchess	John J. Hall.
Manorville	Suffolk	Charles C. Bushnell.
Manor Kill	Schoharie	Worthington Brown.
Maple Grove	Otsego	Olney Bradley.
Mapleton	Niagara	Nathan Thayer.
Marathon	Cortland	Anson Peck.
Marbletown	Ulster	C. M. Van Buren.
Marcellus	Onondaga	Henry T. Kennedy.
Marcellus Falls	Onondago	Joseph H. Steele.
Marcy	Oneida	William M. Mahew.
Marengo	Wayne	B. F. Pound.
Margarettville	Delaware	Orson M. Allaben.
Mariaville	Schenectady	James Love.
Marietta	Onondaga	George B. Fish.
Marilla	Erie	Stephen Chaddendon.
Marion	Wayne	Levi Clark.
Marlborough	Ulster	James S. Knapp.
Marshall	Oneida	Solomon Hitchcock.
Marshfield	Erie	John Potter.
Marshland	Richmond	J. G. Odell.
Martindale Depot	Columbia	Anson Martin.
Martinsburgh	Lewis	James H. Seldon.
Martinsville	Niagara	William Dornfield.
Martville	Cayuga	Heman Myers.
Marvin	Chautauque	Perry W. Reid.
Maryland	Otsego	John T. Thompson.
Masonville	Delaware	Alfred A. Van Horne.
Massena	St. Lawrence	John O. Bridges.
Massena Centre	St. Lawrence	Ira Goodridge.
Maspeth	Queens	Thomas Joyce.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Matteawan	Dutchess	Chauncey Green.
Mattituck	Suffolk	Andrew Guildershire.
Mayfield	Fulton	Alonzo J. Banks.
Mayflower	Otsego	Loring Dow.
Mayville	Chautauque	Jesse Brooks.
Mechanicsville	Saratoga	John Elmer.
Mecklenburgh	Schuyler	Daniel B. Wheeler.
Medina	Orleans	Daniel Starr.
Medusa	Albany	John Stitt.
Medway	Greene	John Green.
Mellenville	Columbia	Jeremiah M. Storm.
Mendon	Monroe	Lucius O. Hill.
Mendon Centre	Monroe	Samuel Cox.
Meredith	Delaware	Fitzwilliam Frisbee.
Meridan	Cayuga	William S. Ingham.
Merrick	Queens	Carman Smith.
Merrillsville	Franklin	Jeremiah D. Merrill.
Messengerville	Cortland	Bradley M. House.
Messina Springs	Onondaga	Rufus R. Kinne.
Mexico	Oswego	John A. Fort.
Middleburgh	Schoharie	Nathan T. Rosseter.
Middlefield	Otsego	Harrison North.
Middlefield Centre	Otsego	James H. Pope.
Middle Granville	Washington	William H. Allen.
Middle Grove	Saratoga	Hiram S. Freeman.
Middle Hope	Orange	Charles B. Clark.
Middle Island	Suffolk	B. T. Hutchinson.
Middleport	Niagara	Francis S. Taylor.
Middlesex	Yates	Oliver S. Williams.
Middletown	Orange	Hiram V. King.
Middleville	Herkimer	Samuel C. Franklin.
Milan	Dutchess	Stephen Thorne.
Milford	Otsego	John Eddy.
Mill Brook	Warren	Edwin A. Bush.
Millens Bay	Jefferson	Chris. Irvin, Jr.
Miller's Place	Suffolk	Lewis Davis.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Mill Grove	Erie	John Holley.
Millport	Chemung	Lucretia White.
Mill's Corners	Fulton	John A. Bellis.
Mill's Mills	Allegany	Hiram Wheeler.
Milltown	Putnam	Floyd Brush.
Millville	Orleans	Aseph Griswold.
Milo	Yates	Cornelius Post, Jr.
Milo Centre	Yates	Hezekiah T. Aspell.
Milton	Ulster	Peter M. Carpenter.
Mina	Chautauque	Cullin Barnes.
Minaville	Montgomery	Elias A. Brown.
Minden	Montgomery	Walter Keeler.
Mindenville	Montgomery	Mathew Smith.
Minekill Falls	Schoharie	P. V. Mattice.
Minetto	Oswego	Calvin Gifford.
Minerva	Essex	Absalom P. Morse.
Minisink	Orange	John J. Bockover.
Mitchellville	Steuben	Rufus P. Mason.
Modena	Ulster	John B. Deyo.
Moffet's Store	Columbia	Ezra Waterbury.
Mohawk	Herkimer	Leonard B. Root.
Moira	Franklin,	Darius W. Lawrence.
Molino	Oswego	Eli Strong.
Mongaup	Sullivan	Peter B. Decker.
Mongaup Valley	Sullivan	William Gillespie.
Monroe	Orange	James Bertholf.
Monroe Works	Orange	Hudson McFarland.
Monsey	Rockland	John H. Wigton.
Montague	Lewis	Adam Snell.
Montezuma	Cayuga	Benj. F. Janes.
Montgomery	Orange	Francis Colwell.
Monticello	Sullivan	James E. Quinlan.
Moodna	Orange	David Carson, Jr.
Mooers	Clinton	John P. M. Ransom.
Mooers' Forks	Clinton	Asa Corkins.
Moresville	Delaware	John L. More.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Moravia	Cayuga	Wright Tourtellotte.
Moreau Station	Saratoga	Hiram Wilcox.
Morehouseville	Hamilton	Havilla Winchell.
Moreland	Schuyler	John M. Bennitt.
Morganville	Genesee	German Lathrop.
Moriah	Essex	George W. Lee.
Moriches	Suffolk	J. M. Fanning.
Moringville	Westchester	Isaac H. Barker.
Morley	St. Lawrence	James P. Cummings.
Morrisiana	Westchester	Harris Sprattey.
Morrisonville	Clinton	Joshua A. Moore.
Morristown	St. Lawrence	John Losee.
Morrisville	Madison	James Norton.
Morris	Otsego	Cornelius A. Church.
Morseville	Schoharie	Jer. Ruland.
Morsston	Sullivan	H. R. Osborn.
Morton's Corners	Erie	Samuel A. Morton.
Mortonville	Orange	Charles F. Morton.
Moscow	Livingston	Barney Van Vleet.
Mosherville	Saratoga	Lyman Wright.
Mott's Corners	Tompkins	Orrin D. Lull.
Mott Haven	Westchester	Theophilus M. Oliver.
Mottville	Onondaga	Henry Hunsiker.
Mount Hope	Orange	John W. Martin.
Mount Kisko	Westchester	Harrison Young.
Mount Morris	Livingston	Moses Clark.
Mount Pleasant	Saratoga	H. C. Granger.
Mount Sinai	Suffolk	Charles Phillips.
Mount Upton	Chenango	Chauncey S. Graves.
Mount Vernon	Westchester	George Gould.
Mount Vision	Otsego	Washington T. Keys.
Mount Washington	Steuben	Hira Chase.
Mumford	Monroe	Duncan McNaughton.
Munsville	Madison	William O. Sumner.
Murray	Orleans	Asa Clark.
Nanuet	Rockland	David P. Demarest.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Napanock	Ulster	Charles Ver Nooy.
Naples	Ontario	Henry H. Watrous.
Napoli	Cattaraugus	Silas Miller.
Narrowsburgh	Sullivan	Elisha A. Greene.
Nashville	Chautauque	Isaac P. Prosser.
Nassau	Rensselaer	Lewis O. Kirby.
Naticoke Springs	Broome	Benjamin Copley.
Natural Bridge	Jefferson	Elkanah French.
Naumburgh	Lewis	Jacob Rohr, 2d.
Navarino	Onondaga	John P. Hull.
Nelson	Madison	John Donaldson.
Neperan	Westchester	Henry Clark.
Neversink	Sullivan	John G. Childs.
New Albion	Cattaraugus	James Jewell.
Newark	Wayne	Hiram Clark.
Newark Valley	Tioga	William S. Lincoln.
New Baltimore	Greene	Henry Slingerland.
New Berlin	Chenango	Thomas H. Avery.
New Berlin Centre	Chenango	Avery Williams.
New Boston	Lewis	Thomas Taylor.
New Bremen	Lewis	John F. Mann.
New Brighton	Richmond	Benjamin P. Brower.
New Britain	Columbia	A. B. Davis.
Newburgh	Orange	Joseph Casterline, Jr.
New Castle	Westchester	Charles H. Kirby.
New Centreville	Oswego	Uri Salisbury.
New Fane	Niagara	George Mann.
Newfield	Tompkins	James H. Anderson.
New Graefenberg	Herkimer	Richard Holland.
New Hackensack	Dutchess	Henry D. Needham.
New Hamburgh	Dutchess	Francis Myers.
New Hampton	Orange	Garret G. Post.
New Hartford	Oneida	John Carpenter.
New Haven	Oswego	Solomon White, Jr.
New Hudson	Allegany	Joseph V. D. Kelly.
New Hurley	Ulster	Francis Deyo.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
New Kingston	Delaware	Isaac Birdsill.
Newkirk's Mills	Fulton	G. A. Newkirk.
New Lebanon	Columbia	Moses Y. Tilden.
New Lebanon Centre	Columbia	F. W. Everett.
New Lebanon Springs	Columbia	Hampton C. Bull.
New Lisbon	Otsego	George J. Peck.
New London	Oneida	Gershom Edwards.
New Milford	Orange	David D. Demerest.
New Ohio	Broome	Daniel W. Squires.
New Oregon	Erie	Timothy Taylor.
New Paltz Landing	Ulster	Daniel Coe.
New Paltz	Ulster	Abraham A. Deyo, Jr.
Newport	Herkimer	Sherman Wooster.
New Road	Delaware	Daniel Weed.
New Rochelle	Westchester	Joseph M. Kissam.
New Russia	Essex	Lucius Bishop.
New Salem	Albany	David G. Seger.
New Scotland	Albany	Joseph Hilton.
New Springville	Richmond	Isaac J. Simonson.
New Sweden	Clinton	W. V. B. McLean.
Newton	Queens	Cornelius L. Moore.
Newtonville	Albany	Jacob Henry.
New Utrecht	Kings	Englebert L. Barre.
New Village	Suffolk	Edwin C. Hammond.
Newville	Herkimer	Ezra Jones.
New Woodstock	Madison	James Knight.
New-York	New-York	Isaac V. Fowler.
New-York Mills	Oneida	Sylvanius Hoag.
Niagara Falls	Niagara	John F. Murdock.
Nichols	Tioga	Miles Foreman, 2d.
Nicholville	St. Lawrence	Carr Fortune.
Nile	Allegany	Luther B. Whitwood.
Niles	Cayuga	Daniel Cole.
Ninevah	Broome	Thomas C. Healey.
Niverville	Columbia	Edward Carr.
Norfolk	St. Lawrence	William T. Osborn.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Norman's Kill	Albany	W. H. Slingerland.
North Adams	Jefferson	Albert Rice.
North Almond	Allegany	William Howe.
Northampton	Fulton	Harvey D. Smith.
North Argyle	Washington	John Stephenson.
North Bangor	Franklin	George H. Stevens.
North Barton	Tioga	Stephen Reed.
North Bay	Oneida	Hiram Higbee
North Bergen	Genesee	D. F. Merrill.
North Blenheim	Schoharie	Leonard C. Lewis.
North Bloomfield	Ontario	John Newberry.
North Boston	Erie	John Stilwell.
North Branch	Sullivan	J. D. Schermerhorn.
North Bridgewater	Oneida	George P. Oatley.
North Broadalbin	Fulton	Joseph E. Benedict.
North Brookfield	Madison	Harry Morgan.
North Burke	Franklin	John Bush.
North Cambridge	Washington	Ebenezer McLean.
North Cameron	Steuben	Thomas J. Horton.
North Castle	Westchester	Nathan J. Green.
North Chatham	Columbia	John Schermerhorn.
North Chemung	Chemung	Elisha Hammond, Jr.
North Chili	Monroe	Robert Fulton.
North Clarence	Erie	Jared Parker.
North Clarkson	Monroe	Alanson Hyames.
North Cohocton	Steuben	Asa Adams.
North Copake	Columbia	Benson Simpson.
North Creek	Warren	Thomas J. Converse.
Northeast	Dutchess	Newman Lord.
Northeast Centre	Dutchess	John G. Caulkins.
Northeast Station	Dutchess	Harry Bunnell.
Northeaston	Washington	Richard P. Welling.
North Elba	Essex	Hiram K. Wiles.
North Evans	Erie	James Cleghorn.
North Franklin	Delaware	William A. Miller.
North Gage	Oneida	Joseph C. Forbes.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
North Galway	Saratoga	Abel S. Whitlock.
North Granville	Washington	Robert G. Dayton.
North Greece	Monroe	Mrs. Mary Phelps.
North Greenfield	Saratoga	John Gifford.
North Greenwich	Washington	William Reid.
North Hamden	Delaware	Allen Stoodley.
North Harpersfield	Delaware	Levi Seley.
North Haverstraw	Rockland	William Govan.
North Hebron	Washington	William F. Wood.
North Hector	Schuyler	Theodore Squires.
North Hempstead	Queens	Jesse P. Kelsey.
North Hoosick	Rensselaer	Kingsley F. Allen.
North Hudson	Essex	Charles Roberts.
North Huron	Wayne	Smith W. Chase.
North Java	Wyoming	John W. Brooks.
North Kortright	Delaware	Calvin M. Tinker.
North Lansing	Tompkins	Roswell Beardsley.
North Lawrence	St. Lawrence	Noah W. Baker.
North Lincklaen	Chenango	Henry E. Beach.
North Manlius	Onondaga	Cyrus P. Camp.
North Nassau	Rensselaer	James H. Ball.
North Norwich	Chenango	Alfred Paul.
North Parma	Monroe	William Berridge.
North Pembroke	Genesee	Levi Blackman.
North Pharsalia	Chenango	Erasmus D. Brown.
North Pitcher	Chenango	Wilbur Knowles.
Northport	Suffolk	Elkanah Soper.
North Potsdam	St. Lawrence	Wyman M. Fuller.
North Reading	Schuyler	James Masters.
North Ridge	Niagara	Orlando B. Averill.
North Ridgeway	Orleans	E. W. Hawkins.
North Russel	St. Lawrence	James Clarke.
North Salem	Westchester	Wm. P. Van Tassel.
North Sanford	Broome	Hiram B. Fuller.
North Scriba	Oswego	Henry D. Dubois.
North Sheldon	Wyoming	E. H. Persons.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
North Shore	Richmond	Richard Christopher.
North Sparta	Livingston	Henry Havens.
North Stephentown	Rensselaer	Henry T. Douglass.
North Sterling	Cayuga	German W. Develle.
North Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Moses Knapp.
North Thurston	Steuben	Henry Rising.
Northumberland	Saratoga	Joseph Finne.
North Urbana	Steuben	Levi Chapman.
Northville	Fulton	Nathan B. Lobdell.
North Western	Oneida	David Brill.
North White Creek	Washington	Benjamin F. McNitt.
North Wilna	Jefferson	Sanford Lewis.
North Wilson	Niagara	Emulous Stacy.
North Winfield	Herkimer	N. M. Morgan.
Norton Hill	Greene	Nehemiah Ramsdell.
Norton's Mills	Ontario	Zurial Brown.
Norway	Herkimer	Wm. Vandenburgh.
Norwich	Chenango	Sherwood S. Merritt.
Nunda	Livingston	Utley Spencer.
Nunda Station	Livingston	James Douglass.
Nyack	Rockland	Daniel D. Demarest.
Nyack Turnpike	Rockland	John Ten Eyck.
Oakfield	Genesee	Ransom Deshon.
Oakhill	Greene	H. I. Peck.
Oakland	Livingston	Samuel B. Galbreath.
Oak Orchard	Orleans	Charles H. Rolph.
Oak Point	St. Lawrence	Henry V. R. Wilmot.
Oak's Corners	Ontario	Chester Webster.
Oaksville	Otsego	Hugh M. Seaton.
Oblong	Dutchess	Oliver Barrett.
Odessa	Schuyler	Merwin Bulkley.
Ogden	Monroe	Ezra B. True.
Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence	Thomas Bacon.
Ohio	Herkimer	Reuben H. Wood.
Olcott	Niagara	William E. Cooper.
Olean	Cattaraugus	Henry W. Fish.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Olive	Ulster	Peter L. Russell.
Olive Bridge	Ulster	A. D. W. Delamater.
Olmstedville	Essex	Homer A. Fenn.
Omar	Jefferson	Pliney Newton.
Oneida	Madison	Isaac N. Messinger.
Oneida Castle	Oneida	Rufus Peckham.
Oneida Lake	Madison	Mary M. Nichols.
Oneida Valley	Madison	John Tubbs.
Oneonta	Otsego	Andrew G. Shaw.
Onondaga	Onondaga	William T. Moseley.
Onondaga Castle	Onondaga	Albion Jackson.
Onondaga Valley	Onondaga	Richard Slocum.
Onoville	Cattaraugus	Stephen P. Wilcox.
Ontario	Wayne	Alonzo W. Casey.
Oppenheim	Fulton	Agustus Brown.
Oramel	Allegany	Luther A. Conklin.
Oran	Onondaga	Julius Candee.
Orange	Schuyler	Alonzo Gaylord.
Orange Port	Niagara	Robert Harrington.
Orangeville	Wyoming	Thomas Norton.
Oregon	Chautauque	John West.
Orient	Suffolk	Marvin Holmes.
Oriskany	Oneida	Daniel C. Balis.
Oriskany Falls	Oneida	James M. Willard.
Orleans	Ontario	John Hyde.
Orleans 4 Corners	Jefferson	J. A. Pierce.
Orwell	Oswego	Abel Darrow.
Osborn's Bridge	Fulton	Seth Cook.
Osborn Hollow	Broome	Alonzo Everts.
Osceola	Lewis	Seymour Green.
Ossian	Allegany	James Lemen.
Oswego	Oswego	Samuel R. Beardsley.
Oswego Falls	Oswego	James Parker.
Oswego Village	Dutchess	James Congdon.
Otsego	Otsego	Samuel R. Follett.
Otisco	Onondaga	Anson Whitcomb.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Otisville	Orange	Ferdinand Seybolt.
Otsdawa	Otsego	Julius H. Ford.
Otsego Lake	Otsego	Arthur A. Brown.
Otselic	Chenango	Oliver Stetson.
Otterville	Orange	Cromloin Brown.
Otto	Cattaraugus	Warren D. Allen,
Ouleout	Delaware	Elihu Osterhout.
Ovid	Seneca	Halsey Sandford.
Owasco	Cayuga	John Cuykendall.
Owasco Lake	Cayuga	Christopher G. Post.
Owego	Tioga	Hiram A. Beebe.
Oxbow	Jefferson	Martin V. Brainard.
Oxford	Chenango	Cyrus A. Bacon.
Oxford Depot	Orange	P. B. Taylor.
Oyster Bay South	Queens	T. Carman.
Page's Corners	Herkimer	Rufus W. Crain.
Paine's Hollow	Herkimer	Asa C. Richtmyer.
Painted Post	Steuben	Henry D. Edwards.
Palatine	Montgomery	Hannibal Fox.
Palatine Bridge	Montgomery	Livingston Spraker.
Palenville	Greene	Laurence A. Falk.
Palermo	Oswego	Oliver P. Jennings.
Palisades	Rockland	George M. Lawrence.
Palmyra	Wayne	William H. Cuyler.
Pamelia 4 Corners	Jefferson	Solomon Baum.
Panama	Chautauque	Richard E. Winsor.
Pantico	Cayuga	Osman Rhodes.
Paris	Oneida	David Larabee.
Parish	Oswego	Tobias J. Green.
Parishville	St. Lawrence	Nancy Oliver.
Parksville	Sullivan	Benjamin W. Baker.
Parma	Monroe	J. W. Brown.
Parma Centre	Monroe	John Servis.
Patchin	Erie	Frederick Seal.
Patchogue	Suffolk	John S. Havens.
Patten's Mills	Washington	Melvin D. Calvin.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Patterson	Putnam	Robert N. Fletcher.
Pavilion	Genesee	Daniel Sprague.
Pavilion Centre	Genesee	Josiah N. Rogers.
Pawling	Dutchess	Orwin Theall.
Pearl Creek	Wyoming	Thomas P. Miller.
Peekskill	Westchester	Hackaliah D. Strang.
Pekin	Niagara	Sparrow S. Sage.
Pelham	Westchester	John E. Jones.
Peltonville	Steuben	John Gload.
Pembroke	Genesee	William Remsen.
Penataquit	Suffolk	Treadwell O. Smith.
Pendleton	Niagara	Martin Woock.
Pendleton Centre	Niagara	Henry Pickard.
Penfield	Monroe	Robert Staring.
Pennellville	Oswego	Josiah Chaffee.
Penn Yan	Yates	Lewis S. Ayres.
Peoria	Wyoming	James Gordon.
Pepacton	Delaware	Townsend Shaver.
Perch River	Jefferson	C. B. Buckminster.
Perry	Wyoming	Hiram K. Whelpley.
Perry Centre	Wyoming	William Benedict.
Perry City	Schuyler	Addison Swartwout.
Perrysburgh	Cattaraugus	Amaziah Clark.
Perry's Mills	Clinton	Henry A. Whipple.
Perryville	Madison	Orrin J. Woodworth.
Perth	Fulton	George K. Robb.
Peru	Clinton	Leon L. Channell.
Peruville	Tompkins	Isaac Miller.
Peterboro	Madison	Thomas F. Petrie.
Petersburgh	Rensselaer	Hezekiah Koon.
Petersburgh 4 Corners	Rensselaer	S. C. Eldred.
Pharsalia	Chenango	Calvin G. Brown.
Phelps	Ontario	William Dillon.
Philadelphia	Jefferson	George E. Tucker.
Philip's Creek	Allegany	S. W. Cartwright.
Philipsport	Sullivan	John H. Osborn.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Philipsville	Allegany	Alvan E. Parker.
Philmont	Columbia	John T. Snyder.
Phœnica	Ulster	Sarah I. Vanderwort.
Phœnix	Oswego	Francis David.
Piermont	Rockland	David Clark.
Pierpont	St. Lawrence	John T. Leonard.
Pierpont Manor	Jefferson	Jerome Allen.
Piffard	Livingston	Timothy Kendall.
Pike	Wyoming	Delano P. Gordon.
Pike Pond	Sullivan	Philip J. Austin.
Pillar Point	Jefferson	Henry J. Ward.
Pine Bush	Orange	Archibald R. Taylor.
Pine Grove	Schuyler	Ellison Vanderhoof.
Pine Hill	Ulster	Thomas Smith.
Pine Plains	Dutchess	William Toms.
Pine's Bridge	Westchester	B. D. Miller.
Pine Valley	Chemung	Asa D. Smith.
Pine Woods	Madison	Benjamin M. Knapp.
Pinkney	Lewis	John J. Goodenough.
Pitcairn	St. Lawrence	Eli R. Paul.
Pitcher	Chenango	E. C. Lyons.
Pitcher Springs	Chenango	Daniel M. Chapel.
Pittsfield	Otsego	John C. Stafford.
Pittsford	Monroe	Horace Wheeler.
Pittstown	Rensselaer	James N. Halsted.
Plainville	Onondaga	Lyman Norton.
Plank Road	Onondaga	Jacob Kincaid.
Plato	Cattaraugus	Christopher Church.
Plattekill	Ulster	James Hunt.
PLATTSBURGH	Clinton	William Pitt Platt.
Pleasant Brook	Otsego	Billin's Burlinghame.
Pleasant Plains	Dutchess	Benj. I. Van Keuren.
Pleasant Ridge	Dutchess	Dwight Allyn.
Pleasant Valley	Dutchess	Joel O. Holmes.
Pleasantville	Westchester	Robert Montross.
Plesis	Jefferson	Jonas C. Bidleman.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Plymouth	Chenango	William Taylor.
Poestenkill	Rensselaer	Charles G. Learned.
Point Peninsula	Jefferson	Sheffield Burdick.
Poland	Herkimer	Phineas Watkins.
Poland Centre	Chautauque	Ephraim Davenport.
Polkville	Onondaga	Ebenezer Allen.
Pompey	Onondaga	John J. Taylor.
Pompey Centre	Onondaga	Judson Candee.
Pond Eddy	Sullivan	Rodman M. Fuller.
Poney Hollow	Tompkins	Daniel Decker.
Pontiac	Erie	R. N. Candee.
Pontico	Cayuga	Osmand Rhoades.
Poolville	Madison	Lansing Swift.
Pope's Mills	St. Lawrence	Timothy Pope.
Poplar Ridge	Cayuga	William Sprague.
Portageville	Wyoming	Miles Moffett.
Port Byron	Cayuga	George Randall.
Port Chester	Westchester	Eli Curtis.
Port Crane	Broome	Harmon V. Waite.
Port Ewen	Ulster	Israel Burger.
Porter's Corners	Saratoga	Dudley F. Scott.
Port Gibson	Ontario	Leander C. Russell.
Port Glasgow	Wayne	William W. Gatchell.
Port Henry	Essex	John C. Douglass.
Port Jackson	Montgomery	Reuben J. Ide.
Port Jefferson	Suffolk	Henry K. Townsend.
Port Jervis	Orange	George Brodhead.
Port Kent	Essex	C. P. Allen.
Portland	Chautauque	Philip Mericle.
Portlandville	Otsego	William H. Branch.
Port Leyden	Lewis	H. D. H. Snyder, Jr.
Port Ontario	Oswego	Nobles W. Fisher.
Port Richmond	Richmond	Amos Pearce.
Portville	Cattaraugus	William Wales.
Post Creek	Chemung	Jacob Bucher.
Potsdam	St. Lawrence	Henry C. Fay.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Potter	Yates	Ashley Thomas.
Potter Hill	Rensselaer	George Pierce.
Potter's Hollow	Albany	George H. Laraway.
Pottersville	Warren	Michael Codman.
POUGHKEEPSIE	Dutchess	George P. Pelton.
Poughquag	Dutchess	S. V. Rodges.
Poundridge	Westchester	Edwin Adams.
Prattsburgh	Steuben	Holland B. Williams.
Pratt's Hollow	Madison	Harrison Temple.
Prattsville	Greene	Ezekiel P. Moore.
Preble	Cortland	Mathias Van Hosen.
Preston	Chenango	Leonard Ashcraft.
Preston Hollow	Albany	James A. Kenyon.
Princetown	Schenectady	John L. Tullock.
Prospect	Oneida	Garret B. Johnson.
Protection	Erie	Augustus Lyford.
Providence	Saratoga	John C. Robertson.
Pugsley's Depot	Tompkins	C. A. Pugsley.
PULASKI	Oswego	Henry N. Wright.
Pultney	Steuben	Bennett F. Gulick.
Pultneyville	Wayne	David C. Higgins.
Pulver's Corners	Dutchess	Isaac J. Sutherland.
Purdy Creek	Steuben	C. C. Purdy.
Purdy's Station	Westchester	Isaac H. Purdy.
Purvis	Sullivan	J. E. Sprague.
Putnam	Washington	W. G. Corbet.
Quacken Kill	Rensselaer	Isaac Hayner.
Quaker Hill	Dutchess	John P. Hayes.
Quaker Springs	Saratoga	Samuel Thompson.
Quaker Street	Schenectady	Kirby Wilber.
Quarryville	Ulster	Peter H. Freeligh.
Queens	Queens	Henry W. Rowland.
Queensbury	Warren	Gilbert Clements.
Quogue	Suffolk	J. P. Howell.
Racket River	St. Lawrence	Peter Vilas.
Ramapo Works	Rockland	Josiah G. Pierson.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Randolph	Cattaraugus	Enfield Leach.
Randolph Centre	Broome	Alvin Griggs.
Ransomville	Niagara	Wm. H. H. Ransom.
Rapids	Niagara	A. J. Mansfield.
Rathboneville	Steuben	Ransom Rathbone.
Ravenswood	Queens	James S. Wright.
Rawson	Cattaraugus	H. Knickerbocker.
Rawson Hollow	Tompkins	Lyman Kingman.
Raymertown	Rensselaer	Harmon Cole.
Raymondville	St. Lawrence	G. J. Hall.
Reading	Schuyler	John H. Nichols.
Reading Centre	Schuyler	Daniel Nichols.
Red Creek	Wayne	George H. Preston.
Red Falls	Greene	John E. Bassett.
Redfield	Oswego	Reuben Drake.
Redfork	Clinton	Daniel Dusten.
Red Hook	Dutchess	Jeremiah Hendricks.
Red Jacket	Erie	Asa Whittemore.
Red Mills	Putnam	John C. Tompkins.
Redwood	Jefferson	Jason T. Millard.
Reed's Corners	Ontario	Samuel McPherson.
Reidsville	Albany	John Van Deusen.
Remsen	Oneida	Obadiah J. Owen.
Rensselaer Falls	St. Lawrence	John W. Brown.
Rensselaerville	Albany	Samuel Hasey.
Rexford Flats	Saratoga	John Philo.
Rexville	Steuben	Francis X. Ward.
Reynale's Basin	Niagara	John H. Bennett.
Reynoldsville	Schuyler	Selah Searles.
Rhinebeck	Dutchess	Theophilus Gillender.
Richburgh	Allegany	Jesse O. Gould.
Richfield	Otsego	James D. Vaughn.
Richfield Springs	Otsego	James S. Davenport.
Richford	Tioga	Chauncey L. Rich.
Richmond	Richmond	Stephen D. Stephens.
Richmond Mills	Ontario	Joseph Morse, Jr.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Richmond Valley	Richmond.....	John H. Cole.
Richmondville	Schoharie	John Westover.
Richville	St. Lawrence	Artimus B. Lynde.
Ridge	Livingston	Andrew J. Sharp.
Ridgebury	Orange	John M. Howell.
Ridgeway	Orleans	Abram V. Pells.
Riga.....	Monroe	Morris W. Townsend.
Riker's Hollow	Steuben	Wesley A. Cornell.
Ripley	Cattaraugus	Caleb O. Daughaday.
Risingville	Steuben.....	John Richtmyre.
River Head.....	Suffolk	Wells Griffing.
River Road Forks	Livingston	W. Fletcher.
Riverside.....	Ulster	David Wolley.
Roanoke	Genesee.....	Joel P. Reed.
Robert's Corners	Jefferson	Albert R. Lee.
Robertsonville	Sullivan	George W. Robertson.
ROCHESTER.....	Monroe	Hubbard S. Allis.
Rockaway.....	Queens	D. T. Jennings.
Rock City	Dutchess	Peter J. Neher.
Rock City Mills	Saratoga	Harlow Van Ostrand.
Rockdale	Chenango	Ransom Clark.
Rockland	Sullivan	Marvin Kimball.
Rockland Lake	Rockland	Edward E. Conklin.
Rock Stream	Yates	C. W. Barnes.
Rockville	Allegany	Samuel W. Martin.
Rockville Centre	Queens	Robert Pettit.
Rockwood.....	Fulton	Eli Dennis.
Rodman	Jefferson.....	Almanson Tibbitts.
Rome	Oneida.....	Daniel E. Wager.
Romulus	Seneca.....	Robert R. Steele.
Romulus Centre.....	Seneca.....	William Martin.
Rondout	Ulster	John H. Stratton.
Root.....	Montgomery	John Bowdish.
Rose.....	Wayne.....	Eron N. Thomas.
Roseboom	Otsego.....	Martin Dickinson, Jr.
Rosehill.....	Seneca	James D. Rogers.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Rosendale	Ulster	Wm. H. Snyder, Jr.
Roslyn	Queens	James M. Stilwell.
Rossie	St. Lawrence	William A. Paul.
Rossville	Richmond	B. P. Winant.
Rouse's Point	Clinton	Phineas R. Wales.
Roxbury	Delaware	William W. Noble.
Royalton	Niagara	Joseph Arnold.
Rural Hill	Jefferson	Henry Green.
Rush	Monroe	John B. Crosby.
Rushford	Allegany	Sampson Hardy.
Rushville	Yates	F. O. Chamberlain.
Russell	St. Lawrence	Nelson Doolittle.
Russia	Herkimer	James Polley.
Rutland	Jefferson	Hiram W. Tuttle.
Rye	Westchester	Daniel Strang.
Sackett's Harbor	Jefferson	Richard Hooper.
Sageville	Hamilton	Silas Call.
Sag Harbor	Suffolk	Thomas E. Crowell.
Saint Andrews	Orange	R. B. Crowell.
Saint Helena	Wyoming	Marcus L. Wisner.
Saint James	Suffolk	Richard Smith.
Saint Johnsville	Montgomery	Lewis Snell.
Saint Lawrence	Jefferson	Nelson P. Tuttle.
Salem	Washington	Charles Crary.
Salem Centre	Westchester	Anson W. Lobdell.
Salina	Onondaga	Harry Gifford.
Salisbury	Herkimer	Frederick Ives.
Salisbury Centre	Herkimer	Thomas Noland.
Salisbury Mills	Orange	Mott Cannon.
Salmon River	Oswego	John Boom.
Salt Point	Dutchess	Charles Brown.
Salt Springville	Otsego	Morgan Lewis.
Sammonsville	Fulton	George W. Berry.
Samsonville	Ulster	Henry A. Samson.
Sandbank	Oswego	Horace Pierce.
Sandburgh	Sullivan	Richard Henyan.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Sandlake	Rensselaer	Calvin Sliter.
Sandusky	Cattaraugus	Milo Holmes.
Sandy Creek	Oswego	Hymenius Cole.
SANDYHILL	Washington	James M. Moss.
Sanford	Broome	Andrew J. Ketchum.
Sanford's Corners	Jefferson	Lewis F. Jabas.
Sangerfield	Oneida	Elias H. Mott.
Saranac	Clinton	Ebenezer Kimball.
Saranac Lake	Franklin	Milote Baker.
Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	Thomas G. Young.
Sardinia	Erie	Horace Bailey.
Saugerties	Ulster	James Russell.
Sauquoit	Oneida	David Seaton.
Savannah	Wayne	Joseph F. Case.
Savill	Orange	Harmon Terwilliger.
Savona	Steuben	Mercenia Terry.
Sayville	Suffolk	Wilson J. Terry.
Scarsdale	Westchester	William S. Popham.
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	Abraham Myers.
SCHENECTADY	Schenectady	Luke Dodge.
Schenevus	Otsego	Amos H. Brown.
Schodack Centre	Rensselaer	H. Vanderburgh, Jr.
Schodack Depot	Rensselaer	Nicholas Kittle.
Schodack Landing	Rensselaer	Benjamin Jesup.
SCHOHARIE	Schoharie	Jacob Nellis.
Schroon Lake	Essex	Ashley P. Rawson.
Schroon River	Essex	Russell Root.
Schuyler's Falls	Clinton	Lyman Spaulding.
Schuyler's Lake	Otsego	John F. Gray.
Schuylersville	Saratoga	M. McNaughton.
Scio	Allegany	James R. Weston.
Sciota	Clinton	Cyrus Stafford.
Scipio	Cayuga	Alvin Seeley.
Scipioville	Cayuga	Andrew Race.
Sconondoa	Oneida	Samuel Butterfield.
Scotch Bush	Montgomery	William Strong.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Scotchtown	Orange	Ira S. Bradner.
Scotia	Schenectady	David S. Reese.
Scott	Cortland	William Alvord.
Scottsburgh	Livingston	Harvey G. Baker.
Scottsville	Monroe	David B. Lewis.
Scriba	Oswego	Hiel Stone.
Searsburgh	Schuyler	David F. Sears.
Searsville	Orange	George Hunter.
Seeley Creek	Chemung	Henry T. Benedict.
Selden	Suffolk	C. W. F. Dare.
Sempronius	Cayuga	Walter M. Sabin.
Seneca Castle	Ontario	Isaac W. Runyan.
Seneca Falls	Seneca	Josiah T. Miller.
Seneca Hill	Oswego	Almon C. Clark.
Seneca River	Cayuga	Philo Rockwell.
Sennett	Cayuga	Holman Fisher.
Setauket	Suffolk	John R. Satterly.
Seward	Schoharie	J. H. Diefendorf.
Seymour	Allegany	Dura Warren.
Shandaken	Ulster	John L. Patchen.
Sharon	Schoharie	Abram Karker.
Sharon Centre	Schoharie	Solomon Vroman.
Sharon Springs	Schoharie	M. N. De Noyelles.
Sharon Station	Dutchess	James H. Collins.
Shavertown	Delaware	Alfred Shaver.
Shawangunk	Ulster	Virgil Brunson.
Shawnee	Niagara	Henry Herr.
Shed's Corners	Madison	Alfred D. Gardiner.
Shelby	Orleans	A. Blair.
Shelby Basin	Orleans	Jacob Swobe.
Sheldon	Wyoming	Amos H. Castle.
Sheldrake	Seneca	John Harris.
Shelter Island	Suffolk	A. R. Havens.
Sherburne	Chenango	Edmund Shaw.
Sheridan	Chautauque	Hiram N. Wheelock.
Sherman	Chautauque	James Fenner.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Sherman's Hollow	Yates	Delanson Munger.
Sherwoods	Cayuga	Allen Thomas.
Shin Creek	Sullivan	S. N. Hendrix.
Shingle Creek	St. Lawrence	Eben Gillet.
Shirley	Erie	Paul H. White.
Shokan	Ulster	Thomas Hill.
Shongo	Allegany	Joseph Truax.
Short Tract	Allegany	William Carter.
Shortsville	Ontario	Stephen Brewster.
Shrub Oak	Westchester	Lewis Purdy.
Shultzsville	Dutchess	D. H. Shultzs.
Shushan	Washington	Nelson Whitman.
Shutter's Corners	Schoharie	Horace Crary.
Sidney	Delaware	George Thatcher.
Sidney Centre	Delaware	Samuel Davis.
Sidney Plains	Delaware	Charles S. Rogers.
Siloam	Madison	Abel French.
Silver Creek	Chautauque	Mrs. H. C. Van Duzer.
Sing Sing	Westchester	Alfred Buckhart.
Skaneateles	Onondaga	Josias Garlock.
Slate Dock	Dutchess	John M. Keese.
Slate Hill	Orange	Lewis C. Wood.
Slaterville	Tompkins	Henry Krum.
Slateville	Washington	Charles H. Bull.
Sloansville	Schoharie	Stephen C. Teeple.
Sloatsburgh	Rockland	Jacob Sloat.
Smith's Basin	Washington	Charles L. Donnelly.
Smithsborough	Tioga	Harriet M. Seymour.
Smith's Mills	Chautauque	Caleb W. Barton.
Smithtown	Suffolk	Jesse Mills.
Smithtown Branch	Suffolk	James Halliock.
Smithville	Jefferson	Abraham Kromer.
Smithville Flats	Chenango	Benjamin Brown.
Smoky Hollow	Columbia	Christopher Germon.
Smyrna	Chenango	Henry W. Mead.
Sodus	Wayne	Willis T. Gaylord.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Sodus Centre	Wayne	Thomas W. Lampson.
Sodus Point	Wayne	Benjamin R. Lummis.
Solon	Cortland	Samuel Emerson.
Solsville	Madison	Marsden Kershaw.
Somers	Westchester	Oscar W. Brown.
Somerset	Niagara	James Mathews.
Somerville	St. Lawrence	Gilbert Wait.
Sonora	Steuben	Rufus S. Alderman.
South Addison	Steuben	Charles W. Robinson.
South Alabama	Genesee	Horace P. Fisher.
South Albion	Oswego	D. V. Thomas.
South Amenia	Dutchess	M. F. Winchester.
Southampton	Suffolk	Charles Parsons.
South Argyle	Washington	Eliza McCall.
South Avon	Livingston	Josiah Chadwick.
South Ballston	Saratoga	Aug. Pinckney.
South Barre	Orleans	Ozias S. Church.
South Berne	Albany	James D. White.
South Berlin	Rensselaer	H. R. Jerome.
South Bolivar	Allegany	Gilbert Chapel.
South Bombay	Franklin	George T. Burgess.
South Bradford	Steuben	Orin Buckingham.
South Bristol	Ontario	Joseph A. Allen.
South Brookfield	Madison	Morgan L. Brown.
South Butler	Wayne	John E. Hough.
South Byron	Genesee	John Bean.
South Cairo	Greene	Zerah Ferry.
South Colton	St. Lawrence	Joseph B. Smith.
South Columbia	Herkimer	Philip Haner.
South Corinth	Saratoga	Matthew Owens.
South Cortland	Cortland	Enos Smith.
South Danby	Tompkins	Isaac J. Dickenson.
South Dansville	Steuben	William M. Rogers.
South Dover	Dutchess	Daniel White.
South Durham	Greene	James L. Chapman.
South Easton.	Washington	James R. Cherry.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
South Edmeston	Otsego	Lowell Howard.
South Edwards	St. Lawrence	Elijah L. Shaw.
South Erin.....	Chemung	John Mitchell.
South Galway	Saratoga	M. C. Bowers.
South Gilboa	Schoharie	Calvin Stevens.
South Glens Falls....	Saratoga.....	Thomas Potter.
South Granby	Oswego	Henry B. Tolman.
South Granville.....	Washington	Horace Smith.
South Greece.....	Monroe	Hiram Hovey.
South Hamilton	Madison	Chauncey Palmer.
South Hannibal	Oswego	Ransford Case
South Harrisburgh ..	Lewis	Denis Vaughan.
South Hartford	Washington	William H. Ward.
South Hartwick	Otsego	Le Roy R. Sergent.
South Haven	Suffolk	Silas Homan.
South Hill	Steuben	Alvah June.
South Howard.....	Steuben.....	Moses S. Bennett.
South Kortright	Delaware	John S. Andrews.
South Lansing.....	Tompkins	A. C. Ives.
South Lima	Livingston	Samuel T. De Forest.
South Livonia	Livingston	A. N. Hastings.
South New Berlin....	Chenango	Alva Babcock.
Southold	Suffolk	William H. Wells.
South Onondaga	Onondaga	Jesse Salmonds.
South Otselic.....	Chenango	Nathan Buckingham.
South Owego	Tioga	Caleb Lamb.
South Oxford	Chenango	Ebenezer Park.
South Oyster Bay....	Queens	Timothy Carman.
South Pekin	Niagara	John S. Starr.
South Pitcher.....	Chenango	Erastus Dalton.
South Plattsburgh ...	Clinton	John L. Thompson.
South Plymouth	Chenango	Marenus James.
Southport	Chemung	Charles Evans.
South Pultney.....	Steuben	Hiram L. Clark.
South Richland	Oswego	E. H. Walworth.
South Royalton.....	Niagara.....	Marshall Pierce.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
South Rutland	Jefferson	Rensselaer A. Oaks.
South Salem	Westchester	Gould Hawley.
South Sandlake	Rensselaer	William Stevens.
South Schodack	Rensselaer	Henry P. Van Hoesen.
South Side	Richmond	Cornelius H. Ettinge.
South Sodus	Wayne	James H. Cuer.
South Stephentown	Rensselaer	William Hand.
South Stockton	Chautauque	A. M. Johnson.
South Thurston	Steuben	Henry Rising.
South Trenton	Oneida	Edward S. Hughes.
South Troupsburgh	Steuben	Sarah Fenner.
South Valley	Otsego	Luther J. Rice.
Southville	St. Lawrence	Lansing D. Merrill.
South Wales	Erie	Freeman Smith.
South Warsaw	Wyoming	Alonzo Choate.
South Westerlo	Albany	Lewis Reynolds.
South West Oswego	Oswego	Joseph J. Chase.
South Wilson	Niagara	Ebry Randall.
South Worcester	Otsego	Abraham Becker.
South Yonkers	Westchester	John Warner.
Spafford	Onondaga	John R. Lewis.
Spafford Hollow	Onondaga	William O. Farrell.
Sparrow Bush	Orange	Lucas F. Hough.
Sparta	Livingston	John Culbertson.
Speedsville	Tompkins	Josiah Lawrence.
Spencer	Tioga	Abraham H. Miller.
Spencerport	Monroe	John Borst.
Spencertown	Columbia	Denison Jones.
Speonk	Suffolk	Luther Cook.
Spooner's Corners	Otsego	Charles Spooner.
Spraker's Basin	Montgomery	David Quackenbush.
Spring Brook	Erie	James M. Simons.
Springfield	Otsego	Daniel L. Keyes.
Springfield Centre	Otsego	Samuel J. Wood.
Spring Mills	Allegany	John B. Robbins.
Springs	Suffolk	David D. Parsons.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Spring Valley	Rockland	E. Van Zant.
Springville	Erie	Camden C. Lake.
Springwater	Livingston	Joseph C. Whitehead.
Sprout Brook	Montgomery	James E. Lewis.
Sprout Creek	Dutchess	Oliver P. Monfort.
Spuyten Duyvil	Westchester	D. H. Kellogg.
Staatsburgh	Dutchess	David H. Mulford.
Stafford	Genesee	William Barnett.
Stamford	Delaware	Charles Griffin.
Stanfordville	Dutchess	John W. Davis.
Stanley Corners	Ontario	Sheldon Merwin.
Stanwix	Oneida	Jonathan R. Dunning.
Stapleton	Richmond	William Hagadorn.
Starkey	Yates	Ira Fowler.
Starkville	Herkimer	Alexander Hall.
State Bridge	Oneida	William S. Potter.
State Road	Chemung	Alexander H. Park.
Stedman	Chautauque	John I. Losee.
Stephen's Mills	Steuben	Elisha G. Stephens.
Stephentown	Rensselaer	Lansing Sheldon.
Sterling	Cayuga	James Green.
Sterling Bush	Lewis	Howard Sterling.
Sterlingville	Jefferson	Amasa M. Barbur.
Steuben	Oneida	John O. Jones.
Stevensville	Sullivan	Walter H. Stevens.
Stillwater	Saratoga	Ashbel Palmer.
Stittville	Oneida	Sylvester B. Atwood.
Stockbridge	Madison	Charles L. Anderson.
Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Hiram Hulburd.
Stockholm Depot	St. Lawrence	Philo Abbott.
Stockport	Columbia	Alfred Ostrom.
Stockport Station	Delaware	William Knight.
Stockton	Chautauque	Edward S. McCulloch.
Stokes	Oneida	Marinus Hawkins.
Stone Arabia	Montgomery	Peter O. Eisenlord.
Stone Church	Genesee	Orison Stevens.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Stone Mills	Jefferson	Elon G. Brown.
Stone Ridge	Ulster	Philip Schoonmaker.
Stony Brook	Suffolk	James N. Gould.
Stony Creek	Warren	Lewis T. Fenton.
Stormville	Dutchess	William R. Kelley.
Stowell's Corners	Jefferson	Ira Hall.
Straits Corners	Tioga	David Strait.
Stratford	Fulton	Ormel Leavett.
Stratton's Fall	Delaware	Ira Hicks.
Strykersville	Wyoming	Joseph Stanton, Jr.
Stuyvesant	Columbia	George Shults.
Stuyvesant Falls	Columbia	P. A. Van Allen.
Success	Suffolk	Jabez Corwin.
Suffolk Station	Suffolk	J. L'Hommedieu.
Sugar Hill	Schuyler	Alonzo Robbins.
Sugar Loaf	Orange	A. A. Ackley.
Sugartown	Cattaraugus	Virgil Reed.
Sullivan	Madison	William A. Pierson.
Sullivanville	Chemung	Sanford Bannister.
Summer Hill	Cayuga	Elias G. Hatch.
Summit	Schoharie	Seymour Boughton.
Suspension Bridge	Niagara	Jacob Henning.
Susquehannah	Broome	Lewis H. Tyrrell.
Swainsville	Allegany	Samuel Swain.
Sweden	Monroe	Richard Othoudt.
Syosset	Queens	Caleb Van Sise.
Syracuse	Onondaga	Henry J. Sedgwick.
Taberg	Oneida	Julius C. Thorne.
Taghkanick	Columbia	Jacob Boice.
Tannersville	Greene	Norman H. Gray.
Tappantown	Rockland	William Devoe.
Tarrytown	Westchester	Jacob B. Odell.
Taylor	Cortland	Orrin Leonard.
Taylorsville	Ontario	William A. Emmons.
Ten Mile Spring	Cattaraugus	Jonathan Crick.
Texas	Oswego	John Clapsaddle.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Texas Valley	Cortland	Robert E. Beach.
The Corner	Ulster	Abraham D. Ladew.
The Glen	Warren	David Whitaker.
Theresa	Jefferson	Lucius Hannahs.
The Square	Cayuga	Ebenezer Hale.
Thompson's Station	Suffolk	F. M. A. Wicks.
Thompsonville	Sullivan	Jonathan Stratton.
Thorn Hill	Onondaga	George F. Knapp.
Three Mile Bay	Jefferson	Menzo Wheeler.
Three River Point	Onondaga	Horace P. Eno.
Throopsville	Cayuga	J. Foster.
Thurman	Warren	John Parker.
Thurston	Steuben	Samuel R. Creveling.
Ticonderoga	Essex	William A. G. Arthur.
Tioga Centre	Tioga	William Ransom.
Titusville	Franklin	Michael Tormey.
Tivoli	Dutchess	Edward Feller.
Toddsville	Otsego	John T. Wilson.
Tomhannock	Rensselaer	John E. May.
Tompkinsville	Richmond	Peter H. Wandel.
Tonawanda	Erie	Christian M. Eggert.
Towlesville	Steuben	James M. Willis.
Towners	Putnam	Roswell B. Taylor.
Townline	Erie	Robert Neel.
Townsend	Schuyler	Andrew S. Scoby.
Townsendville	Seneca	John Whiteford.
Tracy Creek	Broome	Lucius Barnum.
Transit Bridge	Allegany	Edward Willett.
Trempers Kill	Delaware	Andrew Hawver.
Trenton	Oneida	John Billings.
Trenton Falls	Oneida	D. W. Bacon.
Triangle	Broome	Dexter Whitney.
Tribe's Hill	Montgomery	Fisher Putnam.
Troupsburgh	Steuben	William N. Griggs.
Trout Creek	Delaware	Lebbeus L. Teed.
Trout River	Franklin	Elisha Hollister.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Troy	Rensselaer	William W. Whitman.
Trumansburgh	Tompkins	Benjamin Allen.
Trumansburgh Landi'g	Seneca	David Davenport.
Trumbull Corners	Tompkins	Amasa C. Sherwood.
Truxton	Cortland	Lytle Ferguson.
Tuckahoe	Westchester	James Dusenbury.
Tully	Onondaga	Joseph Fletcher.
Tully Valley	Onondaga	William Salisbury.
Tuna	Cattaraugus	Jeremiah Cronen.
Turin	Lewis	Charles D. Budd.
Turner's	Orange	Charles Turner.
Tuscarora	Livingston	William Petrie.
Tuthill	Ulster	Joseph L. Hasbrouck.
Tyre	Seneca	John Nearpass.
Tyrone	Schuyler	Eli Sunderlin.
Ulsterville	Ulster	James Green.
Unadilla	Otsego	Chris. D. Fellows.
Unadilla Centre	Otsego	Eli M. Wert.
Unadilla Forks	Otsego	Henry H. Babcock.
Union	Broome	Ira Chandler.
Union Centre	Broome	Aaron Heath.
Union Church	Albany	J. P. Radley.
Union Corners	Livingston	Miner Palmer.
Union Falls	Clinton	John T. Duncan.
Union Mills	Fulton	Bradly Kested.
Union Settlement	Oswego	Amos Greenslit.
Union Society	Greene	Thomas B. Holcomb.
Union Springs	Cayuga	Noyes Palmer.
Union Square	Oswego	Avery Skinner.
Union Valley	Cortland	Philander Kingsbury.
Unionville	Orange	John R. Husted.
Unitaria	Broome	Daniel Hurlburt.
Upper Aquebogue	Suffolk	Benjamin F. Wells.
Upper Jay	Essex	Benjamin Wells.
Upper Lisle	Broome	Darius Pratt.
Upper Red Hook	Dutchess	Christian Allendorf.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Urbana	Steuben	John Gregg.
Utica	Oneida	Isaiah Tiffany.
Vail's Mills	Fulton	Isaac George.
Valatie	Columbia	John H. Corning.
Valcour	Clinton	David K. Day.
Valler Falls	Rensselaer	Chauncey B. Slocum.
Vallonia Springs	Broome	Wm. Poyer.
Van Buren	Onondaga	Hezekiah R. Dow.
Van Buren Centre	Onondaga	Stephen W. Betts.
Van Ettenville	Chemung	Guy Purdy.
Van Hornesville	Herkimer	Julius D. Munn.
Varick	Seneca	J. Y. Gambee.
Varna	Tompkins	William Scott, 2d.
Varysburgh	Wyoming	Andrew Pettengill.
Venice	Cayuga	David Fish.
Verbank	Dutchess	Lewis S. Davis.
Vermont	Chautauque	Sidney E. Palmer.
Vermillion	Oswego	Valent'e C. Campbell.
Vernon	Oneida	John B. Loomis.
Vernon Centre	Oneida	E. M. Foot.
Verona	Oneida	Norman Maltby.
Verona Depot	Oneida	George Tipple.
Verona Mills	Oneida	Solomon Rathbun.
Verplank	Westchester	Nicholas Drennon.
Versailles	Cattaraugus	Alanson A. Walker.
Vesper	Onondaga	Robert Earl.
Vestal	Broome	Peter Nichols.
Vestal Centre	Broome	Jesse Burrows.
Veteran	Chemung	George L. Worden.
Victor	Ontario	Wm. M. Boltwood.
Victory	Cayuga	Walter H. Sayre.
Victory Mills	Saratoga	Ephraim Lockwood.
Vienna	Oneida	John Haws.
Villanova	Chautauque	Daniel D. Morey.
Virgil	Cortland	H. Dwight Patterson.
Visscher's Ferry	Saratoga	Benjamin F. Chadsey.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Vista	Westchester	Alfred W. Husted.
Voak	Yates	Peregrine Hollett.
Volney	Oswego	Jacob Piper.
Volusia	Chautauque	Leander Bickford.
Waddington	St. Lawrence	E. Horton Nickerson.
Wadham's Mills	Essex	James M. Bowman.
Wading River	Suffolk	Sylvester Miller.
Walden	Orange	Marcus K. Hill.
Waldensville	Schoharie	Hiram Walden.
Wales	Erie	Clark Hudson, Jr.
Wales Centre	Erie	Willard W. Stevens.
Walesville	Oneida	Alton Buel.
Wallace	Steuben	Samuel H. Allen, 2d.
Walmore	Niagara	August Wolf.
Walton	Delaware	G. S. Sawyer.
Walworth	Wayne	Riley Hill.
Wampsville	Madison	Duncan McDougall.
Wappinger's Falls	Dutchess	James Roy.
Wardboro	Warren	Ephraim Ward.
Wardwell	Jefferson	James R. Towsley.
Warnerville	Schoharie	Tobias Mann.
Warren	Herkimer	William Kinne.
Warrensburgh	Warren	Frederick A. Farlin.
WARSAW	Wyoming	Jacob W. Knapp.
Warwick	Orange	Milton McEwen.
Washington	Dutchess	John S. Thorn.
Washington Heights	New-York	Abiel B. Mills.
Washington Hollow	Dutchess	Daniel P. Wheeler.
Washington Mills	Oneida	A. H. Ingham.
Wassaic	Dutchess	Orville Gridley.
Waterford	Saratoga	James I. Scott.
WATERLOO	Seneca	Samuel Birdsall.
Waterloo Mills	Orange	J. P. Snook.
Waterport	Orleans	Ephraim C. Bentley.
WATERTOWN	Jefferson	William H. Sigourney.
Watervale	Onondaga	Ralph T. Reed.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Water Valley	Erie	Francis B. Parker.
Waterville	Oneida	Thomas K. Wilkinson.
Watervliet Centre	Albany	John P. Miller.
Watkins	Chemung	Horace Ogden.
Watson	Lewis	Joseph Garmon.
Waverly	Tioga	Alvah Jarvis.
Wawarsing	Ulster	Samnel W. Cutler.
Wayland Depot	Steuben	Dexter S. Jolly.
Wayne	Steuben	Reuben Smith.
Wayne 4 Corners	Steuben	R. H. Schuyler.
Weathersfield	Wyoming	Freedom Merrill.
Weathersfield Springs	Wyoming	Ormus Dolittle.
Webb's Mills	Chemung	Sylvester W. Brees.
Webster	Monroe	Uel J. Reynolds.
Weedsport	Cayuga	Dexter E. Havens.
Wegatchie	St. Lawrence	Lewis Foster.
Wells	Hamilton	William J. Powell.
Wellsburgh	Chemung	Seth Salisbury.
Wells Corners	Orange	Stephen Harding.
Wellsville	Allegany	Nathaniel Johnston.
Weltonville	Tioga	John C. Parmele.
West Addison	Steuben	Isaac Horton.
West Almond	Allegany	Stephen Prentiss.
West Amboy	Oswego	Henry Garber.
West Bainbridge	Chenango	Thomas Nichols.
West Bangor	Franklin	William L. Taylor.
West Barre	Orleans	R. H. Jackson.
West Bergen	Genesee	C. R. Marvin.
West Berlin	Rensselaer	Simon Dingman.
West Bethany Mills	Genesee	Eber Andrews.
West Bloomfield	Ontario	John W. Earl.
West Branch	Oneida	Richard W. Prichard.
West Brighton	Monroe	George W. King.
West Brook	Delaware	J. H. Niles.
West Brookville	Sullivan	Ambrose D. Baker.
West Burlington	Otsego	Willis P. Smith.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
West Butler	Wayne	George Doolittle.
Westbury	Wayne	John W. Tator.
Westbush	Fulton	Irwin H. Van Wart.
West Camden	Oneida	Henry F. Winchester.
West Cameron	Steuben	John S. Colbath.
West Camp	Ulster	George A. Benn.
West Candor	Tioga	Romanta Woodford.
West Carlton	Orleans	George Kuck.
West Cayuta	Schuyler	Le Roy Wood.
West Charlton	Saratoga	F. McMartin.
West Chazy	Clinton	Edward Stratton.
Westchester	Westchester	William H. Bowne.
West Clarksville	Allegany	Anson Congdon.
West Colesville	Broome	Justus Pickering.
West Conesville	Schoharie	Horace Graham.
West Constable	Franklin	Amos W. Cushman.
West Danby	Tompkins	John Patchen.
West Davenport	Delaware	Elisha B. Fero.
West Day	Saratoga	William Scott.
West Dresden	Yates	Homer Eaton.
West Dryden	Tompkins	James D. Kelsey.
West Eaton	Madison	Joseph E. Darrow.
West Edmeston	Otsego	Jeffrey Champlin.
Westerlo	Albany	Henry C. Disbrow.
Westernville	Oneida	Roderick Shaw.
West Exeter	Otsego	Elisha Huntley.
West Falls	Erie	J. Hoyt Henshaw.
West Farmington	Ontario	John Downing.
West Farms	Westchester	Samuel M. Purdy.
West Fayette	Seneca	Peter Kohler.
Westfield	Chautauque	David Mann.
Westford	Otsego	James T. French.
West Fort Ann	Washington	Artemus H. Wheeler.
West Fowler	St. Lawrence	George Draper.
West Fulton	Schoharie	Daniel J. Dow.
West Gaines	Orleans	Isaac V. Saunders.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
West Galway	Fulton	Peter I. Hoes.
West Gilboa	Schoharie	Henry Kingsley.
West Greece	Monroe	William M. Hills.
West Greenfield	Saratoga	Mrs. Lydia H. King.
West Greenwood	Steuben	Alvin Mead.
West Groton	Tompkins	Cicero Phelps.
West Hadley	Saratoga	David Wait.
West Hebron	Washington	Thomas McClaughry.
West Henrietta	Monroe	Alonzo D. Webster.
West Hills	Suffolk	Ezra Oakley.
West Hoosick	Rensselaer	John Chapman.
West Hurley	Ulster	Joseph Mount.
West Jasper	Steuben	Allen W. Hayes.
West Junius	Seneca	John Hanes.
West Kendall	Orleans	John H. Thomas.
West Kill	Greene	E. P. Bushnell.
West Laurens	Otsego	Daniel Mills.
West Lexington	Greene	Jas. D. Vandenburg.
West Leyden	Lewis	Orson Jenks.
West Lowville	Lewis	Luther Hamblin.
West Martinsburgh	Lewis	Van R. R. Leonard.
West Meredith	Delaware	Martin Leet.
West Milton	Saratoga	Noah S. Young.
West Monroe	Oswego	Marcus Patterson.
Westmoreland	Oneida	William S. Griswold.
West Newark	Tioga	Reuben Chittenden.
Weston	Steuben	Alvah C. Hause.
West Onondaga	Onondaga	Alanson Woodford.
West Oneonta	Otsego	Lansing Strait.
West Perth	Fulton	John M. Swobe.
West Plattsburgh	Clinton	N. A. Vaughan.
West Point	Orange	Mrs. Mary Berard.
Westport	Essex	Harvey Pierce.
West Potsdam	St. Lawrence	Franklin W. Smith.
West Providence	Saratoga	Isaac Woodward.
West Richford	Tioga	Eri Osborne.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
West Richmondville ..	Schoharie	E. S. Cookingham.
West Rush	Monroe	Samuel Witt.
West Sandlake.....	Rensselaer	Samuel D. Seymour.
West Schuyler	Herkimer	Charles Spain.
West Seneca.....	Erie	Nelson Reed.
West Seneca Centre ..	Erie	Philip Cowly.
West Shandaken	Ulster	Lysander C. Tubbs.
West Shelby.....	Orleans	Morton A. Post.
West Somers	Westchester	Munson E. Frost.
West Somerset	Niagara.....	Marvin S. Hess.
West Southold.....	Suffolk	George Dayton.
West Stephentown ...	Rensselaer	Isaiah B. Coleman.
West Stockholm	St. Lawrence	Carlton Smith.
West Taghkanick	Columbia	Robert A. Roraback.
West Theresa	Jefferson	John Rappole.
West Township	Albany	Francisco Wood.
Westtown	Orange	William Hatch.
West Troupsburgh ...	Steuben	John Clark.
West Troy.....	Albany	Isaac Hitchcock.
West Union	Steuben	David Sherman.
West Vienna.....	Oneida	J. N. Conant.
Westville.....	Otsego.....	George J. Phillips.
West Walworth	Wayne.....	William D. Wylie.
West Webster.....	Monroe	Henry E. Dwinell.
West Windsor	Broome	Daniel Phillips, Jr.
West Winfield	Herkimer	Russell Huntley.
Westwood	Erie	Henry Burfeind.
West Yorkshire	Cattaraugus	Edwin L. Marsh.
Whallonsburgh	Essex	J. S. Whallon.
Wheatland	Monroe	John Murdock.
Wheatville	Genesee	William Nicol.
Wheeler	Steuben	Ephraim Aulls.
White Creek.....	Washington	Stephen Barker.
Whitehall	Washington	Atherton Hall.
White Lake	Sullivan.....	Roderick Morrison.
White Plains.....	Westchester	Emory Palmer.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Whitesburgh	Fulton	James B. White.
White's Corners	Erie	Milford Fish.
White's Store	Chenango	David Shippey.
Whiteside's Corners	Saratoga	Stephen L. Hagedorn.
Whitestone	Queens	Charles H. Miller.
Whitestown	Oneida	Whiting Smith.
Whitesville	Allegany	Dugald C. White.
Whitney's Crossing	Allegany	H. C. Reddy.
Whitney's Point	Broome	Lewis Taft.
Wileysville	Steuben	John Wiley.
Willet	Cortland	John S. Dyer.
William's Bridge	Westchester	John T. Briggs.
Williamsburgh	Kings	James Murphy.
Williamson	Wayne	Franklin P. Rogers.
Williamstown	Oswego	Jacob M. Selden.
Williamsville	Erie	Philip J. Zent.
Willink	Erie	Stephen Holmes.
Wilseyville	Essex	Charles Sheldon.
Wilmington	Essex	Walter Child.
Wilna	Jefferson	Nelson Lewis.
Willsboro	Tioga	John Truesdale.
Wilson's	Niagara	Hiram B. Tabor.
Wilson Creek	Tioga	Anson M. Kimball.
Wilton	Saratoga	Theo. F. Comstock.
Windham Centre	Greene	Noble P. Cowles.
Windsor	Broome	George Dusenbury.
Winfield	Herkimer	Dean Burgess.
Wing's Station	Dutchess	William B. Ross.
Winspear	Erie	William Winspear.
Wirt	Allegany	Joel B. Kenyon.
Wiscoy	Allegany	Luther Couch.
Wolcott	Wayne	Hiram Church.
Woodbourne	Sullivan	M. T. Morss.
Woodhull	Steuben	Solom'n V. Lattimore.
Woodland	Ulster	Henry D. H. Snyder.
Woodstock	Ulster	G. W. Snyder.

Office.	County.	Post-Master.
Woodville	Jefferson	Willam H. Eastman.
Woodward's Hollow	Erie	Isaac Woodward.
Worcester	Otsego	Nathaniel H. Wilder.
Worthville	Jefferson	Henry Hitchcock.
Wright's Corners	Niagara	S. C. Wright.
Wurtsboro'	Sullivan	Harvey R. Morris.
Wynantskill	Rensselaer	Alfred Koon.
Wyoming	Wyoming	Thomas S. Cushing.
Yaphank	Suffolk	J. P. Mills.
Yates	Orleans	John M. Pitts.
Yatesville	Yates	Almond S. Kidder.
Yonkers	Westchester	Esther A. Brashford.
York	Livingston	Duncan McIntyre.
Yorkshire	Cattaraugus	Elliot A. Cobb.
Yorkshire Centre	Cattaraugus	Henry Howe.
Yorktown	Westchester	James H. Purdy.
Yorkville	New-York	Jordan M. Ball.
Young Hickory	Steuben	Joshua Sluyter.
Youngstown	Niagara	Robert Holland.
Youngsville	Sullivan	Eleazer Morgans.

DISTRIBUTING POST-OFFICES

On 1st January, 1858.

Portland	Maine.	Cleveland	Ohio.
Boston	Massachusetts.	Columbus	Ohio.
Providence	Rhode Island.	Toledo	Ohio.
Hartford	Connecticut.	Detroit	Michigan.
New-York	New-York.	Indianapolis	Indianna.
Albany	New-York.	Cario	Illinois.
Troy	New-York.	Chicago	Illinois.
Buffalo	New-York.	St. Louis	Missouri.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.	Independence	Missouri.
Erie	Pennsylvania.	Louisville	Kentucky.
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania.	Maysville	Kentucky.
Baltimore	Maryland.	Nashville	Tennessee.
Washington	Dis. Columbia.	Memphis	Tennessee.
Richmond	Virginia.	Chattenooga	Tennessee.
Norfolk	Virginia.	Montgomery	Alabama.
Abingdon	Virginia.	Tuscumbia	Alabama.
Wheeling	Virginia.	Natchez	Mississippi.
Kenawha C. H.	Virginia.	Vicksburgh	Mississippi.
Raleigh	NorthCarolina.	New Orleans	Louisiana.
Ashville	NorthCarolina.	Alexandria	Louisiana.
Charleston	SouthCarolina.	Little Rock	Arkansas.
Augusta	Georgia.	Napoleon	Arkansas.
Savannah	Georgia.	Dubuque	Iowa.
Columbus	Georgia.	Galveston	Texas.
Cincinnati	Ohio.	San Francisco.	California.

EXCHANGE OFFICES UNDER THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

On the Side of United States at		*On the Side of Canada at*
Sault St. Mary,	Mich.	Sault St. Mary.
Algonac,	do	Baby's Point.
Port Huron,	do	Port Sarnia.
Detroit,	do	Windsor.
do	do	Chatham.
Buffalo,	N. Y.	Toronto, Hamilton, London, Queenston, — By through bags.
Buffalo,	N. Y.	Fort Erie, Port Dover, Port Simcoe, Port Rowan, Port Burwell, Port Vienna, Port Stanley.
Buffalo,	N. Y.	Montreal.
Black Rock,	do	Watterloo.
Suspension Bridge,	do	Suspension Bridge, and Canada Route Agents.
Plattsburgh,	do	Montreal.
Moors,	do	Hemingford.
Troy,	do	Montreal, by through bag.
Lewiston,	do	Queenston.
Youngstown,	do	Niagara.
Rochester,	do	Coburg, by steamer in summer.
Cape Vincent,	do	Kingston.
Sackett's Harbor,	do	Kingston, by steamer in summer.
Oswego,	do	
Morristown,	do	Brockville.
Ogdensburgh,	do	Prescott.
Fort Covington,	do	Dundee.
Whitehall,	do	St. Johns.
Plattsburgh,	do	
Rouse's Point,	do	
Burlington,	Vt.	
Franklin,	do	Frelighsburgh.
Derby Line,	do	Stanstead.
North Troy,	do	South Patton.
Swanton,	do	Phillipsburgh.
Canaan,	do	Hereford.

Island Pond,	Vt.	Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Route Agents.
Richford,	Vt.	Abercorn.
Rutland,	Vt.	St. Johns, Montreal, By through bags.
Portland,	Me.	Montreal, Sherbrooke, By through bags.
Cleveland,	Ohio.	Port Stanley.
New-York,	N. Y.	Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Hamilton, By through bags.
Albany,	do	
Boston,	Mass.	Sherbrooke.
Boston,	do	
New-York,	N. Y.	Quebec, By through bags.
Boston,	Mass.	
Portland,	Me.	
Route Agent, Portland to Canada line,		Canada Route Agents, and Montreal.
Portland,	Me.	Canada Route Agents on Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

		Salary.
President, ...	JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, ..	$25,000
Vice-President,	JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky,	6,000

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State, ...	LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, ...	$8,000
Secretary of the Treasury,	HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, ...	8,000
Secretary of the Interior,	JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, ...	8,000
Secretary of the Navy, ...	ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut, ...	8,000
Secretary of War, ...	JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, ...	8,000
Attorney-General, ...	JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Penn., ...	8,000
Postmaster-General, ...	AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, ...	8,000

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1858.

SENATE.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, *President.*

ASBURY DICKENS, *Secretary.*

	Term exp.
Alabama.	
Clement C. Clay, Jr., ...	1865
Benj. Fitzpatrick, ...	1861
Arkansas.	
William K. Sebastian, ...	1859
Robert W. Johnston, ...	1861
Connecticut.	
Lafayette S. Foster, ...	1861
James Dixon, ...	1863
California.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1861
David C. Broderick, ...	1863
Delaware.	
Martin W. Bates, ...	1859
James A. Bayard, ...	1863
Florida.	
David L. Yulee, ...	1861
Stephen R. Mallory, ...	1863
Georgia.	
Robert Toombs, ...	1865
Alfred Iverson, ...	1861
Indiana.	
Graham N. Fitch, ...	1861
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1863

	Term exp.
Illinois.	
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859
Lyman Trumbull, ...	1861
Iowa.	
George W. Jones, ...	1859
James Harlan, ...	1861
Kentucky.	
John B. Thompson, ...	1859
John J. Crittenden, ...	1863
Louisiana.	
Judah P. Benjamin, ...	1859
John Slidell, ...	1861
Maine.	
William P. Fessenden, ...	1859
Hanibal Hamlin, ...	1863
Massachusetts.	
Henry Wilson, ...	1859
Charles Sumner, ...	1863
Maryland.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1861
Anthony Kennedy, ...	1863
Mississippi.	
Albert G. Brown, ...	1865
Jefferson Davis, ...	1863
Michigan.	
Charles E. Stuart, ...	1859
Zachariah Chandler, ...	1863
Missouri.	
James S. Green, ...	1861
Trusten Polk, ...	1863
New-Hampshire.	
John P. Hale, ...	1859
Daniel Clark, ...	1861

	Term exp.
New-York.	
William H. Seward, ...	1861
Preston King, ...	1863
New-Jersey.	
William Wright, ...	1859
John R. Thomson, ...	1863
North Carolina.	
David S. Reid, ...	1859
Asa Biggs, ...	1861
Ohio.	
George E. Pugh, ...	1861
Benjamin F. Wade, ...	1863
Pennsylvania.	
William Bigler, ...	1861
Simon Cameron, ...	1863
Rhode Island.	
Philip Allen, ...	1859
James F. Simmons, ...	1863
South Carolina.	
Joshua J. Evans, ...	1859
James H. Hammond, ...	1861
Tennessee.	
John Bell, ...	1859
Andrew Johnson, ...	1863
Texas.	
Sam Houston, ...	1859
J. Pinckney Henderson, .	1863
Vermont.	
Jacob Collamer, ...	1861
Solomon Foot, ...	1863
Virginia.	
R. M. T. Hunter, ...	1865
James M. Mason, ...	1863

Wisconsin.

Charles Durkee, ... 1861
James R. Doolittle, ... 1863

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, COMMENCING DECEMBER 7, 1857.

JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, *Speaker.*
JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, *Clerk.*

Alabama—7.

1. James A. Stallworth,
2. E. S. Shorter,
3. James F. Dowdell,
4. Sydenham Moore,
5. George S. Houston,
6. W. R. W. Cobb,
7. J. L. M. Curry.

Arkansas—2.

1. A. B. Greenwood,
2. Edward A. Warren.

California—2.

1. Charles L. Scott,
2. J. C. McKibben.

Connecticut—4.

1. Ezra Clark, Jr.,
2. Samuel Arnold,
3. Sidney Dean,
4. William D. Bishop.

Delaware—1.

1. William G. Whitely.

Florida—1.

1. George S. Hawkins.

Georgia—8.

1. James L. Seward,
2. M. J. Crawford,
3. Robert P. Trippe,
4. Lucius J. Gartrell,
5. Augustus R. Wright,
6. James Jackson,
7. Joshua Hill,
8. A. H. Stevens.

Illinois—9.

1. Elihu B. Washburne,
2. John F. Farnsworth,
3. Owen Lovejoy,
4. William Kellogg,
5. Isaac N. Morris,
6. Thomas L. Harris,
7. Aaron Shaw,
8. Robert Smith,
9. Samuel S. Marshall.

Indiana — 11.

1. William E. Niblack,
2. William H. English,
3. James Hughes,
4. James B. Foley,
5. David Kilgore,
6. James M. Gregg,
7. John G. Davis,
8. James Wilson,
9. Schuyler Colfax,
10. Charles Case,
11. John U. Pettit.

Iowa — 2.

1. Samuel R. Curtis,
2. Timothy Davis.

Kentucky — 10.

1. Henry C. Burnett,
2. Samuel O. Peyton,
3. W. L. Underwood,
4. Albert G. Talbott,
5. Joshua H. Jewett,
6. John M. Elliott,
7. Humphrey Marshall,
8. James B. Clay,
9. John C. Mason,
10. John W. Stephenson.

Louisiana — 4.

1. George Eustis, Jr.,
2. Miles Taylor,
3. Thomas G. Davidson,
4. John M. Sandidge.

Maine — 6.

1. John M. Wood,
2. Charles J. Gilman,
3. Nehemiah Abbott,
4. Freeman H. Morse,
5. Israel Washburn, Jr.,
6. Stephen C. Foster.

Maryland — 6.

1. James A. Stewart,
2. James B. Ricaud,
3. J. Morrison Harris,
4. Henry W. Davis,
5. Jacob M. Kunkel,
6. Thomas F. Bowie.

Massachusetts — 11.

1. Robert B. Hall,
2. James Buffington,
3. William S. Damrell,
4. Linus B. Comins,
5. Anson Burlingame,
6. Timothy Davis,
7. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,
8. Chauncey L. Knapp,
9. Eli Thayer,
10. Calvin C. Chaffee,
11. Henry L. Dawes.

Missouri — 7.

1. Francis P. Blair, Jr.,
2. Thomas L. Anderson,
3. John B. Clark,
4. James Craig,
5. Samuel H. Woodson,
6. John S. Phelps,
7. Samuel Caruthers.

Michigan — 4.

1. William A. Howard,
2. Henry Waldron,
3. David S. Walbridge,
4. De Witt Clinton Leech.

Mississippi — 5.

1. Lucius Q. C. Lamar,
2. Reuben Davis,
3. William Barksdale,
4. Otho R. Singleton,
5. John A. Quitman.

New Hampshire — 3.

1. James Pike,
2. Mason W. Tappan,
3. Aaron H. Cragin.

New Jersey — 5.

1. Isaiah D. Clawson,
2. George R. Robbins,
3. Garnett B. Adrain,
4. John Huyler,
5. J. R. Wortendyke.

New-York — 33.

1. John A. Searing,
2. George Taylor,
3. Daniel E. Sickles,
4. John Kelly,
5. William B. Maclay,
6. John Cochrane,
7. Elijah Ward,
8. Horace F. Clark,
9. John B. Haskin,
10. Ambrose S. Murray,
11. William F. Russell,
12. John Thompson,
13. Abram B. Olin,
14. Erastus Corning,
15. Edward Dodd,
16. George W. Palmer,
17. Francis E. Spinner,
18. Clark B. Cochrane,
19. Oliver A. Morse,
20. Orsamus B. Matteson,
21. Henry Bennett,
22. Henry C. Goodwin,
23. Charles B. Hoard,
24. Amos P. Granger,
25. Edwin B. Morgan,
26. Emory B. Pottle,
27. John M. Parker,
28. William H. Kelsey,
29. Samuel G. Andrews,
30. Judson W. Sherman,
31. Silas M. Burroughs,
32. Israel T. Hatch,
33. Reuben E. Fenton.

North Carolina — 8.

1. Henry M. Shaw,
2. Thomas Ruffin,
3. Warren Winslow,
4. L. O'B. Branch,
5. John A. Gilmer,
6. Alfred M. Scales,
7. Burton Craige,
8. Thomas L. Clingman.

Ohio — 21.

1. George H. Pendleton,
2. William S. Groesbeck,
3. Lewis D. Campbell,
4. Matthias H. Nichols,
5. Richard Mott,
6. Joseph R. Cockerill,
7. Aaron Harlan,
8. Benjamin Stanton,
9. Lawrence W. Hall,
10. Joseph Miller,
11. Valentine B. Horton,
12. Samuel S. Cox,
13. John Sherman,
14. Philemon Bliss,
15. Joseph Burns,
16. Cydnor B. Tompkins,
17. William Lawrence,
18. Benjamin F. Leiter,
19. Edward Wade,
20. Joshua R. Giddings,
21. John A. Bingham.

Pennsylvania — 25.

1. Thomas B. Florence,
2. Edward Joy Morris,
3. James Landy,
4. Henry M. Phillips,
5. Owen Jones,
6. John Hickman,
7. Henry Chapman,
8. J. Glancy Jones,
9. Anthony E. Roberts,
10. John C. Kunkel,
11. William L. Dewart,
12. Paul Leidy,
13. Wm. H. Dimmick,
14. Galusha A. Grow,
15. Allison White,
16. John A. Ahl,
17. Wilson Reilly,
18. John R. Edie,
19. John Covode,
20. William Montgomery,
21. David Ritchie,
22. Samuel A. Purviance,
23. William Stewart,
24. James L. Gillis,
25. John Dick.

Rhode Island — 2.

1. Nathaniel B. Durfee,
2. William D. Brayton.

South Carolina — 6.

1. John McQueen,
2. William P. Miles,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt,
4. Milledge L. Bonham,
5. James L. Orr,
6. William W. Boyce.

Tennessee — 10.

1. Albert G. Watkins,
2. Horace Maynard,
3. Samuel A. Smith,
4. John H. Savage,
5. Charles Ready,
6. George W. Jones,
7. John B. Wright,
8. Felix K. Zollicoffer,
9. John D. C. Atkins,
10. William T. Avery.

Texas — 2.

1. Guy M. Bryan,
2. J. H. Reagan.

Vermont — 3.

1. E. P. Walton,
2. Justin S. Morrill,
3. Homer E. Royce.

Virginia — 13.

1. Muscoe R. H. Garnett,
2. John S. Millson,
3. John S. Caskie,
4. William O. Goode,
5. Thomas S. Bocock,
6. Paulus Powell,
7. William Smith,
8. Charles J. Faulkner,
9. John Letcher,
10. Sherrard Clemens,
11. Albert G. Jenkins,
12. Henry A. Edmundson,
13. George W. Hopkins.

Wisconsin — 3.

1. John F. Potter,
2. C. C. Washburn,
3. Charles Billinghurst.

DELEGATES.

Minnesota—W. W. Kingsbury.
Oregon—Joseph Lane.
New Mexico—M. A. Otero.
Utah—John M. Bernhisel.
Washington—I. J. Stevens.
Kansas—M. J. Parrott.
*Nebraska**—F. Ferguson.

* Contested.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

As established by Chap. 499, Laws of 1851. Passed July 10, 1851.

Districts.	
First, ...	Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Kings, excepting the first 16 wards of Brooklyn.
Second, ...	City of Brooklyn, first 12 wards.
Third, ...	1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th wards in New-York.
Fourth, ...	4th, 6th, 10th and 14th wards in New-York.
Fifth, ...	7th and 13th wards in New-York, and 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th wards of Brooklyn.
Sixth, ...	11th, 15th and 17th wards in New-York.
Seventh, ...	9th, 16th and 20th wards in New-York.
Eighth, ...	12th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards in New-York.
Ninth, ...	Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.
Tenth, ...	Counties of Orange and Sullivan.
Eleventh, ...	Counties of Ulster and Greene.
Twelfth, ...	Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.
Thirteenth, ...	County of Rensselaer.
Fourteenth, ...	County of Albany.
Fifteenth, ...	Counties of Washington, Saratoga, Warren and Hamilton.
Sixteenth, ...	Counties of Essex, Clinton and Franklin.
Seventeenth, ...	Counties of St. Lawrence and Herkimer.

Eighteenth, ...	Counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie.
Nineteenth, ...	Counties of Otsego and Delaware.
Twentieth, ...	County of Oneida.
Twenty-First, ...	Counties of Cortland, Broome and Chenango.
Twenty-Second, .	Counties of Oswego and Madison.
Twenty-Third,...	Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.
Twenty-Fourth, .	County of Onondaga.
Twenty-Fifth, ..	Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.
Twenty-Sixth, ..	Counties of Ontario, Seneca and Yates.
Twenty-Seventh,.	Counties of Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler and Tioga.
Twenty-Eighth,..	Counties of Steuben and Livingston.
Twenty-Ninth, ..	County of Monroe.
Thirtieth, ...	Counties of Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany.
Thirty-First, ...	Counties of Orleans and Niagara.
Thirty-Second, ..	County of Erie.
Thirty-Third, ...	Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

GOVERNORS OF NEW-YORK.

COLONIAL.

Cornelius Jacobzen May,	.....	.....	1624
William Van Hulst,	.....	.....	1625
Peter Minuit,	May	4,	1626
Wouter Van Twiller,	April,		1633
William Kieft,	March	28,	1638
Petrus Stuyvesant,	May	11,	1647
Richard Nicolls,	September	8,	1664
Francis Lovelace,	August	17,	1668
Anthony Colve,	Aug. (N. S.)	12,	1673
Edmund Andros,	Nov. (N. S.)	10,	1674
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief,	November	16,	1677
Edmund Andros,	August	7,	1678
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief,	Jan. (N. S.)	13,	1681
Thomas Dongan,	August	27,	1683
Sir Ed. Andros,	July	28,	1688
Francis Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief,	October	9,	1688
Jacob Leisler,	June	3,	1689
Henry Sloughter,	March	19,	1691
Richard Ingoldesby, Commander-in-Chief,	July	23,	1691
Benjamin Fletcher,	August	30,	1692
Earl of Bellomont,	April	2,	1698
John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor,	May	17,	1699
Earl of Bellomont,	July	24,	1700
William Smith, President of the Council,	March	5,	1701
Abraham De Puyster, Pres't of the Council,	.....		1701
John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor,	May	19,	1701
Lord Cornbury,	May	3,	1702
Lord Lovelace,	December	18,	1708
Peter Schuyler, President,	May	6,	1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieutenant-Governor,	May	9,	1709
Peter Schuyler, President,	May	25,	1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieutenant-Governor,	June	4,	1709
Gerardus Beeckman, President,	April	10,	1710
Robert Hunter,	June	14,	1710

Peter Schuyler, President,	July	21, 1719
William Burnet,	September	17, 1720
John Montgomerie,	April	15, 1728
Rip Van Dam, President,	July	1, 1731
William Cosby,	August	1, 1732
George Clark, President,	March	10, 1736
George Clark, Lieutenant-Governor,	October	30, 1736
George Clinton,	September	2, 1743
Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart.,	October	10, 1753
James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor,	October	12, 1753
Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.,	September	2, 1755
James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor,	June	3, 1757
Cadwallader Colden, President,	August	4, 1760
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	August	8, 1761
Robert Monckton,	June	14, 1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	June	25, 1763
Sir Henry Moore, Bart.,	November	13, 1765
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	September	12, 1769
Earl of Dunmore,	October	19, 1770
William Tryon,	July	9, 1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor,	April	7, 1774
William Tryon,	June	28, 1775
James Robertson,[1]	March	23, 1780
Andrew Elliot, Lieutenant-Governor,[1]	April	15, 1783

STATE.

Nathaniel Woodhull, President of the Provincial Congress,	1775
George Clinton, Governor,	1777
John Jay,	1795
George Clinton,	1801
Morgan Lewis,	1804
Daniel D. Tompkins,	1807
John Taylor, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor,	1817
De Witt Clinton,	1817
Joseph C. Yates,	1823
De Witt Clinton,	1825
Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor,	1828

[1] Military Governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the State of New-York.

Martin Van Buren, ... 1829
Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor, ... 1829
Enos T. Throop, ... 1831
William L. Marcy, ... 1833
William H. Seward, ... 1839
William C. Bouck, ... 1843
Silas Wright, ... 1845
John Young, ... 1847
Hamilton Fish, ... 1849
Washington Hunt, ... 1851
Horatio Seymour, ... 1853
Myron H. Clark, ... 1855
John A. King, ... 1857

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, ... 1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer, ... 1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, ... 1801
John Broome, ... 1804
John Taylor, President *pro tem.* of Senate, ... 1811
De Witt Clinton, ... 1812
John Taylor, ... 1814
Erastus Root, ... 1823
James Tallmadge, ... 1825
Nathaniel Pitcher, ... 1827
Enos T. Throop, ... 1829
William M. Oliver, President *pro tem.* of Senate, ... 1830
Edward P. Livingston, ... 1831
John Tracy, ... 1833
Luther Bradish, ... 1839
Daniel S. Dickinson, ... 1833
Addison Gardiner, ... 1845
Addison Gardiner, to June, ... 1847
Hamilton Fish, ... 1848
George W. Patterson, ... 1849
Sanford E. Church, ... 1851
Sanford E. Church, ... 1853
Henry J. Raymond, ... 1855
Henry R. Selden, ... 1857

SENATE DISTRICTS.

District Number One — Counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond.

District Number Two — First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Nineteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District Number Three — Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Broyklyn, and of the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, of the county of Kings.

District Number Four — First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Five — Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Six — Ninth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards of New-York city.

District Number Seven — Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards of New-York city.

District Number Eight — Counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

District Number Nine — Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

District Number Ten — Counties of Ulster and Greene.

District Number Eleven — Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

District Number Twelve — Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

District Number Thirteen — County of Albany.

District Number Fourteen — Counties of Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady.

District Number Fifteen — Counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga and Hamilton,

District Number Sixteen — Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

District Number Seventeen — Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District Number Eighteen — Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District Number Nineteen — County of Oneida.

District Number Twenty — Counties of Herkimer and Otsego.

District Number Twenty-one — County of Oswego.

District Number Twenty-two — County of Onondaga.

District Number Twenty-three — Counties of Madison Chenango and Cortland.

District Number Twenty-four — Counties of Tompkins, Tioga and Broome.

District Number Twenty-five — Counties of Wayne and Cayuga.

District Number Twenty-six — Counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneca.

District Number Twenty-seven — Counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.

District Number Twenty-eight — County of Monroe.

District Number Twenty-nine — Counties of Niagara, Orleans and Genesee.

District Number Thirty — Counties of Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany.

District Number Thirty-one — County of Erie.

District Number Thirty-two — Counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ALBANY COUNTY — Four Districts.

First District — First ward of the city of Albany, towns of Rensselaerville, Westerlo, Coeymans, New Scotland and Bethlehem.

Second District — Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Albany, and towns of Bern, Knox and Guilderland.

Third District — Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city of Albany.

Fourth District — Seventh ward of the city of Albany, and town of Watervliet.

ALLEGANY COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Almond, West Almond, Allen, Angelica, Burns, Birdsall, Belfast, Centreville, Caneadea, Granger, Grove, Hume, New Hudson and Rushford.

Second District — Towns of Alfred, Andover, Amity, Alma, Bolivar, Cuba, Clarksville, Friendship, Genesee, Independence, Scio, Wirt, Willing, Wellsville and Ward.

BROOME COUNTY — One District.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Allegany, Ashford, Carrolton, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Machias, Elgin, Olean, Postville and Yorkshire.

Second District — Towns of Bucktooth, Coldspring, Connewango, Dayton, Ellicottville, East Otto, Great Valley, Litte Valley, Leon, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburgh, Persia, Randolph and South Valley.

CAYUGA COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Sterling, Victory, Ira, Conquest, Cato, Mentz, Brutus, Sennett and the First and Fourth wards of the city of Auburn.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Aurelius, Owasco, Fleming, Ledyard, Springport, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moravia, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill and the Second and Third wards of the city of Auburn.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Busti. Chautauque, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton and Westfield.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan and Villenova.

CHEMUNG COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

CHENANGO COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Columbus, Lincklaen, New Berlin, North Norwich, Norwich, Otselic, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Sherburne and Smyrna.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Guilford, Greene, McDonough, Oxford, Preston and Smithville.

CLINTON COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

COLUMBIA COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, Livingston, Taghkanick.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport, Stuyvesant.

CORTLAND COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

DELAWARE COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Colchester, Delhi, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins and Walton.

SECOND DISTRICT — Tows of Andes, Bovina, Davenport, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middleton, Roxbury and Stamford.

DUTCHESS COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Northeast, Pawling, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale and Washington.

Second District — Towns of Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, city of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook and Rhinebeck.

ERIE COUNTY — Four Districts.

First District — First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Thirteenth wards of the city of Buffalo.

Second District — Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Buffalo.

Third District — Towns of Grand Island, Tonawanda, Amherst, Clarence, Newstead, Alden, Lancaster, Elma, Chicktowaga, West Seneca, Marilla and Hamburgh.

Fourth District — Towns of Evans, Brandt, Collins, North Collins, Concord, Sardinia, Holland, Boston, Eden, Aurora, Colden, Wales and East Hamburgh.

ESSEX COUNTY — One District.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — One District.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES — One District.

GENESEE COUNTY — One District.

GREENE COUNTY — One District.

HERKIMER COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Manheim, Norway, Newport, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury and Wilmurt.

Second District — Towns of Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, German Flats, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren and Winfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — Three Districts.

First District — Towns of Adams, Brownville, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman and Worth.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray, Philadelphia, Rutland, Watertown and Wilna.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Alexandria, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia and Theresa.

KINGS COUNTY — SEVEN DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatland, Flatbush, New Lots, and the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

SECOND DISTRICT — First, Sixth and Twelfth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

THIRD DISTRICT — Fourth and Tenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

FOURTH DISTRICT — Second, Third and Fifth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

FIFTH DISTRICT — Ninth and Eleventh wards of the city of Brooklyn.

SIXTH DISTRICT — Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

SEVENTH DISTRICT — Seventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

LEWIS COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Avon, Caledonia, Conesus, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia and York.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Mount Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Ossian, Portage, Sparta, Springwater and West Sparta.

MADISON COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, Georgetown, Lebanon, Madison, Hamilton and Brookfield.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Cazenovia, Fenner, Lenox, Smithfield, Stockbridge and Sullivan.

MONROE COUNTY — THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster.

SECOND DISTRICT — The city of Rochester.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Union and Wheatland.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY — SEVENTEEN DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — First Aldermanic District.
SECOND DISTRICT — Second Aldermanic District.
THIRD DISTRICT — Third Aldermanic District.
FOURTH DISTRICT — Fourth Aldermanic District.
FIFTH DISTRICT — Fifth Aldermanic District.
SIXTH DISTRICT — Sixth Aldermanic District.
SEVENTH DISTRICT — Seventh Aldermanic District.
EIGHTH DISTRICT — Eighth Aldermanic District.
NINTH DISTRICT — Ninth Aldermanic District.
TENTH DISTRICT — Tenth Aldermanic District.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT — Eleventh Aldermanic District.
TWELFTH DISTRICT — Twelfth Aldermanic District.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT — Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT — Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT — Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT — Sixteenth Aldermanic District.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT — Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

NIAGARA COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Lockport, Pendleton, Wheatfield and Royalton.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Hartland, Somerset, Newfane, Wilson, Porter, Lewiston, Niagara and Cambria.

ONEIDA COUNTY — FOUR DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Whitestown, Deerfield and city of Utica.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of New Hartford, Kirkland, Augusta, Vernon, Westmoreland, Paris, Marshall, Sangerfield and Bridgewater.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Rome, Verona, Vienna, Camden and Florence.

FOURTH DISTRICT — Towns of Annsville, Lee, Western, Ava, Floyd, Boonville, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton and Marcy.

ONONDAGA COUNTY — Three Districts.

First District — Towns of Clay, Lysander, Van Buren, Elbridge, Camillus, Marcellus, Skaneateles and Spafford.

Second District — Towns of Salina and Cicero, and the city of Syracuse.

Third District — Towns of Manlius, De Witt, Pompey, Fabius, La Fayette, Tully, Otisco, Onondaga and Geddes.

ONTARIO COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Seneca, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps and Farmington.

Second District — Towns of East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Bristol, South Bristol, Canandaigua, Canadice, Naples, Richmond and Victor.

ORANGE COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Cornwall, Monroe, Blooming Grove, Chester and Montgomery.

Second District — Towns of Mount Hope, Deerpark, Greenville, Minisink, Wawayanda, Wallkill, Crawford, Hamptonburgh, Goshen and Warwick.

ORLEANS COUNTY — One District.

OSWEGO COUNTY — Three Districts.

First District — Towns of Oswego, Scriba, Hannibal and the city of Oswego.

Second District — Towns of Constantia, Hastings, Palermo, Schroeppel, Granby, Volney and West Monroe.

Third District — Towns of Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Mexico, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, New Haven and Williamstown.

OTSEGO COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Plainfield, Richfield, Exeter, Otsego, Springfield, Cherry Valley, Middlefield, Roseboom, Decatur, Westford, Worcester and Maryland.

Second District — Towns of Unadilla, Butternuts, Otego, Oneonta, Morris, Laurens, Edmeston, Burlington, Hartwick, Milford, Pittsfield and New Lisbon.

PUTNAM COUNTY — One District.

QUEENS COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Flushing.

Second District — Towns of Hempstead, Jamaica and Newtown.

RENSSELAER COUNTY — Three Districts.

First District — City of Troy.

Second District — Towns of Berlin, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburgh, Pittstown and Schaghticoke.

Third District — Towns of Brunswick, Sand Lake, Poestenkill, Nassau, Greenbush, Clinton, North Greenbush, Stephentown and Schodack.

RICHMOND COUNTY — One District.

ROCKLAND COUNTY — One District.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — Three Districts.

First District — Towns of Morristown, De Peyster, De Kalb, Gouverneur, Rossie, Macomb, Oswegatchie, Fowler, Pitcairn and Fine.

Second District — Towns of Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Edwards, Pierrepont and Colton.

Third District — Towns of Brasher, Massena, Potsdam, Parishville, Stockholm, Lawrence, Louisville and Hopkinton.

SARATOGA COUNTY — Two Districts.

First District — Towns of Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford.

Second District — Towns of Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs and Wilton.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY — One District.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY — One District.

SCHUYLER COUNTY — One District.

SENECA COUNTY — One District.

STEUBEN COUNTY — THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Conhocton, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Urbana, Wayne and Wheeler.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Addison, Caton, Campbell, Cameron, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbone, Thurston and Woodhull.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hornellsville, Howard, Hartsville, Jasper, Troupsburgh, West Union and Wayland.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of East Hampton, South Hampton, Shelter Island, Southold and Riverhead.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Brookhaven, Smithtown, Huntington and Islip.

SULLIVAN COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

TIOGA COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

TOMPKINS COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

ULSTER COUNTY — THREE DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Kingston, Saugerties and Hurley.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Esopus, Marlborough, Shawangunk, New Paltz, Lloyd, Plattekill, Gardiner, Rosendale and Marbletown.

THIRD DISTRICT — Towns of Wawarsing, Shandaken, Rochester, Denning, Olive and Woodstock.

WARREN COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem and White Creek.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam and Whitehall.

WAYNE COUNTY — TWO DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT — Towns of Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Sodus, Savannah and Wolcott.

SECOND DISTRICT — Towns of Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth and Williamson.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Three Districts.

First District — Towns of Eastchester, West Farms, Morrisiana, Westchester and Yonkers.

Second District — Towns of Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale and White Plains.

Third District — Towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers and Yorktown.

WYOMING COUNTY — One District.

YATES COUNTY — One District.

V

STATEMENT

Showing the Name and Location, and the Character and Amount of Securities held in trust by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, for the two hundred and seventy-nine Banking Associations and Individual Bankers doing business under the General Banking Laws; and the Circulation issued to each, and outstanding on the 1st day of October, 1857.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Certificate of Assoc'n	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. & U. S. Stocks,& Cash.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Addison Bank,	Addison,	Oct. 13, 1856	$23,700 00	$28,352 00		$49,995
Agricultural B'k of Herkimer,	Herkimer,	March 5, 1839	50,487 00	50,600 00		99,441
Albany Exchange Bank,	Albany,	Dec. 12, 1838	24,500 00	47,000 00	$50,000 00	99,740
Albany, Bank of	Albany,	Dec. 5, 1854		41,000 00		39,580
Albion, Bank of	Albion,	July 16, 1839	67,807 00	68,800 00	6,729 40	139,684
American Exchange Bank,	New-York,	Oct. 1, 1838		74,000 00	342,600 00	366,248
America, Bank of	New-York,	Dec. 30, 1852		150,000 00		50,000
Atlantic B'k of the C'y of N.Y.,	New-York,	May 27, 1853		116,300 00		110,500
Attica, Bank of	Buffalo,	April 24, 1850	50,017 00	54,628 00		104,342
Auburn City Bank,	Auburn,	Jan. 2, 1850		125,000 00		125,000
Auburn, Bank of	Auburn,	Jan. 2, 1850		126,500 00		123,400
Auburn Exchange Bank,	Auburn,	Feb. 16, 1856		129,000 00		117,845
Artisans' Bank,	New-York,	Aug 22, 1856		100,000 00		97,000
Ballston Spa Bank,	Ballston,	Jan. 31, 1839	2,000 00	110,000 00		106,000
Bath, Bank of	Bath,	April 4, 1854	48,929 00	50,700 00		98,562
Binghamton, Bank of	Binghamton,	Nov. 30, 1852	96,281 00	99,500 00		186,698
Black River Bank,	Watertown,	May 25, 1844	56,314 00	87,800 00		133,089
Bowery Bank,	New-York,	Aug. 10, 1847		192,651 00		184,651
Broadway Bank,	New-York,	Aug. 15, 1849		242,300 00		242,300
Brockport Exchange Bank,	Brockport,	Aug. 24, 1852	23,196 00	27,000 00		50,011
Broome County Bank,	Binghamton,	Dec. 27, 1854		62,000 00		60,796
Buffalo City Bank,	Buffalo,	Feb. 22, 1853	49,324 00	58,800 00		105,218
Bull's Head Bank,	New-York,	July 18, 1854		143,000 00		135,906
Burnet Bank,	Syracuse,	Nov. 22, 1852	35,440 00	59,500 00		56,878
Butchers and Drovers' Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 16, 1852		150,000 00		150,000

Briggs' Bank of Clyde,	Clyde,	Sept.	21, 1855	27,645 00	25,000 00		49,682
Cambridge Valley Bank,	N. White C'k,	Jan.	20, 1855	50,775 00	50,500 00		99,239
Canajoharie Bank,	Canajoharie,	M'ch	30, 1855	42,718 00	57,700 00		100,000
Canandaigua, Bank of	Canandaigua,	July	19, 1854	59,054 00	62,500 00		120,968
Canastota Bank,	Canastota,	Feb.	28, 1856	42,569 00	58,000 00		100,000
Capitol, Bank of the	Albany,	Jan.	8, 1853		100,000 00		99,760
Catskill Bank,	Catskill,	Dec.	28, 1852		53,900 00		53,480
Cayuga Lake, Bank of	Painted Post,	Oct.	9, 1847		50,570 00		49,985
Cazenovia, Bank of	Cazenovia,	Feb.	28, 1856	42,640 00	62,510 00		101,828
Central Bank of Brooklyn,	Brooklyn,	Aug.	9, 1853		104,300 00		101,973
Central Bank at Cherry Valley,	Cherry Val'y	Dec.	13, 1854	50,783 00	54,500 00		96,800
Central City Bank,	Syracuse,	July	8, 1852	44,498 00	50,000 00		85,001
Central Bank of Troy,	Troy,	Feb.	5, 1853	53,257 00	58,000 00		99,998
Central New-York, Bank of	Utica,	Sep.	17, 1838	41,105 00	38,000 00	9,600 00	87,193
Chatham Bank,	New-York,	Feb.	6, 1851		133,700 00		133,416
Chemical Bank,	New-York,	Feb.	5, 1854		330,424 00		318,000
Chester Bank,	Chester,	May	11, 1856	6,500 00	95,816 00		102,316
Chemung County Bank,	Horseheads,	Sep.	15, 1855	8,279 00	8,500 00		16,779
Chemung, Bank of	Elmira,	Jan.	11, 1851	51,954 00	54,000 00		88,000
Chenango, Bank of	Norwich,	Dec.	28, 1855	1,000 00	30,000 00		30,999
Chittenango Bank,	Chittenango,	Feb.	4, 1853	51,342 00	50,800 00		101,456
Citizens' Bank,	Fulton,	Aug.	6, 1850	44,735 00	56,975 00		98,328
Citizens' Bank,	New-York,	April	3, 1851		180,550 00		178,321
City Bank of Brooklyn,	Brooklyn,	Nov.	16, 1850		103,933 00		101,500
City Bank of New-York,	New-York,	July	1, 1852		10,000 00		
City Bank, Oswego,	Oswego,	Dec.	17, 1849	50,410 00	54,000 00		97,985
Clinton Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	July	3, 1850	48,900 00	72,700 00		115,400
Commercial Bank of Albany,	Albany,	July	3, 1847		194,000 00		150,492
Commercial Bank of Clyde,	Clyde,	Jan.	7, 1851	25,556 00	25,243 00		50,182
Commercial B'k of Glens Falls,	Glens Falls,	April	28, 1853	48,270 00	52,500 00		100,424
Commercial Bank of Rochester,	Rochester,	April	8, 1839	132,975 00	105,136 09	18,000 00	237,985
Commercial B'k of Sar. Sprin's,	Saratoga Spr.,	Feb.	18, 1856		100,000 00		100,000
Commercial Bank of Troy,	Troy,	Jan.	8, 1839	55,490 00	52,800 00		101,803
Commercial Bank of Whitehall,	Whitehall,	Aug.	15, 1849		102,000 00		100,300
Commonwealth, Bank of the	New-York,	M'ch	22, 1853		121,000 00		113,560
Commerce, Bank of	New-York,	Feb.	15, 1839		9,000 00		2,095
Commerce of Put. Co., Bank of	Carmel,	May	19, 1854	31,000 00	31,820 00		61,298
Continental Bank,	New-York,	Jan.	24, 1853		126,200 00		122,005

STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Certificate of Assoc'n	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. & U. S. Stocks, & Cash.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Cooperstown, Bank of	Cooperstown,	Feb. 1, 1853	$81,413 00	$82,700 00	----------	$159,192
Corn Exchange Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 21, 1852	----------	102,000 00	----------	99,447
Corning, Bank of	Corning,	Jan. 17, 1839	12,300 00	----------	$50,000 00	42,703
Coxsackie, Bank of	Coxsackie,	M'ch 4, 1853	14,140 00	89,000 00	----------	100,459
Croton River Bank,	South East,	M'ch 21, 1856	62,860 00	73,756 00	----------	132,958
Cuba Bank,	Cuba,	June 20, 1855	50,000 00	50,000 00	----------	100,000
Cuyler's Bank,	Palmyra,	M'ch 16, 1846	43,942 00	50,000 00	----------	93,842
Dairyman's Bank,	Newport,	Nov. 13, 1852	35,975 00	52,000 00	----------	87,162
Dansville, Bank of	Dansville,	Jan. 19, 1839	46,500 09	55,280 00	----------	100,550
Delaware Bank,	Delhi,	M'ch 21, 1839	----------	81,468 00	62,200 00	118,813
Deposit Bank,	Deposit,	Jan. 25, 1854	55,854 00	60,000 00	----------	114,000
Eagle Bank of Rochester,	Rochester,	Sept. 14, 1850	54,563 00	54,000 00	----------	107,214
East River Bank,	New-York,	Sept. 11, 1852	----------	110,200 00	----------	107,000
Elmira Bank,	Elmira,	Oct. 25, 1853	48,850 00	54,000 00	----------	100,800
Exchange Bank of Genesee,	Batavia,	Dec. 13, 1838	21,100 00	24,000 00	----------	45,100
Exchange Bank at Lockport,	Lockport,	Nov. 12, 1851	55,068 00	54,080 77	----------	106,469
Fallkill Bank,	Poughkeepsie	June 17, 1852	----------	105,600 00	----------	100,043
Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam,	Amsterdam,	April 26, 1839	39,400 00	66,000 00	----------	102,500
Farmers' Bank of Attica,	Attica,	July 9, 1856	24,674 00	26,000 00	----------	49,995
Farmers' Bank of Hudson,	Hudson,	Feb. 7, 1839	31,900 00	72,716 00	48,000 00	134,116
Farmers' Bank of Lansingb'gh,	Lansingburgh	M'ch 31, 1854	53,010 00	51,850 00	----------	100,608
Farmers' Bank of Saratoga Co.,	Crescent,	May 13, 1851	18,196 00	18,000 00	----------	36,000
Farmers' Bank of City of Troy,	Troy,	Nov. 13, 1852	35,426 00	65,000 00	----------	100,376
Farmers' Bank of Wash't'n Co.,	Fort Edward,	Jan. 30, 1856	43,840 00	58,000 00	----------	101,454
Farmers and Citizens' Bank,	Williamsb'gh	June 21, 1852	----------	104,840 00	----------	100,279
Farmers and Drovers' Bank,	Somers,	July 16, 1839	18,400 00	20,000 00	50,000 00	73,402
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,	Buffalo,	Dec. 18, 1838	30,650 00	43,000 00	----------	72,988
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,	Rochester,	M'ch 15, 1839	51,664 00	50,000 00	19,900 00	115,424
Fayetteville, Bank of	Fayetteville,	Jan. 19, 1854	50,823 00	53,000 00	----------	101,340
Fishkill, Bank of	Fishkill,	Feb. 28, 1850	----------	109,000 00	----------	101,740
Flour City Bank,	Rochester,	M'ch 4, 1856	52,900 00	51,000 00	----------	101,800
Fort Edward, Bank of	Fort Edward,	Oct. 3, 1851	37,640 00	64,830 94	----------	102,087

Fort Plain Bank,	Fort Plain,	Jan	3,	1839	34,216 00	84,400 00	11,000 00	127,575
Fort Stanwix Bank,	Rome,	Nov.	5,	1847	71,600 00	70,095 00		130,647
Frankfort Bank,	Frankfort,	Feb.	6,	1854	48,959 00	52,500 00		100,001
Fredonia Bank,	Fredonia,	July	2,	1856	49,560 00	56,000 00		96,835
Frontier Bank,	Potsdam,	Aug.	31,	1850	50,364 00	50,548 00		100,454
Fulton Bank,	New-York,	Jan.	15,	1844		239,575 00		202,000
Fulton County Bank,	Gloversville,	April	28,	1852	51,774 00	52,500 00		103,794
Genesee County Bank,	Le Roy,	Dec.	19,	1838	55,487 00	55,000 00		100,000
Genesee River Bank,	Mount Morris	Oct.	1,	1853	53,755 00	53,796 00		107,046
Genesee Valley Bank,	Geneseo,	May	6,	1851	62,100 00	53,900 00		102,255
Genesee, Bank of	Batavia,	Jan.	1,	1852	50,300 00	50,000 00		100,000
Geneva, Bank of	Geneva,	Nov.	20,	1852	63,790 00	70,100 00		132,574
Geo. Washington Bank,	Corning,	July	7,	1854	33,500 00	36,391 00		57,445
Glens Falls Bank,	Glens Falls,	Oct.	31,	1851	59,286 00	75,323 00		130,159
Goshen Bank,	Goshen,	Sep.	25,	1851		104,500 00		93,117
Greenwich Bank,	New-York,	Aug.	28,	1855		125,000 00		123,759
Grocers' Bank,	New-York,	Aug.	5,	1851		100,000 00		100,000
Hamilton Bank,	Hamilton,	Feb.	19,	1853	53,342 00	61,600 00		112,870
Hamilton Exchange Bank,	Greene,	Sep.	13,	1850	10,000 00	41,000 00		49,439
Hanover Bank,	New-York,	April	3,	1854		123,005 00		117,052
Havana, Bank of	Havana,	Sep.	16,	1851	32,456 00	29,700 00		16,000
H. J. Miner's Bank of Utica,	Fredonia,	M'ch	9,	1850		50,000 00		50,000
Hollister Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	Jan.	26,	1851	20,800 00	63,500 00		81,676
Hudson River Bank,	Hudson,	April	23,	1855		70,000 00		68,580
Huguenot Bank of New Paltz,	New Paltz,	April	25,	1853	23,008 00	69,787 18		89,849
Huugerford Bank,	Adams,	Oct.	31,	1855	57,541 00	55,500 00		101,360
Ilion Bank,	Ilion,	Aug.	14,	1852	18,792 00	22,000 00		38,000
Importers and Traders' Bank,	New-York,	Nov.	28,	1855		215,000 00		209,948
International Bank,	Buffalo,	May	11,	1853	69,081 00	69,000 00		138,000
Interior, Bank of the	Albany,	June	4,	1857		30,618 00		
Iron Bank,	Plattsburgh,	Sep.	3,	1853	14,000 00	48,000 00		61,900
Irving Bank,	New-York,	M'ch	29,	1851		120,300 00		113,788
Island City Bank,	New-York,	July	28,	1853		104,065 00		100,000
Jamestown Bank,	Jamestown,	Sep.	8,	1853	41,575 00	43,300 00		83,444
Jefferson County Bank,	Watertown,	Oct.	21,	1853	70,634 00	65,000 00		127,377
J. I. Raplee's Bank,	Dundee,	M'ch	27,	1857	20,200 00	32,500 00		49,995
Judson Bank,	Ogdensburgh,	Aug.	1,	1854	50,829 00	57,600 00		106,627
Kent, Bank of	Lud'ngt'nville	M'ch	15,	1856	54,940 00	57,000 00		103,938

STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Certificate of Assoc'n	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. & U. S. Stocks,& Cash.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Kinderhook, Bank of	Kinderhook,	Dec. 19, 1838	$46,428 00	$54,000 00	$5,000 00	$100,408
Lake Mahopac Bank,	Mahopac,	April 15, 1854	18,450 00	37,600 00	----------	54,387
Lake Ontario Bank,	Oswego,	M'ch 17, 1857	35,560 00	66,242 00	----------	72,000
Lake Shore Bank,	Dunkirk,	M'ch 9, 1854	34,300 00	35,500 00	----------	68,140
Lansingburgh, Bank of	Lansingburgh,	June 22, 1855	25,000 00	25,000 00	----------	50,000
Leonardsville Bank,	Leonardsv'lle,	April 25, 1856	47,042 00	34,300 00	----------	65,970
Lima, Bank of	Lima,	Feb. 19, 1857	26,235 00	26,000 00	----------	51,595
Long Island Bank,	Brooklyn,	June 16, 1845	----------	241,554 00	----------	236,554
Lowville, Bank of	Lowville,	Dec. 26, 1838	37,137 00	34,050 00	30,000 00	80,500
Luther Wright's Bank,	Oswego,	Aug. 20, 1840	21,032 70	84,151 00	----------	100,683
Lyons Bank,	Lyons,	Feb. 24, 1844	34,635 00	38,000 00	----------	69,998
Malone, Bank of	Malone,	Aug. 18, 1851	48,616 00	91,000 00	----------	139,616
Manufacturers' Bank,	Rochester,	July 28, 1856	54,668 00	56,000 00	----------	106,800
Manufacturers' Bank,	Troy,	Aug. 12, 1852	46,960 00	57,500 00	----------	100,820
Manufacturers & Traders' B'k,	Buffalo,	June 26, 1856	46,824 00	61,500 00	----------	105,000
Marine Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	July 15, 1850	50,698 00	56,000 00	----------	61,000
Marine Bank of New-York,	New-York,	M'ch 23, 1853	----------	104,136 82	----------	100,317
Marine Bank of Oswego,	Oswego,	June 25, 1856	49,370 00	53,000 00	----------	96,000
Market Bank,	New-York,	Oct 19, 1852	----------	187,000 00	----------	179,616
Market Bank of Troy,	Troy,	July 5, 1853	42,769 00	57,500 00	----------	100,079
Mechanics' Banking Associat'n,	New-York,	Aug. 28, 1838	----------	68,000 00	----------	65,891
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank,	Albany,	Nov. 4, 1852	72,336 97	64,206 00	----------	123,820
Mechanics' Bank,	Brooklyn,	Aug. 20, 1852	----------	145,892 00	----------	139,293
Mechanics' Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 18, 1854	----------	150,532 00	----------	142,450
Mechanics' Bank,	Syracuse,	Sep. 20, 1851	52,830 00	51,000 00	----------	90,197
Mechanics' Bank,	W'lliamsb'gh,	April 19, 1853	----------	104,900 00	----------	100,150
Mechanics and Traders' Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 20, 1856	----------	20,000 00	----------	18,000
Medina Bank,	Medina,	Sep. 20, 1854	25,390 00	28,500 00	----------	51,290
Mercantile Bank,	New-York,	Jan. 8, 1850	----------	113,000 00	----------	109,820
Mercantile Bank,	Plattsburgh,	May 14, 1853	----------	111,644 00	----------	102,566
Merchants' Bank,	Albany,	Jan. 22, 1853	----------	116,500 00	----------	112,000
Merchants' Bank, Erie County,	Lancaster,	April 19, 1854	23,860 00	27,336 00	----------	50,136

Merchants' Bank,	New-York,	Dec.	24,	1856		10,000 00	
Merchants' Bank,	Poughkeepsie,	June	19,	1845		112,000 00	112,000
Merchants' Bank,	Syracuse,	Feb.	21,	1851	54,500 00	60,500 00	102,500
Merchants' Bank,	Westfield,	June	2,	1853	25,840 00	30,000 00	53,367
Merchants' Exchange Bank,	New-York,	M'ch	24,	1849		135,900 00	135,589
Merchants & Farmers' Bank,	Ithaca,	Dec.	24,	1838	43,346 00	22,000 00 21,000 00	85,986
Merchants & Mechanics' Bank,	Troy,	Dec.	15,	1853	46,620 00	57,137 00	88,000
Metropolitan Bank,	New-York,	April	10,	1851		300,000 00	280,000
Middletown Bank,	Middletown,	May	17,	1839	41,100 00	57,000 00 7,000 00	100,000
Mohawk Bank,	Schenectady,	Oct.	13,	1852		100,000 00	99,909
Mohawk River Bank,	Fonda,	Jan	2,	1856		99,500 00	97,440
Mohawk Valley Bank,	Mohawk,	M'ch	28,	1839	50,341 00	51,764 00	100,000
Monroe Bank of Rochester,	Cuba,	Oct.	15,	1852	15,000 00	15,000 00	29,981
Monroe County Bank,	Rochester,	May	26,	1857	51,107 00	55,000 00	52,000
Montgomery County Bank,	Johnstown,	Dec.	30,	1856		10,000 00	
Mutual Bank,	Troy,	Jan.	3,	1853	52,800 00	51,000 00	100,000
Nassau Bank,	New-York,	Oct.	28,	1852		129,850 00	125,802
National Bank,	Albany,	Feb.	8,	1856		109,182 00	76,868
National Bank,	New-York,	Dec.	22,	1856		10,000 00	
New-York and Erie Bank,	Buffalo,	Sep.	22,	1852	50,508 00	50,200 00	100,400
New-York Exchange Bank,	New-York,	April	14,	1851		137,000 00	132,638
New-York State Bank,	Albany,	Jan.	1,	1851		107,800 00	100,000
New-York, Bank of	New-York,	Dec.	21,	1852		375,950 00	369,875
New-York County Bank,	New-York,	June	28,	1855		102,200 00	102,174
Newburgh, Bank of	Newburgh,	Jan.	1,	1851	67,587 00	86,700 00	151,216
Newark, Bank of	Newark,	Nov.	29,	1852	23,434 00	25,000 00	47,600
Niagara County Bank,	Lockport,	May	7,	1856	51,908 00	42,000 00	80,000
Niagara River Bank,	Tonawanda,	M'ch	15,	1853	45,186 00	56,300 00	100,276
North River Bank,	New-York,	July	1,	1842		144,000 00	142,639
North America, Bank of	New-York,	April	11,	1851		103,300 00	99,962
Norwich, Bank of	Norwich,	Feb.	21,	1856	56,632 00	60,000 00	116,632
Ocean Bank,	New-York,	Dec.	22,	1849		145,100 00	142,794
Old Saratoga, Bank of	Schuylerville,	April	2,	1856	40,000 00	40,000 00	79,990
Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank,	Buffalo,	Jan.	30,	1844	19,000 00	87,000 00	104,220
Oneida Central Bank,	Rome,	Oct.	17,	1853	61,024 00	61,000 00	115,155
Oneida County Bank,	Utica,	M'ch	17,	1853	51,348 00	54,000 00	98,891
Oneida Valley Bank,	Oneida,	Dec.	4,	1851	15,630 00	89,500 00	100,040
Onondaga Bank,	Syracuse,	May	1,	1854		95,000 00	54,455

STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Certificate of Assoc'n	Bonds and Mortgages.	N. Y. & U. S. Stocks, & Cash.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Ontario County Bank,	Phelps,	Nov. 16, 1855	$25,555 00	$26,000 00		$51,513
Ontario Bank, Pres., D'rs & Co.,	Utica,	Dec. 24, 1855		12,000 00		7,436
Oriental Bank,	New-York,	July 6, 1853		129,000 00		124,260
Oswegatchie Bank,	Ogdensburgh,	Oct. 3, 1854	49,428 00	57,000 00		105,887
Oswego River Bank,	Fulton,	Oct. 3, 1855	37,094 00	59,000 00		90,393
Otsego County Bank,	Cooperstown,	Dec. 30, 1853	69,329 00	90,000 00		151,196
Pacific Bank,	New-York,	Oct. 8, 1851		132,116 00		132,006
Park Bank,	New-York,	M'ch 12, 1856		200,000 00		200,000
Pawling, Bank of	Pawling,	April 4, 1849	63,240 00	64,500 00		123,000
People's Bank,	New-York,	Feb. 27, 1851	49,738 00	91,000 00		137,178
Perrin Bank,	Rochester,	Sep. 29, 1855	17,300 00	40,000 00		57,293
Phenix Bank,	New-York,	Dec. 27, 1853		104,500 00		98,610
Pine Plains Bank,	Pine Plains,	April 15, 1839	50,000 00	10,000 00	$63,000 00	94,941
Powell Bank,	Newburgh,	Dec. 29, 1838	91,348 00	87,100 00	15,000 00	190,220
Port Jervis, Bank of	Port Jervis,	Feb. 4, 1853		100,900 00		94,950
Pratt Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	Oct. 15, 1847	17,750 00	19,000 00		35,990
Pulaski Bank,	Pulaski,	Sep. 16, 1853	50,600 00	52,251 00		100,322
Quassaick Bank,	Newburgh,	M'ch 19, 1852		104,000 00		101,996
Randall Bank,	Cortlandville,	Nov. 17, 1853	26,300 00	34,000 00		53,775
Rensselaer County Bank,	Lansingburgh	Dec. 7, 1852	47,498 00	54,775 00		101,766
Republic, Bank of the	New-York,	Jan. 25, 1851		145,802 00		138,133
Rhinebeck, Bank of	Rhinebeck,	June 10, 1853		105,753 00		100,805
Rochester Bank,	Rochester,	June 24, 1847	75,417 50	80,500 00		150,586
Rome Exchange Bank,	Rome,	Feb. 18, 1851	55,060 00	57,000 00		104,500
Rondout, Bank of	Rondout,	Oct. 5, 1848		125,000 00		125,000
Saint Nicholas Bank,	New-York,	Nov. 25, 1852		100,000 00		100,000
Salt Springs Bank,	Syracuse,	Feb. 4, 1852	50,357 00	50,000 00		99,993
Salem, Bank of	Salem,	May 17, 1853	45,978 00	58,200 00		100,000
Saratoga County Bank,	Waterford,	Nov. 28, 1856		10,000 00		102,317
Saratoga Springs, Bank of	Saratoga Sp'g,	July 28, 1847		110,130 00		
Schoharie County Bank,	Schoharie,	July 8, 1852	41,600 00	50,000 00		91,600
Seneca Falls, Bank of	Seneca Falls,	Jan. 9, 1854	40,456 00	74,887 00		106,615

Shoe and Leather Bank,	New-York,	Dec.	30,	1852		133,000 00		132,100
Silver Creek, Bank of	Silver Creek,	Oct.	25,	1839	49,800 00	32,500 00	20,000 00	90,799
Sing Sing, Bank of	Sing Sing,	July	13,	1853		106,650 00		102,858
Smith's Bank of Perry,	Perry,	Sep.	1,	1855		50,000 00		50,000
Spraker Bank,	Canajoharie,	May	31,	1853	34,877 00	68,000 00		97,444
State of New-York Bank,	Kingston,	July	9,	1853		101,200 00		100,000
State Bank of Troy,	Troy,	May	20,	1852	58,050 00	66,000 00		121,724
Suffolk County Bank,	Sag Harbor,	June	13,	1843		70,421 23		67,615
Susquehanna Valley Bank,	Binghamton,	Jan.	31,	1855	56,160 00	57,857 29		110,050
Syracuse City Bank,	Syracuse,	Dec.	21,	1849	44,200 00	59,000 00		100,300
Syracuse, Bank of	Syracuse,	Sep.	22,	1838	69,217 33	25,500 00	50,000 00	144,700
Tioga, Bank of	Owego,	June	20,	1856		107,000 00		100,719
Tradesmen's Bank,	New-York,	Dec.	25,	1855		262,500 00		256,000
Troy, Bank of	Troy,	Nov.	6,	1852	9,000 00	41,000 00		38,500
Unadilla Bank,	Unadilla,	Aug.	10,	1844	70,900 00	55,000 00		109,000
Ulster, Bank of	Saugerties,	June	17,	1852	32,600 00	68,500 00		99,999
Union Bank of Albany,	Albany,	June	8,	1853		105,500 00		102,780
Union Bank of Kinderhook,	Kinderhook,	June	23,	1853	51,662 00	50,000 00		100,000
Union Bank in the City of N.Y.,	New-York,	Dec.	21,	1852		200,000 00		195,000
Union Bank of Rochester,	Rochester,	Jan.	20,	1852	123,746 00	110,850 00		210,000
Union Bank of Sullivan Co.,	Monticello,	M'ch	3,	1851	38,688 00	63,780 00		100,310
Union Bank of Troy,	Troy,	Jan.	20,	1851	45,800 00	57,332 15		100,240
Union Bank of Watertown,	Watertown,	Aug.	18,	1852	51,644 00	56,000 00		104,544
Utica City Bank,	Utica,	Aug.	30,	1848	49,102 00	61,000 00		107,869
Utica, Bank of	Utica,	Jan.	1,	1850	77,232 00	74,000 00		142,865
Vernon, Bank of	Vernon,	Jan.	14,	1839	8,250 00	80,000 00		82,237
Wallkill Bank,	Middletown,	June	9,	1857		104,806 00		90,000
Washington County Bank,	Greenwich,	M'ch	3,	1839	31,139 00	26,000 00	45,000 00	87,419
Watertown Bank and Loan Co.,	Watertown,	Jan.	21,	1839	48,971 00	51,000 00		92,700
Watertown, Bank of	Watertown,	Jan.	26,	1839	16,103 00	31,430 00	21,000 00	54,685
Waterville, Bank of	Waterville,	Dec.	10,	1838	61,500 00	30,280 00	30,000 00	112,260
Waverly Bank,	Waverly,	Aug.	20,	1855	3,770 00	100,000 00		103,770
Weedsport Bank,	Weedsport,	July	12,	1854	50,605 00	51,000 00		100,720
Western Bank of Lockport,	Lockport,	Nov.	13,	1850	12,118 00	11,000 00		21,889
West Winfield Bank,	West Winfi'd,	M'ch	10,	1854	50,086 00	51,000 00		100,000
Westfield, Bank of	Westfield,	April	12,	1848	31,434 00	41,000 00		68,304
West Troy, Bank of	West Troy,	April	26,	1852	45,830 00	56,000 00		100,000
White's Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	M'ch	26,	1844	55,000 00	60,575 00		111,768

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	Date of filing Certificate of Assoc'n	Bond and Mortgages.	N. Y. & U. S. Stocks,& Cash.	Stocks of other States.	Circulation.
Whitestown, Bank of	Whitestown,	Feb. 28, 1839	$34,600 00	$68,000 00	----------	$85,992
Williamsburgh City Bank,	Williamsbu'h	Feb. 25, 1852	----------	146,000 00	----------	139,600
Wooster Sherman's Bank,	Watertown,	Jan. 8, 1842	31,216 00	25,047 18	----------	48,894
Worthington Bank,	Cooperstown,	M'ch 9, 1855	41,935 00	41,500 00	----------	81,811
Wyoming County Bank,	Warsaw,	Dec. 10, 1851	30,378 00	30,000 00	----------	59,989
Yonkers, Bank of	Yonkers,	June 26, 1854	----------	103,150 00	----------	101,370

THE FOLLOWING BANKS ARE CLOSING BUSINESS.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	Bonds and Mortgages.	Public Stocks and Cash.	Circulation.
Astor Bank,	New-York,		$68 77	$144
Camden Bank,	Camden,		3,128 93	2,925
Canal Bank of Lockport,	Lockport,		3,158 96	3,120
Central Bank of the City of New-York,	New-York,		799 70	863
Drovers' Bank,	Ogdensburgh,		2,495 98	5,654
Dutchess County Bank,	Amenia,		3,677 43	3,399
Empire City Bank,	New-York,		1,108 75	1,109
Exchange Bank of Buffalo,	Buffalo,	$1,000 00	1,808 37	2,635
Farmers' Bank, Chautauque County,	Mina,		6,745 92	6,377
Knickerbocker Bank,	New-York,		1,700 75	1,701
Leland Bank,	New Lebanon,		1,501 00	1,501
Lockport Bank and Trust Company,	Lockport,		2,990 28	2,857
New-York Traders' Bank,	North Granville,		1,550 52	1,532
New-York State Stock Security Bank,	New-York,		27 00	27
New-York Security Bank,	Hope Falls,		2,786 41	2,654
Putnam County Bank,	Farmer's Mills,		9,189 86	8,444
Putnam Valley Bank,	Peekskill,		3,157 33	3,063
State Bank at Saugerties,	Saugerties,		4,000 00	3,998
State Bank at Sackett's Harbor,	Sackett's Harbor,		2,410 32	2,246
Suffolk Bank,	New-York,		985 71	1,046
Union, Bank of the	New-York,		473 70	537
Union, Bank of the	Belfast,		1,603 60	1,688
Walter Joy's Bank,	Buffalo,		4,014 23	317
White Plains Bank,	Naples,		5,500 00	5,500
Hornellsville, Bank of	Hornellsville,		2,785 00	2,785

RECAPITULATION.

Bonds and Mortgages,						$7,856,131 09
New-York State Stocks,	4½	per cent,		$361,700 00		
" " "	5	"		8,024,690 64		
" " "	5½	"		1,150,000 00		
" " "	6	"		11,463,011 92		
					20,999,402 56	
United States Stocks,	5	"		9,000 00		
" " "	6	"		300,300 00		
					309,300 00	
Arkansas State Stocks,	6	"			211,000 00	
Illinois State Stocks,	6	"			592,029 40	
Michigan State Stocks,	6	"			172,000 00	
Cash in Deposit,					63,668 52	
						$30,203,631 57
Circulation,						28,429,522 00

The following Table shows the Names of the persons employed in the Bank Department, and the Amount of their Salaries, on the 30th of September, 1857.

	Salary.
Edward Hand, Deputy Superintendent,	$2,500
Department of Free Banks.	
Daniel W. Mills, Book-keeper,	1,000
Nathaniel D. Hare, Assistant Book-keeper,	1,000
Robert Dorlon, Register,	1,000
James Taylor, "	1,000
Henry R. Cone, "	1,000
Lorenzo E. Clark, "	1,000
P. Platt Williams, "	1,000
Joseph L. Snow, counts mutilated money,	1,000
Richard J. Condon, numbers Bank Notes,	900
George F. Baker, Clerk,	500
Department of Incorporated Banks.	
Alexander H. Dennis, Book-keeper,	1,000
James Nichols, Principal Register,	1,000
Giles K. Winne, Register,	1,000
Agent in New-York in charge of Bank Note Plates and Printing.	
George D. Lyman,	1,000

STATEMENT

Showing the number of Banking Associations and Individual Bankers in each county, the Amount of Capital, and the Amount of Circulation outstanding, Oct. 1, 1857.

COUNTIES.	No. of Banks.	Amount of Capital.	Amount of Circulation.
Albany,	11	$4,282,200	$1,005,040
Allegany,	2	105,000	129,980
Broome,	3	400,000	357,544
Cattaraugus,	none.		
Cayuga,	4	700,000	466,965
Chautauque,	7	541,435	510,889
Chemung,	3	350,000	205,579
Chenango,	3	265,000	197,070
Clinton,	2	150,000	164,466
Columbia,	4	1,000,000	403,104
Cortland,	1	50,000	53,775
Delaware,	2	275,000	232,873
Dutchess,	6	900,000	632,529
Erie,	14	3,207,911	1,286,414
Essex,	none.		
Franklin,	1	145,800	139,616
Fulton,	1	150,000	103,794
Genesee,	3	430,000	245,100
Greene,	2	270,965	153,939
Hamilton,	none.		
Herkimer,	6	705,000	524,604
Jefferson,	7	860,679	662,649
Kings,	7	2,118,250	919,349
Lewis,	1	102,450	80,500
Livingston,	4	480,250	361,446
Madison,	6	695,000	582,164
Monroe,	10	2,238,100	1,189,114
Montgomery,	5	692,500	524,959
New-York,	51	61,542,735	7,037,849
Niagara,	3	300,000	208,358

STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Banks.	Amount of Capital.	Amount of Circulation.
Oneida,	11	$2,185,350	$1,075,045
Onondaga,	9	1,425,000	835,364
Ontario,	3	280,000	305,055
Orange,	8	1,387,900	923,815
Orleans,	2	150,000	190,974
Oswego,	7	1,392,800	655,711
Otsego,	5	780,900	597,999
Putnam,	4	358,810	352,581
Queens,	none.		
Rensselaer,	13	3,650,750	1,203,914
Richmond,	none.		
Rockland,	none.		
Saratoga,	6	801,388	424,307
Schenectady,	1	200,000	99,909
Schoharie,	1	100,000	91,600
Schuyler,	1	50,000	16,000
Seneca,	1	100,000	106,615
Steuben,	5	294,500	298,690
St. Lawrence,	3	422,000	312,968
Suffolk,	1	20,000	67,615
Sullivan,	1	150,000	100,310
Tioga,	2	204,975	204,489
Tompkins,	1	80,000	85,986
Ulster,	4	595,588	414,848
Warren,	2	248,400	230,583
Washington,	6	950,059	590,499
Wayne,	5	367,859	311,304
Westchester,	3	411,150	277,630
Wyoming,	3	164,533	159,984
Yates,	1	50,000	49,995

Whole number of Banks, 279.
Total amount of Capital, ... $99,680,237
Total amount of Circulation, ... 28,363,400

STATEMENT

Of Incorporated Banks, their Capital, Amount authorized to Circulate, Amount of Circulation, and times when charters expire.

NAMES OF BANKS AND LOCALITY.	Capital.	Authorized to Circulate.	In circulation and on hand.	Charter will expire.
Albany City Bank, Albany,	$500,000	$350,000	$350,000	Jan. 1, 1864
Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn,	500,000	350,000	350,000	Jan. 1, 1866
Bank of Orange County, Goshen,	105,660	150,000	178,000	Jan. 1, 1862
Circulation increased under ch. 97, Laws of 1849, by New-York State Stock,		28,000		
Bank of Owego, Owego,	200,000	200,000	200,000	Jan. 1, 1866
Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie,	100,000	150,000	150,000	Jan. 1, 1858
Bank of Rome, Rome,	100,000	150,000	150,000	Jan. 1, 1862
Bank of Salina, Salina,	150,000	175,000	145,000	Jan. 1, 1862
Bank of the State of New-York, New-York,	2,000,000	1,200,000	1,199,263	Jan. 1, 1866
Bank of Whitehall, Whitehall,	100,000	150,000	149,806	June 14, 1859
Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn,	150,000	175,000	175,000	Jan. 1, 1860
Cayuga County Bank, Auburn,	250,000	225,000	239,598	Jan. 1, 1863
Circulation increased under ch. 344, Laws of 1848, by New-York State Stock,		15,000		
Chautauque County Bank, Jamestown,	100,000	150,000	150,000	Jan. 1, 1860
Chemung Canal Bank, Elmira,	200,000	200,000	200,000	Jan. 1, 1863
Essex County Bank, Keeseville,	100,000	150,000	150,000	Jan. 1, 1862
Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank, Poughkeepsie,	300,000	250,000	250,000	Jan. 1, 1864
Herkimer County Bank, Little Falls,	200,000	200,000	199,979	Jan. 1, 1863
Highland Bank, Newburgh,	200,000	200,000	198,019	Jan. 1, 1864
Kingston Bank, Kingston,	200,000	200,000	200,000	Jan. 1, 1866
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York,	600,000	450,000	399,560	June 1, 1862
Madison County Bank, Cazenovia,	100,000	150,000	119,298	Jan. 1, 1858
Manhattan Company, New-York,	2,050,000	1,200,000	924,361	Unlimited.
New-York Dry Dock Company, New-York,	200,000	200,000	190,000	Unlimited.
Ogdensburgh Bank, Ogdensburgh,	100,000	150,000	150,000	Jan. 1, 1859
Oneida Bank, Utica,	400,000	300,000	300,000	Jan. 1, 1866

STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF BANKS AND LOCALITY.	Capital.	Authorized to circulate.	In circulation and on hand.	Charter will expire.
Rochester City Bank, Rochester,	$400,000	$300,000	$300,000	Jan. 1, 1866
Schenectady Bank, Schenectady,	150,000	175,200	175,000	Jan. 1, 1862
Seneca County Bank, Waterloo,	200,000	200,000	199,919	Jan. 1, 1863
Seventh Ward Bank, New-York,	500,000	350,000	350,000	Jan. 1, 1863
Steuben County Bank, Bath,	150,000	175,000	175,000	Jan. 1, 1862
Tanners' Bank, Catskill,	100,000	150,000	150,000	Jan. 1, 1860
Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca,	250,000	225,000	224,671	Jan. 1, 1866
Troy City Bank, Troy,	300,000	250,000	250,000	Jan. 1, 1863
Ulster County Bank, Kingston,	100,000	150,000	150,000	June 1, 1861
Westchester County Bank, Peekskill,	200,000	200,000	198,964	Jan. 1, 1863
	$11,255,660	$9,293,000	$8,901,930	

The following Incorporated Banks are in the hands of Receivers.

Bank of Orleans, Albion,	$200,000	$200,000	$200,000	Jan. 1, 1864
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo,	200,000	200,000	136,091	Jan. 1, 1865
Yates County Bank, Penn Yan,	100,000	150,000	148,958	Jan. 1, 1859

SAVINGS BANKS.

Albany Savings Bank,
Albany City Savings Institution,
Albany Exchange Savings Bank,
Auburn Savings Institution,
Bank for Savings in City of N. Y.,
Bloomingdale Savings Bank, N. Y.,
Bowery Savings Bank, N. Y.,
Broadway Savings Institution, N. Y.,
Brockport Savings Bank,
Brooklyn Savings Bank,
Buffalo Savings Bank,
Central City Savings Institut'n, Utica,
Cohoes Savings Bank,
Commercial Savings Bank, Troy,
Dry Dock Savings Institution, N. Y.,
East River Savings Institution, N. Y.,
Elmira Savings Bank,
Emigrant Industrial S'v'gs B'k, N. Y.,
Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo,
Fishkill Savings Institution,
Greenwich Savings Bank, N. Y.,
Hudson City Savings Institution,
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, N. Y.,
Irving Savings Institution, N. Y.,
Manhattan Savings Institution, N. Y.,
Manufacturers' Savings Bank, Troy,
Mariners' Savings Institution, N. Y.,
Mechs. & Far's Savings B'k, Albany,
Mechs. & Traders' Sav. Inst., N. Y.,
Monroe Co. Savings Inst., Rochester,
Newburgh Savings Bank,
Niagara Co. Savings Bank, Lockport,
Onondaga Co. Savings B'k, Syracuse,
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank,
Rochester Savings Bank,
Rome Savings Bank,
Rose Hill Savings Bank, N. Y.,
Savings Bank of Utica,
Schenectady Savings Bank,
Seaman's Bank for Savings, N. Y.,
Sixpenny Savings Bank, Albany,
Sixpenny Savings Bank, N. Y.,
Sixpenny Savings Bank, Rochester,
Sing Sing Savings Bank,
South Brooklyn Savings Institution,
State Savings Bank of Troy,
Syracuse Savings Institution,
Troy Savings Bank,
Ulster Co. Savings Inst., Kingston,
Union Savings Bank, Albany,
Western Savings Bank, Buffalo,
Westchester Co. Sav. B'k, Tarryt'n,
Williamsburgh Savings Bank,
Yonkers Savings Bank.

FUNDS OF THE STATE.

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

State Stock.

Amount issued for the Astor debt, chap. 302, Laws of 1827, and 86, of 1832, redeemable at pleasure, ...		$561,500 00
Amount issued on account of deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, per chap. 216, Laws of 1848, 5 per cent, viz:		
Redeemable at pleasure, ...	$348,107 00	
Redeemable in 1868, ...	442,961 05	
		791,068 05
Amount issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, per chap. 226, Laws of 1838, and chap. 196, Laws of 1840, redeemable as follows:		
4½ per cent in 1859, ...	$300,000 00	
5½ per cent in 1860, ...	400,000 00	
5½ per cent in 1861, ...	1,200,000 00	
6 per cent in 1861, ...	200,000 00	
6 per cent in 1862, ...	900,000 00	
		3,000,000 00
Amount issued to the Ithaca and Oswego Railroad Company, per chap. 295, Laws of 1838, and chap. 344, Laws of 1840, viz:		
4½ per cent, redeemable in 1864, ...	$287,700 00	
5 per cent, redeemable in 1865, ...	28,000 00	
		315,700 00
Amount issued to the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, per chap. 178, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per cent, ...		150,000 00
Carried forward, ...		$4,818,268 05

Brought forward,		$4,818,268 05
Amount issued to the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company, per chap. 240, Laws of 1835, 5 per cent redeemable as foltows:		
1858, July 1,	$100,000 00	
1859, do	50,000 00	
1860, do	50,000 00	
		200,000 00
		$5,018,268 05

Comptroller's Bonds.

5 per cent, issued per Revised Statutes, in 1844, for loans from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand,	$28,697 94	
5½ per cent, issued per Rev. Statutes, in 1842, for a loan to the treasury, payable on demand,	11,000 00	
6 per cent, issued per Rev. Statutes, for loans to the treasury in 1846, from the Railroad Sinking Funds, payable on demand,	9,387 74	
6 per cent, issued per Rev. Statutes, in 1845, for loans from the School Fund, payable on demand,	451,645 49	
6 per cent, issued per Rev. Statutes, in 1848, for loans from the U. S. Dep. Fund, payable on demand,	428,739 44	
6 per cent, issued per Rev. Statutes, in 1845, from the Comm's of the U. S. Dep. Fund of Columbia county, payable on demand,	3,395 84	
6 per cent, issued per Rev. Statutes, in 1846, for a loan of moneys held by the Compt'r, in trust for the Delaware Academy, payable on demand,	4,825 00	
Carried forward,	$937,691 45	$5,018,268 05

Brought forward,.....	$937,691 45	$5,018,268 05	
6 per cent, issued in 1848, per chap. 366, Laws of 1848, for a loan from the U. S. Dep. Fund, payable at pleasure, ...	6,000 00		
6 per cent, issued per chap. 225, Laws of 1849, to discharge the claim of the Canal Fund upon the General Fund, redeemable 1st July, 1866,.	385,000 00		
6 per cent, issued per chap. 37, Laws of 1850, and chap. 208, Laws of 1848, for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, payable at pleasure,	36,000 00		
		1,364,691 45	

Indian Annuities.

Amount required, if invested at 6 per cent, to produce the sum of $7,361.69, being the amount of the annuities payable to sundry Indian tribes,..		122,694 87
		$6,505,654 37

CANAL DEBT.

Stock redeemable July 1, 1858,.....		$3,058,605 34
" " July 1, 1860,.....		943,100 00
" " January 1, 1861, ...		2,182,974 23
" " June 1, 1862,.....		900,000 00
" " July 1, 1864,.....		400,000 00
" " July 1, 1865,.....		1,789,024 76
" " July 1, 1866,.....		392,585 49
" " January 1, 1871,.....		500,000 00
" " July 1, 1872,.....		2,250,000 00
" " January 1, 1873,.....		1,000,000 00
" " July 1, 1873,.....		2,750,000 00
Carried forward,.....		$16,166,289 82

Brought forward,	$16,166,289 82
Stock redeemable November 1, 1873,	2,250,000 00
" " January 1, 1874,	4,500,000 00
" " October 1, 1874,	2,250,000 00
	$25,166,289 82

Aggregate debt of the State, viz:

General Fund Debt,	$6,505,654 37
Canal Debt,	25,166,289 82
	$31,671,944 19

CONTINGENT STATE DEBT.

Amount of State Stock issued and loaned to the following Railroad Companies, viz:

Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, per chap. 195, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1860 and 1861, 5½ per cent,	$200,000 00
Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, per chap. 293, Laws of 1838, redeemable in 1858, 5 per cent,	200,000 00
Tonawanda Railroad Company, per chap. 200, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per cent,	100,000 00
Long Island Railroad Company, per chap. 193, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1861, 6 per cent,	100,000 00
Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company, per chap. 299, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1867, 6 per cent,	100,000 00
Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining and Manufacturing Company (now the Corning and Blossburg Railroad Company), per chap. 296, Laws of 1840, redeemable in 1865, 5½ per cent,	70,000 00
	$770,000 00

SCHOOL FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Bonds for lands, 6 per cent,		$529,697 66
Bonds for loans, 6 and 7 per cent,		310,227 29
Loan of 1840, 6¼ per cent,		49,326 00
State stock viz:		
5 per cent, issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure,	$41,755 91	
5 per cent, issued for Chemung canal loan, redeemable first of January, 1861,	1,445 05	
5 per cent, issued on account of the deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure,	188,260 00	
		231,460 96
Comptroller's bonds, viz:		
6 per cent, payable on demand,	$705,041 33	
6 per cent, redeemable in 1866,	320,300 00	
6 per cent, redeemable at pleasure,	18,000 00	
		1,043,341 33
Bank Stock, viz:		
1000 shares in the Manhattan Company,		50,000 00
Money in the treasury,		312,339 00
		$2,526,392 24

Revenue.

Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1856,	$191,858 13
Amount received into the treasury, during the year ending 30th September, 1857,	301,411 02
Carried forward,	$493,269 15

Brought forward,		$493,269 15
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue for interest on money in the treasury, per chap. 382, Laws of 1849,		32,749 57
		$526,018 72
Amount paid out of the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1857,	$349,830 57	
Amount transferred to General Fund revenue for interest which had accrued on bonds transferred from that fund,	347 88	
		350,178 45
Balance of revenue in the treasury on Sept. 30, 1857,		$175,840 27

LITERATURE FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock:	
6 per cent, issued for a loan under the act of 13th May, 1846, redeemable 1st July, 1864,	$100,000 00
5 per cent, issued on account of the Astor debt, redeemable at pleasure,	3,000 00
	$103,000 00
Comptroller's Bonds:	
6 per cent, issued per chapter 225, Laws of 1849, redeemable 1st July, 1866,	64,700 00
Insurance Stock:	
100 shares in the Albany Insurance Company,	2,500 00
Carried forward,	$170,200 00

Brought forward,		$170,200 00
Bank Fund Stock:		
6 per cent, issued on account of the Bank Fund, redeemable 1st February, 1858,		61,913 34
Bonds for Loans:		
7 per cent, loan to the New Paltz Academy,		1,000 00
Money in the treasury,		36,838 78
		$269,952 12

Revenue.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1856,		$13,147 30
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1857,		44,892 13
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue for interest on money in the treasury,		778 95
		$58,818 38
Amount paid from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1857,		43,194 78
Balance of revenue in the treasury on the 30th September, 1857,		$15,623 60

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

Capital.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

Loans on mortgages in the several counties,		$3,580,494 22
State Stock, 5 per cent, issued for deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, redeemable at pleasure,	$142,500 00	
Carried forward,	$142,500 00	$3,580,494 22

Brought forward,	$142,500 00	$3,580,494 22
6 per cent, canal loan, redeemable 1st July, 1860,	1,100 00	
		143,600 00
Comptroller's Bonds, 6 per cent, payable on demand,		184,739 44
Money in the treasury,		105,687 05
		$4,014,520 71

Revenue.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1856,		$20,474 08
Amount received into the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1857,		245,726 60
Amount transferred from the General Fund revenue for interest on money in the treasury,		6,041 47
Amount transferred from the School Fund for bonds for lands,		225 00
		$272,467 15
Amount of payments from the treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1857,	$267,240 21	
Amount transferred to the capital of the fund for diminution in the loans under foreclosure of mortgages, and defalcation of commissioners,	8,275 82	
		275,516 03
Deficiency of revenue on the 30th September, 1857,		$3,048 88

AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock:	
5 per cent, redeemable at pleasure,	$13,847 00
6 per cent, redeemable in 1860,	4,000 00
Bank Fund Stock:	
6 per cent, redeemable 1st Feb., 1858,	20,953 32
do do do 1859,	3,000 00
New-York Central Railroad Company debt certificates, 6 per cent,	18,500 00
New-York Central Railroad Company bonds, 7 per cent,	49,000 00
Money in the treasury,	2,931 58
	$112,231 90

TONAWANDA RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:

State Stock:	
5 per cent, redeemable at pleasure,	$3,500 00
5 per cent, redeemable in 1861,	800 00
6 per cent, redeemable in 1860,	1,500 00
Bonds and mortgages, 7 per cent,	9,750 00
New-York Central Railroad debt certificates, 6 per cent,	15,000 00
New-York Central Railroad bonds, 7 per cent,	10,000 00
Money in the treasury,	464 99
	$41,014 99

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:	
Comptroller's bond, payable on demand, 5 per cent,	$3,000 00
Bank Fund stock, 6 per cent, redeemable, viz:	
1st February, 1858,	15,800 00
1st February, 1859,	1,143 96
Money in the treasury,	3,167 66
	$23,111 62

TIOGA COAL, IRON, MINING, &c., SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:	
State stock, redeemable in 1861, 5 per cent,	$700 00
Comptroller's bond, payable on demand, 6 per cent,	287 82
Money in the treasury,	576 99
	$1,564 81

MARINERS' FUND.

This fund consists of the following items, viz:	
Mortgage of the American Seaman's Friend Society (without interest),	$10,000 00
Money in the treasury,	164 81
Balance in the treasury, paid under protest,	1,169 76
	$11,334 57

SCHOOL AND GOSPEL FUND OF THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The amount of this fund is invested in a Comptroller's bond, payable at pleasure, 6 per cent,	$18,000 00

NEW-YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

John A. King, *Governor.*
Henry R. Selden, *Lieut. Gov.*, $6 for each day's attendance.
Henry J. Seaman, *Private Secretary to Governor.*
George H. Blackstock, *Governor's Messenger*, $3 per day.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Frederick Townsend, *Adjutant-General.*
Benjamin F. Bruce, *Inspector-General*, $5 per day.
Duncan Campbell, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*
J. H. Hobart Ward, *Commissary-General.*
Clarence A. Seward, *Judge Advocate-General.*
James L. Mitchell, *Quartermaster-General.*
Allen Munroe, *Engineer-in-Chief.*
S. Oakley Vanderpoel, *Surgeon-General.*
Robert L. Johnson, *Paymaster-General.*
Robert Le Roy, *Aid-de-Camp.*
Hale Kingsley, *Aid-de-Camp.*
Bayard Van Rensselaer, *Aid-de-Camp.*
Alonzo D. Morgan, *Military Secretary.*

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Gideon J. Tucker, *Secretary of State.*
Samuel W. Morton, *Deputy Secretary of State.*

Clerks.

Almon N. Wakefield,
Charles W. Ward,
John Linsky,
Diedrich Willers, Jr.,
George H. Harrison.

Comptroller's Office.

Sanford E. Church, *Comptroller.*
Philip Phelps, *Deputy Comptroller.*
Peter Keyser, *Accountant and Transfer Officer.*

Clerks.

Royal Chamberlain,
Edgar A. Barber,
Beverly R. Hasbrouck,
Joseph B. Lawyer,
Spence Spencer,
E. Maxwell Leal,
Daniel B. Cole,
Edmund Sloan,
Henry Evans,
George B. Church,
Frank Bryan,
Henry Harrington.

Treasurer's Office.

Isaac V. Vanderpoel, *Treasurer.*
Cornelius Ten Broeck, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Clerks.

Louis D. Voltz,
George Stannard,
Geo. P. Ten Broeck.

Attorney-General's Office.

Lyman Tremain, *Attorney-General.*
Stephen H. Hammond, *Deputy Attorney-General.*

Clerk.—Rufus W. Peckham, Jr.

State Engineer's Office.

Van Rensselaer Richmond, *State Engineer and Surveyor.*
George R. Perkins, *Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.*

Clerks.

B. S. Van Rensselaer,
J. W. Smith.

Engineers Employed on the State Canals.

J. Platt Goodsell,	Division Engineer,	Eastern Division.
Orville C. Hartwell,	" "	Middle Division.
John D. Fay,	" "	Western Division.
H. V. B. Barker,	Resident Engineer,	Fort Edward.
G. H. Clark,	" "	Schenectady.
Thomas H. Bates,	" "	Utica.
W. B. Taylor,	" "	Boonville.
Ogden Edwards,	" "	Hamilton.
M. C. Fremyre,	" "	Syracuse.
Morris H. Kimball,	" "	Fulton.
W. L. Kidder,	" "	Havana.
Ensign Bennett,	" "	Lyons.
Richard Vernam,	" "	Rochester.
H. M. Severance,	" "	Cuba.
R. H. Colburn,	" "	Buffalo.
Norman Lyman,	1st Assist. Engineer,	Fort Edward.
W. B. Cooper,	" "	Schenectady.
J. L. Dodge,	" "	Fultonville.
S. H. Sweet,	" "	Utica.
W. L. Campbell,	" "	Rome.
Oscar L. Wetmore,	" "	Boonville.
Daniel R. Hartwell,	" "	Canastota.
Howard Thompson,	" "	Port Byron.
W. W. Jerome,	" "	Fulton.
John Lighthall,	" "	Seneca Falls.
Thomas M. Sherman,	" "	Lyons.
Byron M. Hanks,	" "	Rochester.
Thomas Goodsell,	" "	Albion.
Stephen F. Gooding,	" "	Lockport.
William J. Keeler,	" "	Buffalo.
Henry C. Ruggles,	" "	Lyons.

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Nathaniel S. Benton, *Auditor.*
Edward James, *Acting Auditor and Book-keeper.*

Clerks.

William McGourckey,
Jackson H. Chase,
Asa S. Wygant,
Nathaniel S. Benton, Jr.,
Henry Gallien,
Henry E. Baker,
Orrin A. Fuller.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Russell F. Hicks, *Clerk of the Court of Appeals.*
George E. Baker, *Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals.*

Clerks.

Anthony T. Wood,
James M. Whelpley,
Henry M. Benedict.

BANK DEPARTMENT.

James M. Cook, *Superintendent.*
Edward Hand, *Deputy Superintendent.*

Clerks in Free Bank Department.

Daniel W. Mills,
Nathaniel D. Hare,
Robert Dorlon,
James Taylor,
Henry R. Cone,
Lorenzo E. Clark,
P. Platt Williams,
Joseph L. Snow,
Richard J. Condon,
George F. Baker.

Clerks in Incorporated Bank Department.

Alexander H. Dennis,
James Nichols,
Giles K. Winne.

Agent in New-York in charge of Bank Note Plates and Printing.

George D. Lyman.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Henry H. Van Dyck, *Superintendent of Public Instruction.*
Emerson W. Keys, *Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

Clerks.

G. C. Burnham, | John Atwood.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Samuel S. Whallon, Mayville, Chautauque county, to hold 1 year.
Charles H. Sherrill, Salem, Washington county, to hold 2 years.
John M. Jaycox, Syracuse, Onondaga county, to hold 3 years.

Clerks.

Alexander P. Ten Broeck, *Clerk of Board of Canal Commissioners.*
William W. Wight, *Clerk of Contracting Board.*
D. H. Printup.

CANAL APPRAISERS' OFFICE.

Ashbel P. Parmelee, *Canal Appraiser*, Malone, Franklin county.
Henry H. Hull, " " Bath, Steuben county.
William Wasson, " " Auburn, Cayuga county.

Clerk — Henry W. Reynolds.

INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS.

William A. Russell, Salem, Washington county, to hold 1 year.
Wesley Bailey, Utica, Oneida county, to hold 2 years.
William C. Rhodes, Elmira, Chemung county, to hold 3 years.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Lieutenant-Governor, Selden,
Secretary of State, Tucker,
Comptroller, Church,
Treasurer, Vanderpoel,
Attorney-General, Tremain,
State Engineer and Surveyor, Richmond,
Speaker of Assembly, Alvord.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Selden,
Secretary of State, Tucker,
Comptroller, Church,
Treasurer, Vanderpoel,
Attorney-General, Tremain.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor, Selden,
Secretary of State, Tucker,
Comptroller, Church,
Treasurer, Vanderpoel,
Attorney-General, Tremain,
State Engineer and Surveyor, Richmond,
Canal Commissioners, Whallon, Sherrill and Jaycox.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LIBRARY.

The Regents of the University are the Trustees, pursuant to chapter 255, Laws of 1844.

TRUSTEES OF THE CAPITOL.

Governor, King,
Lieutenant-Governor, Selden,
Secretary of State, Tucker,
Comptroller, Church,
Attorney-General, Tremain,
Speaker of the Assembly, Alvord.

TRUSTEES OF THE NEW STATE HALL.

Governor, King,
Lieutenant-Governor, Selden,
Secretary of State, Tucker,
Comptroller, Church,
Attorney-General, Tremain,
State Engineer and Surveyor, Richmond,
Speaker of Assembly, Alvord.

Regents of the University, with the Dates of their Appointment.

Governor, King, *ex-officio.*
Lieutenant-Governor, Selden, *ex-officio.*
Secretary of State, Tucker, *ex-officio.*
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Van Dyck, *ex-officio.*

1825, January	12,	John Greig,	Canandaigua.
1826, January	26,	Gulian C. Verplanck,	New-York.
1829, March	31,	Gerrit Y. Lansing,	Albany.
1833, March	23,	Erastus Corning,	Albany.
1833, April	4,	Prosper M. Wetmore,	New-York.
1834, April	17,	John L. Graham,	New-York.
1835, April	8,	John McLean,	Salem.
1842, February	1,	Gideon Hawley,	Albany.
1842, March	25,	David Buel,	Troy.
1844, May	4,	James S. Wadsworth,	Geneseo.
1844, May	4,	John V. L. Pruyn,	Albany.
1846, February	2,	Robert Campbell,	Bath.
1846, May	6,	Samuel Luckey,	Rochester.
1847, Sept.	22,	Robert G. Rankin,	Astoria.
1851, March	18,	John N. Campbell,	Albany.
1855, March	21,	Erastus C. Benedict,	New-York.
1856, March	6,	George W. Clinton,	Erie.
1857, April	6,	Isaac Parks,	Oneida.
1858, February	16,	Lorenzo Burrows,	Orleans.

Gerrit Y. Lansing, *Chancellor.*
John Greig, *Vice-Chancellor.*
Samuel B. Woolworth, *Secretary.*
Alfred B. Street, *State Librarian.*
Henry A. Harris, *Assistant Librarian.*
Elisha W. Skinner, *Assistant Librarian.*
Ezekiel Jewett, *Curator State Cabinet Nat. History.*

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

For the Year 1858.

Incorporation of Colleges and Academies.

Mr. Hawley,
Mr. Buel,
Mr. Pruyn.

State Library.

Mr. Pruyn,
Dr. Campbell,
Mr. Verplanck,
Mr. Clinton,
Mr. Rankin.

Appropriations for Purchase of Books and Apparatus.

Mr. Wetmore,
Mr. Wadsworth,
Dr. Parks.

Cabinet of Natural History.

The Governor,
Dr. Campbell,
Lieut. Governor,
Secretary of State,
Mr. Graham.

System of Meteorological Observations.

Mr. Hawley,
Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Benedict.

Instruction of Common School Teachers.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Mr. Benedict,
Dr. Luckey.

Annual Report and Distribution of Literature and U. S. Deposit Fund.

Mr. McLean,
Mr. Wetmore,
Mr. Corning.

LIST OF

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN THE STATE OF N. Y.

1858.

[*Elected for a term of three years.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany,	Samuel G. Courtney,	Albany,	Nov., 1856
Allegany,	Hamilton Ward,	Philipsville,	" 1856
Broome,	George A. Northrup,	Binghamton,	" 1856
Cattaraugus,	William P. Angel,	Ellicottville,	" 1856
Cayuga,	Solomon Giles,	Weedsport,	" 1856
Chautauque,	John F. Smith,	Jamestown,	" 1856
Chemung,	Solom'n B. Tomlinson,	Elmira,	" 1856
Chenango,	Isaac S. Newton,	Norwich,	" 1856
Clinton,	Charles E. Everest,	Champlain,	" 1856
Columbia,	David S. Cowles,	Hudson,	" 1856
Cortland,	Abram P. Smith,	Cortlandville,	" 1856
Delaware,	John Grant,	Middletown,	" 1856
Dutchess,	Silas Wodell,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855
Erie,	James M. Humphrey,	East Aurora,	" 1856
Essex,	H. M. Chase,	Keeseville,	" 1855
Franklin,	Walter H. Payne,	Fort Covington	" 1856
Fulton,	John S. Enos,	Gloversville,	" 1856
Genesee,	George Bowen,	Batavia,	" 1856
Greene,	John A. Griswold,	Catskill,	" 1856
Hamilton,	Robert G. Ostrander,	Hope Centre,	" 1855
Herkimer,	Lawrence Ford,	Little Falls,	" 1856
Jefferson,	David M. Bennett,	Watertown,	" 1856
Kings,	John G. Schumaker,	Brooklyn,	" 1856
Lewis,	Henry E. Turner,	Lowville,	" 1856
Livingston,	Amos A. Hendee,	Geneseo,	" 1856
Madison,	Asahel C. Stone,	Peterboro,	" 1856
Monroe,	Calvin Huson,	Rochester,	" 1856
Montgomery,	Abraham Hees,	Palatine Brid'e	" 1856
New-York,	Peter B. Sweeney,	New-York,	" 1857
Niagara,	Andrew W. Brazee,	Lockport,	" 1856

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oneida,	Jairus H. Munger,	Rome,	Nov., 1856
Onondaga,	Henry S. Fuller,	Syracuse,	" 1856
Ontario,	William H. Smith,		" 1857
Orange,	David F. Gedney,	Goshen,	" 1856
Orleans,	Henry D. Tucker,	Albion,	" 1856
Oswego,	John C. Churchill,	Oswego,	" 1856
Otsego,	Louis L. Bundy,	Oneonta,	" 1856
Putnam,	Peter M. Jordan,	Carmel,	" 1856
Queens,	Wm. H. Onderdonk,	Manhasset,	" 1856
Rensselaer,	Robert A. Lottredge,	Troy,	" 1856
Richmond,	Alfred De Groot,	Port Richmo'd	" 1856
Rockland,	Andrew E. Suffern,	Haverstraw,	" 1856
St. Lawrence,	Thomas V. Russell,	Canton,	" 1856
Saratoga,	John O. Mott,	Halfmoon,	" 1856
Schenectady,	Judson S. Landon,	Schenectady,	" 1856
Schoharie,	Nathan P. Hinman,	Schoharie C.H.	" 1856
Schuyler,	Daniel Jameson,	Watkins,	" 1855
Seneca,	James K. Richardson,	Waterloo,	" 1856
Steuben,	John Maynard,	Corning,	" 1856
Suffolk,	J. Lawrence Smith,	Smitht'nBr'ch,	" 1856
Sullivan,	William J. Groo,	Monticello,	" 1856
Tioga,	Benjamin F. Tracy,	Owego,	" 1856
Tompkins,	Marcus Lyon,	Ithaca,	" 1856
Ulster,	Joseph D. Shafer,	Kingston,	" 1856
Warren,	Isaac Mott,	Glens Falls,	" 1856
Washington,	Arch'ld L. McDougall,	Salem,	" 1856
Wayne,	Jared F. Harrison,	Palmyra,	" 1856
Westchester,	Wm. H. Pemberton,	Mount Vernon,	" 1856
Wyoming,	Ferd'nd C. D. McKay,	Warsaw,	" 1856
Yates,	Henry M. Stewart,	Penn Yan,	" 1856

LIST OF
SHERIFFS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
1858.

[*Elected for a term of three years.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany, ...	William P. Brayton, .	Albany, ...	Nov., 1855
Allegany, ...	Samuel C. Colton, ...	Angelica,.....	" 1855
Broome, ...	Erastus Burghardt,..	Centre Lisle,..	" 1857
Cattaraugus,	Addison Crowley, ...	Ellicottville, ..	" 1855
Cayuga, ...	Edwin P. Hoskins, ..	Auburn,.....	" 1856
Chautauque,.	Milton Smith,.....	Mayville, ...	" 1855
Chemung, ..	William M. Gregg, ..	Elmira, ...	" 1855
Chenango, ..	William H. Amsbry, .	Norwich, ...	" 1855
Clinton, ...	Erastus S. Mead,....	Plattsburgh, ..	" 1856
Columbia, ..	Henry Waldo,.....	Hudson,.....	" 1855
Cortland,....	John S. Samson, ...	Cortlandville, .	" 1855
Delaware, ...	Alexand'r H. Burhans,	Delhi,.....	" 1855
Dutchess, ...	Moses C. Sands,.....	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855
Erie, ...	Orrin Lockwood, ...	Buffalo, ...	" 1855
Essex,.....	Jacob Parmeter, ...	Elizabethtown,	" 1855
Franklin, ...	George H. Stevens, ..	Bangor, ...	" 1857
Fulton, ...	Bradford T. Simmons,	Johstown, ...	" 1856
Genesee, ...	Alvin Pease, ...	Batavia,.....	" 1857
Greene,.....	Franklin B. Lament,.	Catskill, ...	" 1855
Hamilton, ..	James H. Brownell, .	Hope Centre, .	" 1856
Herkimer, ..	Peter Countryman, ..	Herkimer, ...	" 1855
Jefferson, ...	Abner Baker, ...	Watertown, ..	" 1857
Kings, ...	George Remsen,.....	Brooklyn, ...	" 1857
Lewis,.....	Gilbert E. Woolworth,	Martinsburgh,	" 1855
Livingston,..	Hugh McCartney, ...	Geneseo, ...	" 1855
Madison,....	Milton Barnett, ...	Morrisville, ..	" 1855
Monroe, ...	Alexander Babcock, .	Rochester,....	" 1855
Montgomery,	Abram Hoffman, ...	Fonda, ...	" 1855
New-York, ..	James C. Willett,....	New-York, ...	" 1855
Niagara, ...	Benjamin Farley,....	Wilson, ...	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oneida,	Calvin Hall,	Utica,	Nov., 1855
Onondaga,	James M. Munro,	Syracuse,	" 1855
Ontario,	Henry C. Swift,	Canandaigua,	" 1855
Orange,	William H. Houston,	Goshen,	" 1855
Orleans,	George W. Bedell,	Albion,	" 1856
Oswego,	Charles A. Perkins,	Constantia,	" 1857
Otsego,	Thomas Heath,	Unadilla,	" 1857
Putnam,	Charles T. Brewster,	Carmel,	" 1855
Queens,	Bernard Hendrickson,	Jamaica,	" 1855
Rensselaer,	William Wells,	Troy,	" 1855
Richmond,	Abraham Lockman,	Southfield,	" 1855
Rockland,	John H. Stephens,	Clarkstown,	" 1855
St. Lawrence,	Paine Converse,	Canton,	" 1855
Saratoga,	Philip H. McOmber,	Ballston,	" 1855
Schenectady,	Obadiah L. Deforest,	Schenectady,	" 1855
Schoharie,	Frederick Rowley,	Jefferson,	" 1857
Schuyler,	Moses S. Weaver,	Reading Centre	" 1856
Seneca,	Stephen Compson,	Waterloo,	" 1855
Steuben,	Lewis D. Fay,	Bath,	" 1855
Suffolk,	George F. Carman,	Suffolk C. H.,	" 1855
Sullivan,	A. B. Leroy,	Monticello,	" 1855
Tioga,	Samuel Mills,	Owego,	" 1855
Tompkins,	Smith Robertson,	Dryden,	" 1857
Ulster,	Maurice Wurts,	Kingston,	" 1855
Warren,	Daniel Ferguson,	Caldwell,	" 1855
Washington,	Hugh R. Cowan,	Salem,	" 1855
Wayne,	Wm. P. Nottingham,	Lyons,	" 1855
Westchester,	Daniel H. Little,	White Plains,	" 1855
Wyoming,	Newcomb Demary, Jr.	Warsaw,	" 1855
Yates,	Daniel Lanning,	Penn Yan,	" 1855

LIST OF

COUNTY CLERKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1858.

[*Elected for a term of three years.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany, ...	Robert Babcock, ...	Albany, ...	Nov., 1855
Allegany, ...	William B. Ally, ...	Angelica, ...	" 1855
Broome, ...	William C. Doan, ...	Binghamton, .	" 1855
Cattaraugus,.	Thomas Morris,.	Ellicottville, .	" 1855
Cayuga,.	Edwin B. Marvin, ...	Auburn, ...	" 1855
Chautauque,.	Hanson A. Risley,...	Mayville, ...	" 1855
Chemung, ...	Richard Baker, ...	Elmira, ...	" 1855
Chenango,...	James G. Thompson,.	Norwich, ...	" 1857
Clinton, ...	Frederick W. Ames,.	Ausable, ...	" 1856
Columbia, ...	David C. Neefus, ...	Hudson, ...	" 1855
Cortland, ...	Rufus A. Reed, ...	Cortlandville, .	" 1855
Delaware, ...	Benjamin Cannon,...	Delhi, ...	" 1855
Dutchess, ...	George H. Tompkins,.	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855
Erie, ...	Peter M. Vosburgh, .	Buffalo, ...	" 1855
Essex, ...	Robert W. Livingston,	Elizabethtown,	" 1857
Franklin, ...	Edward S. Whitney,.	Malone, ...	" 1855
Fulton, ...	Archibald Anderson,.	Johnstown,...	" 1856
Genesee, ...	Hiram W. Hascall, ..	Batavia, ...	" 1855
Greene, ...	Joshua A. Cooke, ...	Catskill, ...	" 1855
Hamilton, ...	William B. Peck, ...	Sageville, ...	" 1856
Herkimer,...	C. P. E. Van Horne, .	Herkimer, ...	" 1855
Jefferson, ...	John L. Marsh, ...	Watertown, ..	" 1855
Kings, ...	William H. Campbell,	Brooklyn, ...	" 1855
Lewis, ...	Sidney Sylvester, ...	Martinsburgh,.	" 1855
Livingston, ..	Charles Root, ...	Geneseo, ...	" 1855
Madison, ...	William E. Lansing, .	Morrisville,...	" 1855
Monroe,.	William N. Sage, ...	Rochester, ...	" 1855
Montgomery,.	Darius V. Berry, ...	Fonda,.....	" 1855
New-York, ..	Richard B. Connolly,.	New-York, ...	" 1855
Niagara, ...	Nathan Dayton,.	Lockport, ...	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oneida,	Zenas M. Howe,	Utica,	Nov., 1855
Onondaga,	Edwin P. Hopkins,	Syracuse,	" 1855
Ontario,	John J. Lyon,	Canandaigua,	" 1855
Orange,	Charles Drake,	Goshen,	" 1855
Orleans,	Willard F. Warren,	Albion,	" 1854
Oswego,	Henry S. Conde,	Oswego,	" 1855
Otsego,	George W. Ernst,	Cooperstown,	" 1855
Putnam,	Augustus Hazen,	Carmel,	" 1857
Queens,	Stephen L. Spader,	Jamaica,	" 1855
Rensselaer,	John B. Ball,	Troy,	" 1856
Richmond,	James Cubberly,	Castleton,	" 1855
Rockland,	Abram A. Demarest,	Clarkstown,	" 1856
St. Lawrence,	Benjamin G. Baldwin,	Canton,	" 1856
Saratoga,	James W. Horton,	Ballston,	" 1857
Schenectady,	Marvin Strong,	Schenectady,	" 1855
Schoharie,	John F. Shafer,	Schoharie,	" 1855
Schuyler,	Moses S. Weaver,	Havana,	" 1856
Seneca,	Charles W. Ingersoll,	Ovid,	" 1856
Steuben,	Samuel L. Alley,	Hornellsville,	" 1856
Suffolk,	Wilmot Scudder,	Suffolk C. H.,	" 1855
Sullivan,	William Hill,	Fremont C'ntre	" 1857
Tioga,	Le Row W. Kingman,	Owego,	" 1855
Tompkins,	Charles G. Day,	Ithaca,	" 1855
Ulster,	J. M. Schoonmacker,	Kingston,	" 1855
Warren,	Thomas Archibald,	Caldwell,	" 1855
Washington,	Nath'l B. Milliman,	Argyle,	" 1855
Wayne,	Lyman Lyon,	Lyons,	" 1857
Westchester,	John P. Jenkins,	White Plains,	" 1855
Wyoming,	John H. Bailey,	Warsaw,	" 1855
Yates,	Lewis B. Graham,	Penn Yan,	" 1855

LIST OF
COUNTY TREASURERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
1858.

[*Elected for a term of three years.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany,	Adam Van Allen,	Albany,	Nov. 1857
Allegany,	Daniel D. Gardiner,	Angelica,	" 1857
Broome,	Nelson J. Hopkins,	Binghamton,	" 1857
Cattaraugus,	J. King Skinner,	Ellicottville,	" 1857
Cayuga,	Horace T. Cooke,	Auburn,	" 1857
Chautauque,	Jabez B. Burrows,	Maysville,	" 1857
Chemung,	Stephen McDonald,	Elmira,	" 1857
Chenango,	George C. Rice,	Norwich,	" 1857
Clinton,	Richard Cottrill,	Plattsburgh,	" 1857
Columbia,	Peter S. Wyncoop,	Hudson,	" 1857
Cortland,	Horace S. Greene,	Cortlandville,	" 1857
Delaware,	Horatio N. Buckley,	Delhi,	" 1857
Dutchess,	James H. Seaman,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1857
Erie,	Lyman B. Smith,	Buffalo,	" 1857
Essex,	John L. Merriam,	Lewis,	" 1857
Franklin,	Benjamin S. W. Clark,	Malone,	" 1857
Fulton,	Eugene Bertrand,	Johnstown,	" 1857
Genesee,	Thomas Yates,	Batavia,	" 1857
Greene,	Frederick Hill,	Catskill,	" 1856
Hamilton,	William J. Pawell,	Wells,	" 1857
Herkimer,	Allen W. Eaton,	Little Falls,	" 1857
Jefferson,	Myron Beebee,	Watertown,	" 1857
Kings,	James M. Seabury,	Brooklyn,	" 1856
Lewis,	Diodate Pease,	Martinsburgh,	" 1857
Livingston,	Chauncey R. Bond,	Geneseo,	" 1856
Madison,	Henry F. Williams,	Morrisville,	" 1857
Monroe,	Jason Baker,	Brighton,	" 1857
Montgomery,	Douw A. Fonda,	Fonda,	" 1857
New-York,	Aquilla V. Stout,	New-York,	

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Niagara, ...	John Van Horn, ...	Lockport, ...	Nov., 1857
Oneida, ...	John J. Parry, Jr., ..	Rome, ...	" 1857
Onondaga, ..	Patrick H. Agan, ...	Syracuse, ...	" 1857
Ontario, ...	Jacob J. Mattison, ...	Canandaigua, .	" 1855
Orange, ...	William M. Graham, .	Middletown, ..	" 1857
Orleans, ...	Joseph M. Connell, ..	Albion, ...	" 1857
Oswego, ...	Luther H. Conklin, ..	Mexico, ...	" 1857
Otsego, ...	Dorr Russell, ...	Cooperstown, .	" 1857
Putnam, ...	Addison J. Hopkins, .	Kent (C. P. O.),	" 1857
Queens, ...	Lewis W. Augevine, .	Hempstead, ..	" 1857
Rensselaer, ..	Charles Warner, ...	Troy, ...	" 1857
Richmond, ..	Hiram J. Corsen, ...	Springville, ...	" 1857
Rockland, ...	Mathew D. Bogert, ..	Clarkstown, ..	" 1857
St. Lawrence,	Harvey N. Redway, ..	Potsdam, ...	" 1857
Saratoga, ...	Orville D. Vaughn, ..	Milton, ...	" 1857
Schenectady,	William M. Colborne,	Schenectady, .	" 1857
Schoharie, ..	Peter S. Swart, ...	Schoharie C.H.	" 1857
Schuyler, ...	Cyrus Roberts, ...	Read'g Centre,	" 1857
Seneca, ...	Charles Sentell, ...	Waterloo, ...	" 1857
Steuben, ...	Alexander Hess, ...	Bath, ...	" 1857
Suffolk, ...	Elbert Carll, ...	Babylon, ...	" 1857
Sullivan, ...	James S. Foster, ...	Monticello, ..	" 1857
Tioga, ...	Ezra S. Buckbee, ...	Owego, ...	" 1857
Tompkins, ..	Wesley Hooker, ...	Ithaca, ...	" 1857
Ulster, ...	Hiram Hasbrouck, ..	New Paltz, ...	" 1857
Warren, ...	Samuel T. Richards, .	Warrensburgh,	" 1857
Washington, .	John M. Barrett, ...	Fort Ann, ...	" 1855
Wayne, ...	John Adams, ...	Lyons, ...	" 1857
Westchester, .	Henry Willets, ...	White Plains, .	" 1857
Wyoming, ...	Lloyd A. Hayward, ..	Warsaw, ...	" 1856
Yates, ...	John Ellsworth, ...	Penn Yan, ...	" 1857

LIST OF
CLERKS OF BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

1858.

[*Appointed annually by Supervisors.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.
Albany,	William Aley,	Rensselaerville.
Allegany,	Charles Horton,	Angelica.
Broome,	E. D. Robinson,	Binghamton.
Cattaraugus,	George A. S. Crooker,	Conewango.
Cayuga,	Theodore H. Schenck,	Auburn.
Chautauque,	Elias H. Jenner,	Jamestown.
Chemung,	Jesse L. Cooley,	Elmira.
Chenango,	W. N. Mason,	Norwich.
Clinton,	Peter S. Palmer,	Plattsburgh.
Columbia,	Robert W. McCellan,	Hudson.
Cortland,	Amos L. Kenney,	Truxton.
Delaware,	O. W. Smith,	Delhi.
Dutchess,	Wesley Butts,	
Erie,	Bela H. Colgrove,	Buffalo.
Essex,	Charles W. Williams,	Elizabethtown.
Franklin,	Joel J. Seaver,	Malone.
Fulton,	Peter W. Plantz,	Johnstown.
Genesee,	Richard Smith,	Batavia.
Greene,	S. Hamilton Nichols,	Athens.
Hamilton,	Cyrus H. Brownell,	Benson.
Herkimer,	Samuel H. Rose,	Herkimer.
Jefferson,	E. J. Clark,	Watertown.
Kings,	Albert H. Osborn,	Brooklyn.
Lewis,	Abram I. Mereness,	Martinsburgh.
Livingston,	H. H. Guiteau,	Geneseo.
Madison,	D. E. Haskell,	Cazenovia.
Monroe,	Matthew J. Warren, Jr.,	Rochester.
Montgomery,	John Stewart,	Amsterdam.
New-York,	David T. Valentine,	New-York.
Niagara,	Edwin Shepard,	Lockport.

County.	Name.	Residence.
Oneida,	J. B. Cushman,	Utica.
Onondaga,	Thomas S. Truair,	Syracuse.
Ontario,	Hiram Mitcalf,	Canandaigua.
Orange,	Moses Swezey,	Goshen.
Orleans,	Seth S. Spencer,	Albion.
Oswego,	S. Newell Dada,	Fulton.
Otsego,	Marias B. Angell,	Mayflower.
Putnam,	J. G. Miller,	Carmel.
Queens,	Pierpont Potter,	Jamaica.
Rensselaer,	E. R. M. Hasbrouck,	
Richmond,	Richard D. Littell,	
Rockland,	Simon D. Demarest,	Blauveltville.
St. Lawrence,	Edwin A. Merritt,	Crary's Mills.
Saratoga,	Abel Meeker,	Ballston Spa.
Schenectady,	J. J. Marlett,	Schenectady.
Schoharie,	Alexander H. Marselus,	Middleburgh.
Schuyler,	H. M. Hilleman,	Watkins.
Seneca,	Henry Parks,	Waterloo.
Steuben,	Henry H. Bouton,	Bath.
Suffolk,	B. F. Wells,	Up'r Aque'gue.
Sullivan,	William M. Ratcliff,	Monticello.
Tioga,	Charles A. Munger,	Oswego.
Tompkins,	James W. Stansburg,	Ithaca.
Ulster,	J. B. Hardenbergh,	Kingston.
Warren,	Daniel B. Ketchum,	Caldwell.
Washington,	Warren H. Brown,	Hartford.
Wayne,	J. A. Boyd,	Sodus Point.
Westchester,	Hiram P. Rowell,	White Plains.
Wyoming,	Edwin L. Babbitt,	
Yates,	Thomas H. Locke,	Penn Yan.

LIST OF

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1858.

[*Elected Nov.*, 1857, *for a term of three years.*]

Counties.	Commissioners.	Post-Offices.
Albany:		
1.	J. G. Vanderzee,	Cedar Hill.
2.	E. V. Filkins,	Berne.
3.	William Arthur, Jr.,	West Troy.
	H. B. Haswell (City Supt.),	Albany.
Allegany:		
1.	Ira Sayles,	Rushford.
2.	E. R. Campbell,	Alfred Centre.
Broome:		
1.	I. W. Moody,	Deposit, Delaware co.
2.	Harry Lyon,	Castle Creek.
Cattaraugus:		
1.	D. R. Campbell,	Elgin.
2.	Norman M. Allen,	Dayton.
Cayuga:		
1.	David Currie,	Sterling.
2.	William Hart,	Auburn.
3.	Alanson Boughton,	Sempronius.
Chautauque:		
1.	George W. Putnam,	Volusia.
2.	Lucius Hurlbut,	Fredonia.
Chemung:		
	Philo B. Dailey,	Elmira.
Chenango:		
1.	Calvin L. King,	Sherburne.
2.	John R. Wheeler,	Oxford.

Counties.		Commissioners.	Post-Offices.
Clinton:			
	1.	Henry N. Hewitt,	Keeseville, Essex co.
	2.	Charles Gale,	Beekmantown.
Columbia:			
	1.	Nathan S. Post,	Glenco Mills.
	2.	Peter I. Philip,	Stuyvesant.
Cortland:			
	1.	Daniel E. Whitmore,	Marathon.
	2.	Noah C. Dady,	Homer.
Delaware:			
	1.	A. D. Knapp,	Downsville.
	2.	J. A. Sands,	Meredith.
Dutchess:			
	1.	J. S. Thorn,	Washington.
	2.	James Dearin,	Wappingers Falls.
Erie:			
	1.	Garra K. Lester,	Clarence.
	2.	Byron Platt,	Willink.
	3.	V. R. Cary,	Patchin.
		Jos. Warren (City Supt.),	Buffalo.
Essex:			
	1.	Winslow C. Watson, Jr.,	Keeseville.
	2.	C. Fenton,	Crown Point.
Franklin:			
	1.	William P. Cantwell,	Malone.
	2.	F. H. Petit,	Moira.
Fulton:			
		E. D. Towner,	Rockwood.
Genesee:			
		O. S. Throop,	Batavia.
Greene:			
	1.	J. F. Ingersoll,	Catskill.
	2.	Alexander Reynolds,	Windham Centre.
Hamilton:			
		Samuel L. Anibal,	Benson.

Counties.	Commissioners.	Post-Offices.
Herkimer:		
1.	Clinton A. Moon, ...	Newport.
2.	D. M. Stewart, ...	Mohawk.
Jefferson:		
1.	Henry H. Smith,.....	Rodman.
2.	L. F. Lyttle, ...	Watertown.
3.	J. F. Dayan, ...	Theresa.
Kings:		
	John Carpenter, ...	New Utrecht.
	J. W. Bulkley (City Supt.)	Brooklyn.
Lewis:		
1.	R. Sanford Miller, ...	Constableville.
2.	Wayne Clark, ...	Copenhagen.
Livingston:		
1.	Harvey Farley, ...	Springwater.
2.	Levi P. Grover,.....	Lima.
Madison:		
1.	J. A. Head, ...	Lebanon.
2.	H. K. W. Bruce,.....	Lenox.
Monroe:		
1.	Henry H. Sperry,.....	Henrietta.
2.	John R. Garretsee,.....	Spencerport.
	T. Holbrook (City Supt.),.	Rochester.
Montgomery:		
	Walter Cross,.....	Fultonville.
New-York:		
	S. S. Randall (City Supt.),.	New-York City.
Niagara:		
1.	E. W. Abbey, ...	Lockport.
2.	Esek Aldrich, ...	Somerset.
Oneida:		
1.	Abram B. Weaver,.....	Deerfield.
2.	G. W. Bagg,.....	Cassville.
3.	Julius C. Thorne, ...	Taberg.
4.	Homer T. Fowler, ...	South Trenton.
	D. S. Heffron (City Supt.),	Utica.

Counties.	Commissioners.	Post-Offices.
Onondaga:		
1.	James M. Clark,	Baldwinsville.
2.	E. Corning Cowles,	Otisco.
3.	John N. Bright,	Fabius.
	G. L. Farnham (City Supt.),	Syracuse.
Ontario:		
1.	L. T. Antisdale,	Shortsville.
2.	W. M. McLaughlin,	Canandaigua.
Orange:		
1.	Alexander Beattie,	Montgomery.
2.	James M. Monell,	Goshen.
Orleans:		
	O. Morehouse,	Albion.
Oswego:		
1.	H. W. Loomis,	Vermillion.
2.	George F. Woodbury,	South Albion.
	E. A. Shelden (City Supt.),	Oswego.
Otsego:		
1.	A. G. Tuthill,	Westford.
2.	Martin Shepherd,	Otego.
Putnam:		
	J. O. Dykeman,	Cold Spring.
Queens:		
1.	Benjamin W. Downing,	Buckram.
2.	David Clark,	Hempstead.
Rensselaer:		
1.	W. S. Buckley,	Petersburgh.
2.	Allen Barringer,	Nassau.
Richmond:		
	D. A. Edgar,	Marshland.
Rockland:		
	S. D. Demarest,	Blauveltville.
St. Lawrence:		
1.	Allen Wight,	Fowler.
2.	C. C. Church,	South Canton.
3.	Tiras H. Ferris,	Lawrenceville.

Counties.	Commissioners.	Post-Offices.
Saratoga:		
1.	C. D. Seely,	Ballston Spa.
2.	A. M. Boyce,	Saratoga Springs.
Schenectady:		
	David H. Hamlin,	West Glenville.
Schoharie:		
1.	B. Becker,	Middleburgh.
2.	Augustus C. Smith,	Cobleskill.
Schuyler:		
	Daniel Beach,	Tyrone.
Seneca:		
	William Hogan,	Waterloo.
Steuben:		
1.	George McLean,	Prattsburgh.
2.	E. D. Peckham,	Cameron Mills.
3.	H. Pattengill,	Hornellsville.
Suffolk:		
1.	J. W. Hunting,	Southold.
2.	William Nicoll,	Islip.
Sullivan:		
	R. L. Divine,	Loch Sheldrake.
Tioga:		
	William Smyth,	Owego.
Tompkins:		
	William W. Ayers,	Ithaca.
Ulster:		
1.	Daniel T. Van Buren,	Kingston.
2.	Ethan Parrott,	Milton.
3.	E. De Puy,	Accord.
Warren:		
	M. N. Dickinson,	Warrensburgh.
Washington:		
1.	Robert Graham,	Shushan.
2.	Charles L. Mason,	Granville.

Counties.	Commissioners.	Post-Offices.
Wayne:		
1.	M. F. Sweeting,	South Butler.
2.	A. S. Todd,	Williamson.
Westchester:		
1.	J. M. Horton,	Yonkers.
2.	William G. Weston,	Tarrytown.
3.	James W. Husted,	Katonah.
Wyoming:		
	George H. Dunham,	Johnsonsburgh.
Yates:		
	H. A. Bruner,	Dundee.

LIST OF

CORONERS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1858.

[*Elected for a term of three years.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany, ...	Staats Winne,.....	Albany, ...	Nov., 1855
	John P. Witbeck,..	Watervliet, ...	" 1856
	Noah S. Dean, ...	Albany, ...	" 1857
	Amos Dodge,.....	Albany, ...	" 1857
Allegany, ...	Chauncey F. Clark,	Burns, ...	" 1855
	Enos Baldwin,.....	Granger, ...	" 1855
	Amasa S. Ladd,...	Hume,.....	" 1856
	Henry A. Mead,...	Cuba,.....	" 1857
Broome, ...	Lorenzo Parsons,..	Triangle, ...	" 1855
	John Congdon,....	Binghamton, ...	" 1855
	Wm. W. Davenport,	Vestal,.....	" 1856
	Samuel B. Monroe,	New Ohio,.....	" 1857
Cattaraugus,.	Arunah Ward, ...	Great Valley,...	" 1855
	William Smith,....	Ischua, ...	" 1855
	Ira Winslow,.....	Machias, ...	" 1856
	Sidney S. Marsh,..	Little Valley,...	" 1857
Cayuga, ...	Smith D. Mallory,.	Montezuma, ...	" 1856
	Stephen Lombard,.	Aurelius,.....	" 1856
	Wm. F. Cooper,...	Kelloggsville,...	" 1857
	Matthew Siltser,..	Auburn, ...	" 1857
Chautauque,.	Elias Clark, ...	Ellery,.....	" 1855
	Wm. H. Gardner,..	Forestville, ...	" 1855
	Russell Sunderland,	Westfield, ...	" 1856
	Henry M. T. Smith,	Dunkirk,.....	" 1856
Chemung, ..	Theophil's W. Read,	Big Flats,.....	" 1856
	John Jackson, ...	Horseheads, ...	" 1857
	John L. Shockey,..	Elmira, ...	" 1857
Chenango,...	Theodore Miller,..	Norwich,.....	" 1855
	Stanford C. Gibson,	New N'th Berlin,	" 1855
	James H. Curtis,..	Norwich,.....	" 1857
	Lewis H. Nash,....	Guilford,.....	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Clinton,	John Percy,	Plattsburgh,	Nov., 1855
	John H. Phinney,	Mooers,	" 1855
	Fran. J. D'Avignon,	Black Brook,	" 1855
Columbia,	Homer Hubbard,	Canaan,	" 1855
	Henry P. Salmon,	Chatham 4 Cor's,	" 1856
	Jared P. Nichols,	Hudson,	" 1856
	Geo. H. Rockefeller,	Germantown,	" 1857
Cortland,	Caleb Green,	Homer,	" 1855
	Henry C. Gazley,	Truxton,	" 1856
	Lyman Eldridge,	Cincinnatus,	" 1857
Delaware,	John Ferguson,	East Davenport,	" 1855
	Sam. C. Pettingill,	Hancock,	" 1855
	John Calhoun,	Bovina,	" 1856
	Albert E. Sutland,	Franklin,	" 1857
Dutchess,	Edward P. Taylor,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855
	John W. Collins,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855
	Peter Todd,	Pleasant Valley,	" 1857
	John J. Carman,	East Fishkill,	" 1857
Erie,	Sam. E. S. H. Nott,	Buffalo,	" 1855
	David Paul,	Holland,	" 1855
	John Bellinger,	Evans,	" 1855
Essex,	John W. De Kalb,	Jay,	" 1856
	Wm. E. Calkins,	Ticonderoga,	" 1857
	Jason Braman,	Westport,	" 1857
	Miles M. F. Sawyer,	Westport,	" 1857
Franklin,	Hial S. Farnsworth,	Chateaugay,	" 1855
	Hiram N. Walker,	Hogansburgh,	" 1856
	Simeon C. Harwood,	Dickinson,	" 1856
	Herschel P. Mirriam	Malone,	" 1857
Fulton,	Adam B. Morey,	Newkirk's Mills,	" 1855
	Charles A. Brown,	Oppenheim,	" 1855
	John M. Hallenback	Johnstown,	" 1855
	Jacob Dennie,	Mayfield,	" 1855

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Genesee, ...	Robert Baker, ...	Batavia, ...	Nov., 1855
	William W. Andrews	Alexander, ...	" 1856
	Randall Williams, ..	Boyd, ...	" 1856
	Thomas J. Leonard,	Stafford, ...	" 1856
Greene, ...	Willard Marsh, ...	Prattsville, ...	" 1855
	George H. Noble, ..	Cairo, ...	" 1855
	Abraham H. Knapp,	Coxsackie, ...	" 1855
	Abel Brace, ...	Catskill, ...	" 1855
Hamilton, ...	Edward Anibel, ...	Benson, ...	" 1856
	Daniel Ruder, ...	Sageville, ...	" 1856
	James Seidman, ...	Sageville, ...	" 1856
	Elizar Wilbur, ...	Sageville, ...	" 1857
Herkimer, ...	John Hartman, ...	Herkimer, ...	" 1855
	Leland S. Kane, ...	Herkimer, ...	" 1855
	Lorenzo D. Waite, ..	Little Falls, ...	
	John D. Allen, ...	Danube, ...	
Jefferson, ...	Loren Bushnell, ...	Pierrepont Manor	" 1855
	Nathaniel Ingersoll,	Pillar Point, ...	" 1855
	William D. Levis, ..	Carthage, ...	" 1856
	Rinaldo M. Bingham	Watertown, ...	" 1857
Kings, ...	James Voorhees, ...	Flatlands, ...	" 1855
	Isaac K. Snell, ...	Brooklyn, ...	" 1856
	Winant E. Bennett, .	New Utrecht, ...	" 1857
	Cornelius Cozine, ..	Brooklyn, ...	" 1857
Lewis, ...	Emery Allen, ...	West Turin, ...	" 1855
	James H. Miller, ...	West Turin, ...	" 1856
	Aaron G. Atkins, ..	Watson, ...	" 1856
	Edward L. Hurlburt,	Denmark, ...	" 1857
Livingston, ..	Peter T. Caton, ...	Avon, ...	" 1855
	Daniel H. Bissell, ..	Geneseo, ...	" 1856
	Arch. F. McIntyre, .	York, ...	" 1857
	Loren J. Ames, ...	Mount Morris, ...	" 1857
Madison, ...	James Whitford, ...	De Ruyter, ...	" 1855
	Thomas N. Jarvis, .	Canastota, ...	" 1856
	Joseph S. Crumb, ..	North Brookfield,	" 1856
	Frank D. Beebe, ...	Lebanon, ...	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Monroe,.....	Samuel Roberts,..	Adam's Basin,..	Nov., 1855
	Samuel Stowger,..	Penfield, ...	" 1855
	Joseph Stone,.....	Rochester, ...	April, 1856
	John Quinn,.....	Rochester, ...	Nov., 1856
Montgomery,	Charles Devendorf,	Amstermdam, ..	" 1856
	Erastus Holmes, ..	Fort Hunter,....	" 1856
	George C. Raynor,.	St. Johnsville,...	" 1857
	Brown Stafford,...	Canajoharie,....	" 1855
New-York, ..	Edward D.Connery,	New-York, ...	" 1855
	Robert Gamble,...	New-York, ...	" 1855
	Frederick W.Perry,	New-York, ...	" 1855
	Samuel A. Hills,..	New-York, ...	" 1857
Niagara, ...	Daniel Binge,.....	Porter,.....	" 1857
	Daniel C. Jacobs,..	Wheatfield, ...	" 1855
	Hiram G. Dean,...	Haviland, ...	" 1855
Oneida, ...	Alexander Gifford,.	.....	" 1855
	Clark A. Riggs,...	Boonville, ...	" 1857
	Hugh H. Roberts,.	Utica, ...	" 1857
	John M. Brown,...	Florence,.....	" 1855
Onondaga, ..	John D. Rhoades,.	Elbridge, ...	" 1855
	Jonathan Kneeland	S. Onondaga,...	" 1855
	L. Hildreth Kinne,.	Syracuse, ...	" 1856
	Isaac V.V. Hibbard,	Pompey, ...	" 1856
Ontario,.....	John Q. Howe,....	Phelps, ...	" 1857
	Amos Crandall, Jr.,	.....	" 1857
	Daniel T. Webster,.	.....	" 1857
	Anson Wheeler,...	.....	" 1855
Orange, ...	Libbeus L.Harding,	Mount Hope,...	" 1855
	William Wright,...	Cornwall, ...	" 1855
	Steph. C.Parmenter	Newburgh, ...	" 1856
	John W. Fenton,..	Newburgh, ...	" 1856
Orleans,.....	William Noble,....	Albion, ...	" 1855
	Almon V. Belding,.	Millville, ...	" 1856
	Juston H. Dutton,.	Clarendon, ...	" 1856
	James W. Randall,.	Albion, ...	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oswego, ...	Wm. F. Ensign, ...	Granby, ...	Nov., 1855
	Moses Case, ...	Williamstown, ..	" 1855
	John W. Lyon, ...	Constantia, ...	" 1855
	George L. Thomas,	Oswego, ...	" 1857
Otsego, ...	J. W. Richardson, .	W. Burlington, ..	" 1855
	Edward Edwards, .	.....	" 1857
	Joseph G. Jenks, ..	W. Oneonta, ...	" 1857
	Lewis Donaldson,..	Butternuts, ...	" 1857
Putnam, ...	Harrison Chapman,	Putnam Village,.	" 1855
	Stephen Minor,....	Brewer Station, .	" 1855
	Henry Smith, ...	Cold Springs, ...	" 1856
	Danl. B. Lockwood,	Turner's Station,.	" 1857
Queens, ...	Allen Hawxhurst,..	Oyster Bay,.....	" 1855
	William H. Nichols,	Hempstead,.....	" 1855
	Stephen Higbie, ...	Newtown, ...	" 1855
	Thomas McKee,...	Manhasset, ...	" 1857
Rensselaer, .	William Madden,..	Troy, ...	" 1855
	Henry B. Jones,...	Berlin, ...	" 1855
	Jas. L. Hogeboom,.	Schodack, ...	" 1856
	Matthew H. Benton,	Troy, ...	" 1857
Richmond, ..	Amos Pearce,.....	Southfield, ...	" 1855
	William B. Noble, .	Southfield, ...	" 1855
	Aaron Vanderbilt, .	Stapleton, ...	" 1856
	Jacob M. Guion, ..	Rossville, ...	" 1856
Rockland,...	Hen. J. Manmaker,	Ramapo, ...	" 1855
	John Philips, ...	Haverstraw, ...	" 1856
	Robt. D. Clement, .	Rockland Lake,.	" 1857
	John V. B. Johnson,	Piermont, ...	" 1857
St. Lawrence,	Samuel C. Wait,...	Gouverneur, ...	" 1855
	Philip Potter,.....	Colton, ...	" 1855
	Benj. F. Sherman, .	Ogdensburgh, ...	" 1856
	Ephraim Whitney,.	Massena, ...	" 1857
Saratoga, ...	Nathaniel J. Seely,.	Milton, ...	" 1855
	Peter D. Esmond,..	Saratoga, ...	" 1855
	Emmor K. Huested,	Stillwater, ...	" 1855
	Gideon Comstock, .	Corinth, ...	" 1856

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Schenectady,	Harman Pease, ...	Schenectady, ...	Nov., 1855
	James Caw, ...	Scotia, ...	" 1855
	David M. Schauber,	Schenectady, ...	" 1856
	Henry Merselis, ...	Schenectady, ...	" 1857
Schoharie, ..	Sam. P. Van Huesen,	Charlotteville, ..	" 1855
	George M. Teeple, .	Sloansville, ...	" 1855
	David Frasier, ...	Cobleskill, ...	" 1856
	Jacob M. Zimmer, .	Gallupville, ...	" 1857
Schuyler, ...	Lyman Force, ...	Burdett, ...	" 1857
	Andrew S. Scoby, .	Townsend Set'mt,	" 1857
	James M. Wheeler,	Tyrone, ...	" 1857
	Jacob Hendricks, ..	Havana, ...	" 1857
Seneca, ...	Jesse B. Pierson, ..	Canoga, ...	" 1856
	William F. Swaby, .	Seneca Falls, ...	" 1857
	Oliver Halleck, ...	Romulus, ...	" 1857
Steuben, ...	William W. Hoyt, .	Corning, ...	" 1855
	Alfred Horton, ...	Fremont, ...	" 1855
	George S. Swift, ...	Hornellsville, ...	" 1855
	Reuben Smith, ...	Wayne, ...	" 1855
Suffolk, ...	James Rice, ...	Patchogue, ...	" 1856
	Geo. L. Huntington,	East Hampton, ..	" 1856
	Benj. D. Carpenter,	Cutchogue, ...	" 1857
	Joseph H. Ray, ...	Huntington, ...	" 1857
Sullivan, ...	John Parsels, ...	Wurtsboro, ...	" 1855
	David Young, ...	Barrysville, ...	" 1855
	Aaron Lovett, Jr., .	Monticello, ...	" 1855
	Ira G. Taylor, ...	Forestburgh, ...	" 1856
Tioga, ...	Elijah Powell, ...	Richford, ...	" 1855
	Gilbert Strang, ...	Tioga, ...	" 1855
	Newton C. Cooley, .	Barton, ...	" 1855
	David Earll, ...	Tioga, ...	" 1856
Tompkins, ..	Lyman Congdon, ..	Jacksonville, ...	" 1856
	Chauncey P. Farlin,	Ludlowville, ...	" 1857
	Ed. H. Eldridge, ..	Carolina, ...	" 1857
Ulster, ...	John A. Bodley, ...	Rosendale, ...	" 1856
	Nathl. J. Lefever, .	New Paltz Ln'dg,	" 1856
	John Vedder.	Saugerties, ...	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Warren,	Meredith B. Little,	Glens Falls,	Nov., 1855
	Hiram Philo,	Bolton,	" 1855
	Hiram Hawley,	Caldwell,	" 1856
	Marvin Parker,	Thurman,	" 1856
Washington,	Bradshaw Goodall,	Whitehall,	" 1855
	Zina Sherman,	Cambridge,	" 1856
	John C. McLean,	Greenwich,	" 1857
Wayne,	Nathan P. Colvin,	Clyde,	" 1855
	Daniel Conger,	Wolcott,	" 1856
	Daniel Grandin,	Williamson,	" 1857
	Fenner Palmer,	Arcadia,	" 1857
Westchester,	Wm. J. Van Tassell,	Tarrytown,	" 1855
	Elijah P. Monell,	Port Chester,	" 1855
	Henry W. Purdy,	Croton,	" 1855
	Wm. H. Lawrence,	Yonkers,	" 1857
Wyoming,	Belus Calkins,	Varysburgh,	" 1855
	Joseph Ingham,	Genesee,	" 1856
	Jonas Huntington,	Perry,	" 1856
Yates,	Wynans Bush,	Jerusalem,	" 1855
	Alanson Potter,	Penn Yan,	" 1856
	William S. Semans,		" 1857
	George R. Winants,		" 1857

LIST OF

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

1858.

[*Elected for a term of three years, unless otherwise noted.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Allegany, ...	Rodman Freeborn, ..	Caneadea, ...	Nov., 1856
	Anson Congdon, ...	Clarksville,...	" 1856
	Norman Perry, ...	Scio, ...	" 1857
Broome, ...	Arthur Gray, ...	Union, ...	" 1855
	Augustus Morgan, ..	Binghamton, .	" 1856
	Lewis Haight, ...	Castle Creek, .	" 1857
	Allen Perkins,.....	Binghamton, .	" 1857
Cattaraugus,.	Norman M. Allen,...	Dayton, ...	" 1855
	Arunah Ward, ...	Great Valley, .	" 1856
	Heman G. Button,...	Machias, ...	" 1857
Cayuga, ...	Morris Olmstead,....	Sennett, ...	" 1857
	Marvin B. Converse,.	Port Byron, ..	" 1856
	Denison R. Pearl, ...	Sherwood,....	" 1856
Chautauque,.	Harvey B. Fullman, .	Mina, ...	" 1855
	John Chandler, ...	Fredonia, ...	" 1856
	Charles A. Spencer, .	Cherry Creek,.	" 1857
Chemung, ..	Jesse Barnes, ...	Van Ettenville,	" 1857
Chenango, ..	Erastus P. Smith,...	Guilford, ...	" 1855
	Richard W. Berry, ..	East Pharsalia,	" 1856
	J. M. Scott, ...	Preston, ...	" 1857
Clinton, ...	Silas Goodrich, Jr.,..	Schuyler Falls,	" 1855
Columbia, ..	Jacob Conklin,.....	Taghkanick,..	" 1855
	P. Edw. Van Alstyne,	Kinderhook,..	" 1856
	Jacob J. Miller,....	Ghent, ...	" 1857
Cortland,....	Samuel Babcock, ...	Homer, ...	" 1855
	Benjamin Greenman,	Solon, ...	" 1856
	Samuel Congor, ...	Freetown, ...	" 1857
Delaware, ...	William McDonald,..	Croton, ...	" 1855
	James G. Redfield, ..	Delhi, ...	" 1856
	Joseph H. Tyrell, ...	Delhi, ...	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Dutchess, ...	Benjamin I. Hicks, ..	Poughkeepsie,	Nov., 1855
Erie, ...	Jacob H. Koons, ...	Buffalo, ...	" 1855
	William P. Earl, ...	Hamburgh, ..	" 1856
	Elias Taber, ...	Newstead, ...	" 1857
Essex, ...	Daniel Platt, ...	Schroon, ...	" 1856
Franklin, ...	Abijah White, ...	Malone, ...	" 1855
Fulton,*	Joseph B. Leavitt, ...		
Genesee, ...	Luthur A. Baker, ...	Stafford, ...	" 1856
Greene, ...	David W. Duncan, ...	Catskill, ...	" 1855
	John S. Betts, ...	Cairo, ...	" 1856
	John Feeney, ...	Cairo, ...	" 1857
Hamilton, ...	Wesley G. Lobdell, ..	Hope Centre, .	" 1855
	Havilla Mitchell, ...	Morehouse, ...	" 1856
	James Rooney, ...	Wells, ...	" 1857
Herkimer,* ..	Nehemiah Rice, ...	Middleville, ..	
Jefferson,* ..	Alpheus Parker, ...	Watertown, ..	" 1855
Kings, ...	Charles W. Church, .	New Utrecht, .	" 1856
	Henry E. Ripley, ...	Brooklyn, ...	" 1856
	Barnabas H. Booth, .	Brooklyn, ...	" 1857
	John J. White, ...	Brooklyn, ...	" 1857
Lewis, ...	Hiram Porter, ...	Lowville, ...	" 1855
	Eleazer Spencer, ...	Leyden, ...	" 1856
	Allen Parker, ...	Harrisburgh, .	" 1857
Livingston, ..	Ebenezer Leach, ...	Geneseo, ...	" 1855
	Lyman Turner, ...	Geneseo, ...	" 1857
Madison, ...	Daniel Walrath, ...	Chittenango, ..	" 1855
	Nelson Richardson, ..	Erieville, ...	" 1856
	William T. Gregg, ...	Munnsville, ...	" 1856
Monroe, ...	Henry H. Babcock, ..	Greece, ...	" 1856
	Reuben Smith, ...	Penfield, ...	" 1856
	Calvin Fulton, ...	Rochester, ...	" 1857
Montgomery,	John I. Wendell, ...	Fort Plain, ...	" 1857
Niagara, ...	John Roberts, ...	Lockport, ...	" 1856

* Appointed by Supervisors.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oneida, ...	Hugh S. Evans, ...	Trenton, ...	Nov., 1855
	Ellis Ellis, ...	Whitestown, . .	" 1855
	Truman A. Wilcox, . .	M'Conn'llsville	" 1857
Onondaga, . .	Morris Pratt, ...	Onondaga, . . .	" 1855
	Henry K. Warren, . . .	Clay, ...	" 1857
Ontario, ...	John Q. Groesbeck, . .	Gorham, ...	" 1855
	John Lapham, ...	Farmington, . .	" 1856
	Simeon B. Wheeler, . .	. . . . .	" 1857
Orange, ...	Hannibal M. Hopkins,	Goshen, ...	" 1857
Orleans, ...	David I. Henion, ...	Yates, ...	" 1857
Oswego,* . . .	Amasa P. Hart, ...	. . . . .	" 1855
	Loren Goulding, ...	Oswego, ...	" 1857
Otsego, ...	Ebenezer Cronkhite, .	Milford, ...	" 1855
Putnam, ...	Henry J. Wyatt, ...	South East, . . .	" 1857
Queens, ...	Thomas K. Hyatt, . . .	Newtown, ...	" 1855
	Henry T. Huolett, . . .	Manhasset, . .	" 1856
	Daniel Hegeman, ...	Warwick, ...	" 1857
Rensselaer, . .	Reuben Dowen, ...	Pittstown, ...	" 1855
	Charles Brownell, . . .	Troy, ...	" 1856
	Oliver C. Thompson, .	Nassau, ...	" 1857
Richmond, . .	George W. Jerverson,	Bentley, ...	" 1856
	Ephraim Clark, ...	Southfield, . . .	" 1857
	Dennis Keely, ...	Castleton, ...	" 1857
Rockland, . . .	Abraham S. Crum, . .	Blauveltville, . .	" 1855
	Abraham A. Stagg, . .	Clarkstown, . .	" 1856
	John B. Gurnee, ...	Ramapo, ...	" 1857
Saratoga, . . .	Robert Gardner, ...	Saratoga Sp'gs	" 1855
	Samuel Rue, ...	Ballston, ...	" 1856
	Harmon G. Sweeney, .	Greenfield, . . .	" 1857
St. Lawrence,	Luke Baldwin, ...	Ogdensburgh, .	" 1857
	Lorenzo Chamberlain,	Colton, ...	" 1857
	Horatio S. Munson, . .	Norfolk, ...	" 1855
	Theodore Caldwell, . .	Canton, ...	" 1856
Schenectady,	Nic. J. Schermerhorn,	Schenectady, .	" 1856
Schoharie, . .	William I. Borst, ...	Middleburgh, .	" 1856

* Appointed by Supervisors.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Schuyler,* ..	Anson M. Ackley,...	Watkins, ...	Nov., 1857
Seneca, ...	John G. Crane, ...	Romulus, ...	" 1856
	Sering W. Edwards, .	Seneca Falls, .	" 1857
	Ira Almy,..	Farmer,..	" 1857
Steuben, ...	Elijah Guyon, ...	Greenwood, ..	" 1855
	Otto F. Marshall, ...	Wheeler, ...	" 1856
	Chauncey P. Hubbard,	Cameron, ...	" 1857
Suffolk, ...	Alanson Seaman,....	Babylon, ...	" 1855
	Richard H. Benjamin,	Riverhead, ...	" 1856
	Edward B. Hill, ...	Sag Harbor, ..	" 1857
Sullivan, ...	William Gumaer,....	Wurtsboro, ...	" 1855
Tioga, ...	Charles Evans,..	Nichols,..	" 1855
	Joel Robinson,..	Candor, ...	" 1856
	David Taylor, ...	Owego, ...	" 1857
Tompkins, ..	Abram Gardner, ...	Danby, ...	" 1855
	Stephen T. Brown, ..	Newfield, ...	" 1856
	Peter H. Farrington,.	Jacksonville, .	" 1857
Ulster,*	Jared Dodd,....	Saugerties, ..	" 1857
Warren,.....	Joseph Woodward, ..	Warrensburgh,	" 1856
	Milo D. Knapp, ...	Chester, ...	" 1856
	Alonzo W. Morgan,..	Glens Falls, ..	" 1857
Washington,.	Lewis S. Cozzins,....	N. Granville,..	" 1855
	Warren Crandall, ...	N. Easton,....	" 1856
	William Clapp, ...	Argyle, ...	" 1857
Wayne, ...	Maltby Clark, ...	Palmyra,.	" 1855
	Philander Mitchell,..	Rose, ...	" 1856
	William Mackridge, .	Sodus, ...	" 1857
Westchester,	Nehemiah S. Adams,	....	" 1855
	John D. Hains, ...	Bedford Stat'n,	" 1856
	Daniel K. Sherwood,.	Sing Sing,....	" 1857
Wyoming, ..	Charles Wilder,.....	Varysburgh, .	" 1855
	Ezra Smith, ...	Pike, ...	" 1856
	Jedediah S. Walker,.	Covington, ...	" 1857
Yates, ...	Simeon Cole, ...	L'rzaleres' Hol.	" 1856

* Chosen in 1854.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, CLASSIFIED.

Class.	Name and Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
No. 1,.	Alexander S. Johnson, Albany, .	$2,500	Dec. 31, 1859
" 2,.	George F. Comstock, Syracuse, .	2,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	Samuel L. Selden, Rochester,...	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	Hiram Denio, Utica,.....	3,500	" " 1865

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court, to serve until December 31, 1858, by virtue of § 2, art. 6 of Constitution.

James J. Roosevelt,	Daniel Pratt,
Ira Harris,	Theron R. Strong.

E. Peshine Smith, Rochester, *State Reporter*,..... $2,000
Russell F. Hicks, Albany, *Clerk*, ... 2,000
George E. Baker, Albany, *Deputy Clerk*,..... 1,000

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, CLASSIFIED.

Class.	Name and Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
	FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
No. 1,.	James J. Roosevelt, New-York,.	$2,500	Dec. 31, 1859
" 2,.	Henry E. Davies, New-York, ...	2,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	Thomas W. Clerke, New-York,..	2,500	
" 4,.	Josiah Sutherland, New-York,..	3,500	" " 1863
" 5,.	Daniel P. Ingraham, New-York,	3,500	" " 1865
	SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
" 1,.	Selah B. Strong, Setauket,.....	2,500	" " 1859
" 2,.	John A. Lott, Brooklyn, ...	3,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	James Emott, Poughkeepsie, ...	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	John W. Brown, Newburgh, ...	3,500	" " 1865

Class.	Name and Residence.	Salary.	Term expires.
	THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
No. 1,.	Ira Harris, Albany,....	$2,500	Dec. 31, 1859
" 2,.	William B. Wright, Kingston,...	3,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	George Gould, Troy,.....	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	Henry Hogeboom, Hudson,.....	3,500	" " 1865
	FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
" 1,.	Cornelius L. Allen, Salem,.....	2,500	" " 1859
" 2,.	Amaziah B. James, Ogdensburgh,	2,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	Enoch H. Rosekrans, ...	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	Platt Potter, Schenectady, ...	3,500	" " 1865
	FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
" 1,.	Daniel Platt, Syracuse, ...	2,500	" " 1859
" 2,.	William J. Bacon, Utica,.....	2,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	William F. Allen, Oswego,.....	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	Joseph Mullin, Watertown,.....	3,500	" " 1865
	SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
" 1,.	Hiram Gray, Elmira, ...	2,500	" " 1859
" 2,.	Charles Mason, Hamilton,.....	2,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	Ransom Balcom, Binghamton,..	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	Wm. W. Campbell, Cherry Valley,	3,500	" " 1865
	SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
" 1,.	Theron R. Strong, Rochester,...	2,500	" " 1859
" 2,.	Henry Welles, Penn Yan, ...	2,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	E. Darwin Smith, Rochester, ...	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	Thomas A. Johnson, Corning,...	3,500	" " 1865
	EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.		
" 1,.	Martin Grover, Angelica,.....	3,500	" " 1859
" 2,.	Benjamin F. Greene, Fredonia,..	2,500	" " 1861
" 3,.	Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown,.	2,500	" " 1863
" 4,.	Noah Davis, Jr., Albion,.....	3,500	" " 1863

LIST OF

COUNTY JUDGES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1858.

[*Elected for a term of four years.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany, ...	Albert D. Robinson, .	Albany, ...	Nov., 1855
Allegany, ...	John G. Collins,.	Angelica, ...	" 1855
Broome, ...	Horace S. Griswold, .	Binghamton, .	" 1855
Cattaraugus, .	Nelson Cobb, ...	Ellicottville, ..	" 1855
Cayuga, ...	George Humphreys, .	Auburn, ...	" 1855
Chautauque,.	Selden Marvin, ...	Ripley, ...	" 1855
Chemung, ..	Theodore North, ...	Elmira, ...	" 1855
Chenango, ..	Dwight H. Clarke, ..	Oxford, ...	" 1855
Clinton, ...	Perry G. Ellsworth, .	Plattsburgh, .	" 1855
Columbia, ..	Darius Peck, ...	Hudson, ...	" 1855
Cortland, ...	R. Holland Duell, ...	Cortlandville, .	" 1855
Delaware, ...	Jesse Palmer,.....	Delhi, ...	" 1855
Dutchess, ...	Homer A. Nelson, ...	Poughkeepsie,.	" 1855
Erie, ...	James Sheldon, ...	Buffalo, ...	" 1856
Essex, ...	Robert S. Hale,.	Elizabethtown,	" 1856
Franklin, ...	George S. Adams, ...	Malone,..	" 1855
Fulton, ...	John Stewart, ...	Johnstown, ..	" 1855
Genesee, ...	Joshua L. Brown, ...	Batavia, ...	" 1855
Greene, ...	F. James Fitch,.	Catskill, ...	" 1855
Hamilton, ..	Cyrus H. Brownell,..	Benson, ...	" 1855
Herkimer,...	Robert Earll, ...	Herkimer, ...	" 1855
Jefferson, ...	Wm. C. Thompson, ..	Watertown,...	" 1855
Kings, ...	Samuel D. Morris,...	Brooklyn, ...	" 1855
Lewis, ...	Edward A. Brown, ..	Lowville,.	" 1855
Livingston, .	George Hastings, ...	Mount Morris,.	" 1855
Madison, ...	Sidney T. Holmes, ..	Morrisville,...	" 1855
Monroe,.	George G. Munger, ..	Rochester, ...	" 1855
Montgomery,	Samuel Belding, Jr.,.	Amsterdam, ..	" 1855
New-York, ..	Abraham D. Russell,.	New-York, ...	" 1856
Niagara, ...	Alfred Holmes, ...	Lockport, ...	" 1857

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oneida,	P. Sheldon Root,	Utica,	Nov., 1855
Onondaga,	Richard Woolworth,	Syracuse,	" 1854
Ontario,	Henry W. Taylor,	Canandaigua,	" 1856
Orange,	Benjamin F. Duryea,	Goshen,	" 1855
Orleans,	Gideon Hard,	Albion,	" 1855
Oswego,	Silas B. Huntington,	Pulaski,	" 1855
Otsego,	Levi C. Turner,	Cooperstown,	" 1855
Putnam,	Ambrose Ryder,	Carmel,	" 1855
Queens,	Elias J. Beach,	Oyster Bay,	" 1857
Rensselaer,	Archibald Bull,	Troy,	" 1855
Richmond,	Henry B. Metcalf,	Westfield,	" 1855
Rockland,	Edward Pye,	Haverstraw,	" 1855
St. Lawrence,	William C. Brown,	Ogdensburgh,	" 1855
Saratoga,	James B. McKean,	Saratoga,	" 1854
Schenectady,	John Sanders,	Schenectady,	" 1855
Schoharie,	Lyman Sanford,	Middleburgh,	" 1855
Schuyler,	Simon S. Rood,	Townsend,	" 1854
Seneca,	Sterling G. Hadley,	Waterloo,	" 1855
Steuben,	David McMaster,	Bath,	" 1855
Suffolk,	J. Lawrence Smith,	Smitht'n Br'h,	" 1857
Sullivan,	Henry R. Law,	Monticello,	" 1855
Tioga,	Stephen Strong,	Owego,	" 1855
Tompkins,	Samuel P. Wisner,	Ithaca,	" 1855
Ulster,	Nicholas R. Graham,	Ellenville,	" 1855
Warren,	Orange Ferris,	Glens Falls,	" 1855
Washington,	A. Dallas Waite,	Fort Edward,	" 1855
Wayne,	Leander S. Ketchum,	Clyde,	" 1855
Westchester,	Wm. H. Robertson,	Katonah,	" 1855
Wyoming,	Harlow L. Comstock,	Warsaw,	" 1855
Yates,	William S. Briggs,	Penn Yan,	" 1855

LIST OF

SURROGATES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

1858.

[*Elected for a term of four years.*]

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Albany,.....	James A. McKown, ..	Albany, ...	Nov.,1855
Allegany, ...	John G. Collins, ...	Angelica, ...	" 1855
Broome, ...	Horatio S. Griswold, .	Binghamton, .	" 1855
Cattaraugus,.	Allen D. Scott, ...	Ellicottville, .	" 1857
Cayuga, ...	Jacob R How, ...	Auburn, ...	" 1855
Chautauque,.	Albert Richmond, ...	Gerry, ...	" 1855
Chemung, ..	Theodore North,.....	Elmira, ...	" 1855
Chenango, ..	Dwight H. Clark, ...	Oxford, ...	" 1855
Clinton, ...	Perry G. Elsworth,...	Plattsburgh,..	" 1855
Columbia, ..	Robert B. Monell, ...	Hudson, ...	" 1855
Cortland,....	R. Holland Duell,....	Cortlandville, .	" 1855
Delaware,....	Jesse Palmer, ...	Delhi, ...	" 1855
Dutchess, ...	Edgar Thorn,.....	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855
Erie, ...	Abram Thorn,.....	Hamburgh,...	" 1855
Essex, ...	Robert S. Hale,.....	Elizabethtown	" 1856
Franklin, ...	George S. Adams, ...	Malone,.....	" 1855
Fulton, ...	John Stewart,.....	Johnstown, ..	" 1855
Genesee, ...	Joshua L. Brown,....	Batavia, ...	" 1855
Greene,.....	F. James Fitch, ...	Catskill, ...	" 1855
Hamilton, ..	Cyrus H. Brownell,...	Benson,.....	" 1855
Herkimer, ..	Robert Earl, ...	Herkiner, ...	" 1855
Jefferson, ...	James R. A. Perkins,.	Watertown, ..	" 1855
Kings,.....	Rodman B. Dawson, .	Brooklyn, ...	" 1855
Lewis,.....	Edward A. Brown,...	Lowville, ...	" 1855
Livingston, .	George Hastings, ...	Mount Morris,	" 1855
Madison, ...	Sidney T. Holmes, ...	Morrisville, ..	" 1855
Monroe, ...	Henry P. Norton, ...	Brockport, ...	" 1855
Montgomery,	Samuel Belding, Jr., .	Amsterdam, ..	" 1855
New-York, ..	Edward C. West,.....	New-York, ...	" 1857
Niagara, ...	Mort. M. Southworth,	Lockport, ...	" 1855

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Oneida,	Henry M. Burchard,	Clinton,	Nov., 1855
Onondaga,	Amasa H. Jerome,	Manlius,	" 1855
Ontario,	Orson Benjamine,	Canandaigua,	" 1857
Orange,	John C. McConnell,	Goshen,	" 1855
Orleans,	Gideon Hard,	Albion,	" 1855
Oswego,	Amos G. Hull,	Fulton,	" 1855
Otsego,	Thos. McIntosh, Jr.,	Hartwick,	" 1855
Putnam,	Ambrose Ryder,	Carmel,	" 1855
Queens,	Morris Fosdick,	Jamaica,	" 1857
Rensselaer,	Robt. H. McClellan,	Nassau,	" 1855
Richmond,	Henry B. Metcalfe,	Westfield,	" 1855
Rockland,	Edward Pye,	Haverstraw,	" 1855
St. Lawrence,	James Reddington,	Waddington,	" 1855
Saratoga,	Cornelius A. Waldron,	Waterford,	" 1855
Schenectady,	John Sanders,	Schenectady,	" 1855
Schoharie,	Lyman Sandford,	Middleburgh,	" 1855
Schuyler,	Simeon S. Rood,	Townsend,	" 1854
Seneca,	Sterling G. Hadley,	Waterloo,	" 1855
Steuben,	David McMasters,	Bath,	" 1855
Suffolk,	J. Lawrence Smith,	Smitht'n Br'h,	" 1857
Sullivan,	Henry R. Low,	Monticello,	" 1855
Tioga,	Stephen Strong,	Owego,	" 1855
Tompkins,	Samuel P. Wisner,	Ithaca,	" 1855
Ulster,	Jesse F. Bookstaver,	Kingston,	" 1855
Warren,	Orange Ferris,	Glens Falls,	" 1855
Washington,	Marinus Fairchild,	Salem,	" 1855
Wayne,	Leander S. Ketchum,	Clyde,	" 1855
Westchester,	Robert H. Coles,	New Rochelle,	" 1855
Wyoming,	Harlow L. Comstock,	Warsaw,	" 1855
Yates,	William S. Briggs,	Penn Yan,	" 1855

LOCAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF N. Y.

1858.

SPECIAL JUDGES.

County.	Name.	Residence.	When Elected.
Cayuga, ...	Fayette G. Day,.....	Auburn, ...	Nov., 1857
Chenango, ..	William N. Mason, ..	Norwich, ...	" 1855
Chautauque,.	Charles F. Matteson,.	Dunkirk,.....	" 1855
Essex, ...	Martin F. Nicholson,.	Elizabethtown	" 1857
Jefferson, ...	David J. Wager, ...	Philadelphia,	" 1855
Oneida, ...	Geo. Harrison Lynch,	Rome, ...	" 1855
Orange, ...	James W. Taylor, ...	Newburgh, ..	" 1856
Oswego, ...	Dennis D. McKoon, .	Phœnix, ...	" 1857
St. Lawrence,	Edward Cary, ...	Potsdam, ...	" 1857
Sullivan, ...	Robert L. Tillotson, .	Mongaup Val'y	" 1857
Tioga, ...	Alanson Munger,....	Owego, ...	" 1855
Ulster, ...	Fred. L. Westbrook, .	Kingston, ...	" 1854
Washington, .	Oscar F. Thompson, .	Granville, ...	" 1855

SPECIAL SURROGATES.

Cayuga, ...	Campbell W. Hayes, .	Port Byron, ..	" 1855
Chautauque,.	Charles F. Matteson,.	Dunkirk,.....	" 1855
Essex, ...	Martin F. Nicholson,.	Elizabethtown	" 1857
Jefferson, ...	La Fayette J. Bigelow	Watertown, ..	" 1857
Oneida, ...	Nelson B. Stevens, ..	Camden, ...	" 1855
Oswego, ...	Joshua B. Randall, ..	Central Square	" 1857
Washington,.	John H. Boyd,.....	Whitehall, ...	

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1858.

SENATORS.

District Number One,	JOSHUA B. SMITH.
District Number Two,	SAMUEL SLOAN.
District Number Three,	FRANCIS B. SPINOLA.
District Number Four,	JOHN C. MATHER.
District Number Five,	SMITH ELY, JR.
District Number Six,	RICHARD SCHELL.
District Number Seven,	JOHN DOHERTY.
District Number Eight,	BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.
District Number Nine,	OSMER B. WHEELER.
District Number Ten,	GEORGE W. PRATT.
District Number Eleven,	WM. G. MANDEVILLE.
District Number Twelve,	JOHN D. WILLARD.
District Number Thirteen,	GEORGE Y. JOHNSON.
District Number Fourteen,	EDWARD I. BURHANS.
District Number Fifteen,	GEORGE G. SCOTT.
District Number Sixteen,	RALPH A. LOVELAND.
District Number Seventeen,	WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
District Number Eighteen,	JOSEPH A. WILLARD.
District Number Nineteen,	ALRICK HUBBELL.
District Number Twenty,	ADDISON H. LAFLIN.
District Number Twenty-one,	CHENEY AMES.
District Number Twenty-two,	JAMES NOXON.
District Number Twenty-three,	JOHN J. FOOTE.
District Number Twenty-four,	LYMAN TRUMAN.
District Number Twenty-five,	ALEX. B. WILLIAMS.
District Number Twenty-six,	TRUMAN BOARDMAN.
District Number Twenty-seven,	ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.
District Number Twenty-eight,	JOHN E. PATERSON.
District Number Twenty-nine,	HORATIO J. STOW.
District Number Thirty,	JOHN B. HALSTED.
District Number Thirty-one,	JAMES WADSWORTH.
District Number Thirty-two,	JOHN P. DARLING.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

JANUARY 7, 1858.

On Claims.

Mr. Patterson,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Truman.

On Finance.

Mr. Diven,
Mr. Schell,
Mr. Halsted.

On Judiciary.

Mr. Noxon,
Mr. Diven,
Mr. J. D. Willard.

On Canals.

Mr. Stow,
Mr. Loveland,
Mr. Mather.

On Railroads.

Mr. Darling,
Mr. Brandreth,
Mr. Hubbell.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Truman,
Mr. Smith,
Mr. Wadsworth.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. J. A. Willard,
Mr. Halsted,
Mr. Spinola.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Loveland,
Mr. Williams,
Mr. Brandreth.

On Poor Laws.

Mr. Schell,
Mr. J. A. Willard,
Mr. Mandeville.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Pratt,
Mr. Darling,
Mr. Ely.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Boardman,
Mr. Darling,
Mr. J. D. Willard.

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Ames,
Mr. Stow,
Mr. Sloan.

On Agriculture.

Mr. Smith,
Mr. Boardman,
Mr. Burhans.

On Literature.

Mr. Wadsworth,
Mr. Laflin,
Mr. Foote.

On Militia.

Mr. Foote,
Mr. Pratt,
Mr. Laflin.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Williams,
Mr. Mandeville,
Mr. O. B. Wheeler.

On Grievances.

Mr. Mather,
Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Hubbell.

On Banks.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler,
Mr. Sloan,
Mr. Foote.

On Insurance Companies.

Mr. Hubbell,
Mr. Scott,
Mr. Ely.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler, Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Spinola,

On Manufactures.

Mr. Laflin, Mr. Johnson.
Mr. O. B. Wheeler,

On Retrenchment.

Mr. Burhans, Mr. Patterson.
Mr. Doherty,

On Public Buildings.

Mr. O. B. Wheeler, Mr. Doherty.
Mr. Ames,

On Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Scott, Mr. Boardman.
Mr. Mandeville,

On Cities and Villages.

Mr. Halsted, Mr. Noxon.
Mr. Ely,

On Public Expenditures.

Mr. Truman, Mr. W. A. Wheeler.
Mr. Schell,

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Patterson, Mr. Doherty.
Mr. Wadsworth,

On Medical Societies.

Mr. Brandreth, Mr. J. A. Willard.
Mr. Stow,

On Public Printing.

Mr. Loveland, Mr. Williams.
Mr. Smith,

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Noxon,
Mr. Ames,
Mr. Mather.

On Joint Library.

Mr. Pratt,
Mr. Diven,
Mr. J. D. Willard.

Select Committee to Revise the Rules of the Senate.

Mr. Wadsworth,
Mr. W. A. Wheeler,
Mr. Laflin.

Select Committee to whom is referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Metropolitan Police Bill.

Mr. Mather,
Mr. Halsted,
Mr. Noxon.

Select Committee to whom is referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Mr. Hubbell,
Mr. Stow,
Mr. Pratt,
Mr. O. B. Wheeler,
Mr. Ames.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
6. Messages from the Assembly.
7. Notices of Bills.
8. Introduction of Bills.
9. Third Reading of Bills.
10. Motions and Resolutions.
11. Special Orders.
12. General Orders; but Messages from the Governor and Assembly, and Communications and Reports from State Officers, may be considered at any time.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

ADOPTED JANUARY 15, 1858.

Journals to be read.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected.

2. After the reading and approval of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

Order of business.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications and Reports from State Officers.
6. Messages from the Assembly.
7. Notices of Bills.
8. Introduction of Bills.
9. Third Reading of Bills.
10. Motions and Resolutions.
11. Special Orders.
12. General Orders; but Messages from the Governor and Assembly, and Communications and Reports from State Officers, and Reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, may be received under any order of business.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

Committees.

3. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

President may name substitute.

4. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, who is hereby vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but such substitute shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding, nor shall his power as such substitute continue for a longer period than one day, without leave of the Senate.

Committee of the whole.

5. When the Senate shall be ready to go into committee of the whole, he shall name a chairman to preside therein.

Door-keepers.

6. He shall assign to the door-keepers their respective duties and stations.

Bills to be certified.

7. He shall certify the passage of all bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed as majority, three-fifths, or two-third bills, as required by the Constitution or laws of this State.

Reporters.

8. He shall designate what persons are entitled to admission to the floor as reporters for the public press.

OF THE CLERK.

Clerk to prepare journal.

9. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to have the journal of each day's proceedings printed, and copies thereof placed upon the files of the President, Senators and Reporters, within three days after approval by the Senate.

Clerk to prepare general calendar, &c.

10. He shall also furnish each Senator, daily, with a printed list of the general orders, which shall be kept on file by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the same manner as other documents. And the President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present. The calendar shall also, and in like manner and form, include the number and title of bills and joint resolu-

tions which have passed the Assembly and been received by the Senate for concurrence.

11. He shall present such bills as shall have originated in the Senate, and been passed by both houses, to the Governor, and enter the same upon the journals. To present bills to Governor.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

12. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same: if a petition, memorial or report to the Legislature, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a notice or resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, with his name, and the fact whether presented on notice, or if by unanimous consent, with a statement of its contents. Papers, &c., how presented.

13. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are being read; and when the President is putting a question, no Senator shall walk out of or across the House, nor, when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the chair. Business not to be interrupted.

14. Every Senator rising to debate, or to present a petition or other paper, to give a notice, make a motion or report, shall address the President, and shall not proceed further until recognized by the chair. No Senator shall speak more than twice the same day on the same subject, without leave of the Senate; and where two or more Senators rise at once, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak. Order of debate.

OF COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

15. Standing committees, consisting, unless otherwise ordered, of three members, shall be appointed on the following subjects: Standing committees.

1. On Claims.
2. On Finance.

3. On the Judiciary.
4. On the Militia.
5. On Canals.
6. On Railroads.
7. On Roads and Bridges.
8. On Literature.
9. On State Prisons.
10. On Banks.
11. On Insurance Companies.
12. On the Division of Counties and Towns.
13. On Agriculture.
14. On Commerce and Navigation.
15. On Manufactures.
16. On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.
17. On Privileges and Elections.
18. On Engrossed Bills.
19. On Indian Affairs.
20. On Expiring Laws.
21. On Public Expenditures.
22. On the Incorporation of Cities and Villages.
23. On Public Buildings.
24. On the Poor Laws.
25. On Charitable and Religious Societies.
26. On Retrenchment.
27. On Grievances.
28. On the Manufacture of Salt.
29. On the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.
30. On Public Printing.

Public printing.

16. It shall be the duty of the committee on public printing to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and every motion to print any petition, resolution, report, bill, message or other manuscript shall be referred to such committee, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. They shall, when practicable, report the approximate cost of all extra printing, and report to the Senate, from time to time, any measure they may deem useful, for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

17. The committee on engrossed bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions before they go out of possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed, before they are read the third time. Engrossed bills.

18. Every report of a committee upon a bill which shall not be considered at the time of making the same or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the general orders with the bill, and subject to the provisions of the tenth rule. Report of committees.

OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

19. The matters referred to the committee of the whole Senate shall constitute the general orders, and the business of the general orders shall be taken up as follows, viz.: The Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, with the printed number, or other matter as it shall be reached in its order, when it may be taken up on the motion of any member without the putting of any question therefor; but if not so moved, it shall lose its preference for the day. And whenever three bills have been moved consecutively, the Senate shall go into committee of the whole upon them without further order. General orders.

20. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day, and it shall not be completed on that day, it shall retain its place in the general orders, unless it shall be made the special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of. Special orders.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

21. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, as far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill, and report that fact to the Senate; and if the report be Rules in committee of the whole.

agreed to by the Senate it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill.

Rules in committee of the whole.

22. Bills committed to a committee of the whole Senate shall, in committee of the whole, be read by sections. All amendments shall be noted and reported to the Senate by the Chairman. After the report, the bill shall still be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

Motion in order.

23. A motion that the committee rise and report progress on any bill shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate.

OF BILLS.

Introduction of bills.

24. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, or by message from the Assembly; and when so introduced its title shall be read by the Senator in his place; and one day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill, unless the Senate unanimously order otherwise. Such notice shall state generally the subject matter of such bill.

Report of committee of the whole.

25. When a bill shall be reported by a committee of the whole, and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be: "Shall the report be agreed to?" And when the report of such committee, if favorable, shall be agreed to, and the bill not otherwise disposed of, the bill shall be ordered engrossed for a third reading. Upon such a question the merits of the bill may be debated, and a motion to commit or recommit, or lay on the table, or to postpone to a future day, shall be in order. If such question be decided in the negative, such bill shall be deemed lost; but if it be decided in the affirmative, such bill shall, at the pleasure of the Senate, be read a third time, and the final question shall be taken thereon immediately after such third reading, and without debate.

26. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second or third. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been twice read, and no bill shall be read a third time out of its regular order, nor on the same day on which it is ordered to a third reading, unless on a vote of two-thirds of all the Senators present and voting; and all resolutions which propose any amendment to the Constitution shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, except that it shall not be necessary to commit such resolutions to a committee of the whole; and no bill shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted upon in committee of the whole. Bills to have three readings.

27. After a bill or resolution to amend the Constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the same shall be in order without unanimous consent; but any such bill or resolution may be recommitted prior to the completion of the final reading thereof. Amendments to Constitution.

28. When any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question. Amendments and two-third bills.

29. The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the journal; and unless the bill receives the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for by the 32d rule. Final passage of bills.

30. All bills shall be printed in the order in which they are reported by the committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. Bills to be printed.

31. The vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating the public moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering or renewing any body politic or corporate, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be lost, nor shall any bill be referred to Certain bills rules concerning.

a select committee with power to report complete, unless such bill has previously been considered in committee of the whole and read through by sections.

Certain bills, rules concerning.

32. If, on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be laid on the table, and shall be again read, and the final question taken thereon, as provided in the 32d rule, at such time as the Senate shall order.

Order of motion.

33. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received, except as herein specified; which motions shall have precedence in the orders tated, viz.: For an adjournment; to lay on the table; to postpone indefinitely; to postpone to a day certain; to a committee of the whole; to commit to a standing committee; to commit to a select committee; to amend.

The motion to adjourn and to lay on the table shall be decided without debate; and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order.

Ib.

34. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President or Clerk, before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

Questions divided.

35. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided, provided the division called for embodies a distinct principle or statement of fact.

Amendments.

36. A motion for commitment or reference, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main proposition.

Blanks.

37. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or time shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

Motions to reconsider.

38. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator to move for the

reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and no bill or resolution shall, before the first day of April, be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once. When no reconsideration.

39. All concurrent resolutions shall lie on the table at least one day. Concurrent resolutions.

OF QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

40. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate. Priority of business.

41. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate. Reading of papers.

42. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member; and if a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better enabled to judge of the matter. Called to order.

43. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question shall be entered alphabetically on the minutes, if any Senator requires it; and each member called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. Divisions.

OF EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Closed doors.

44. On motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any Senator, require secrecy, and during the consideration of all business in executive session, the President shall direct all persons, except the Senators and Clerk of the Senate, to withdraw, and during the discussion of said motion the doors shall remain shut; and every Senator and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things which shall transpire while the doors remain closed.

Executive session.

45. The proceedings of the Senate upon executive business shall be kept in a journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business.

Nominations.

46. The Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business on such days as may, from time to time, be deemed necessary. All nominations for the appointment of any officer shall be referred to the Senator from the senatorial district within which the nominee resides; and all nominations of officers, residing in New-York, shall be referred to the Senators from that city; and all nominations of officers, residing in Kings county, shall be referred to the Senators from that county, unless otherwise ordered; and a future day for the consideration of all nominations shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer shall not be transmitted in less than one week thereafter, without the unanimous consent of the Senate; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Admission within the bar.

47. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, former Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, former Chancellors, Justices of the Court of

Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, former Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, former Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, former Members of the Legislature, State Officers, Governor's Private and Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General, officers of the Senate, officers of the Assembly, Reporters of the Senate, persons introduced by Senators.

Books.

48. None but the President, Senators and Clerk shall be allowed to take any books belonging to the Senate from the Senate chamber; and on taking books, each of the persons above mentioned shall furnish to the Librarian a list of those taken, and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have a book in which he shall enter the delivery of books so taken, and their return; and it shall be his duty to see that the books in the library are kept in order, and in their place at the opening of each morning session.

Sergeant-at-Arms to place documents, &c., on file of Senators.

49. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and his assistant, to have the documents and bills promptly placed upon the files of the President and Senators, in the order of their numbers, and it shall be the duty of the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the mails are punctually delivered; and for this purpose the messengers shall be subject to his directions.

Rules of Senate, when altered, suspended or rescinded.

50. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded, without a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected; and no motion to suspend, alter or rescind any such rule, or any joint rule of the two houses, shall be in order without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof shall have been given; and no motion to suspend shall embrace more than one rule, or relate to any other subject than the one specified in said motion.

Presentation of claims.

51. Whenever a claim is presented to the Senate and referred to a committee, and the committee report that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report be adopted by the Senate, it shall not be in order to move

to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimants shall present a memorial for that purpose, stating in what manner the committee have erred in their report, or that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the new evidence in the memorial.

Absentees.

52. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members shall agree.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,

Elected November 3, 1857, *with the Counties and Assembly Districts in which elected.*

County.	Name.	District.
Albany,	Dwight Bacheller,	1
	George Wolford,	2
	Cornelius W. Armstrong,	3
	Charles H. Adams,	4
Allegany,	John M. Hammond,	1
	William F. Jones,	2
Broome,	John S. Palmer.	
Cattaraugus,	Henry Van Aernam,	1
	William Buffington, Jr.,	2
Cayuga,	David B. Baldwin,	1
	Chauncey M. Abbott,	2
Chautauque,	Henry Bliss,	1
	Charles B. Green,	2
Chemung,	John Haggerty.	
Chenango,	Truxton G. Lamb,	1
	William Kales,	2
Clinton,	Zephaniah C. Platt.	
Columbia,	David Miller,	1
	Lorenzo Gile,	2
Cortland,	Nathan Bouton.	

County.	Name.	District.
Delaware,	Fletcher Palmer,	1
	Samuel A. Law,	2
Dutchess,	Albert Emans,	1
	Ambrose Wager,	2
Erie,	Albert P. Laning,	1
	Andrew J, McNett,	2
	John T. Wheelock,	3
	Amos Avery,	4
Essex,	Monroe Hall.	
Franklin,	Charles Russell.	
Fulton and Hamilton,	John C. Holmes.	
Genesee,	Franklin G. Kingman.	
Greene,	Daniel B. Strong.	
Herkimer,	William Coppernoll,	1
	Harris Lewis,	2
Jefferson,	George Babbitt,	1
	Elihu C. Church,	2
	Robert F. Austin,	3
Kings,	John A. Voorhees,	1
	Moses S. Beach,	2
	Harmanus B. Duryea,	3
	David M. Chauncey,	4
	John A. Dayton,	5
	John Hanford,	6
	George W. Bleecker,	7

County.	Name.	District.
Lewis,	Homer Collins.	
Livingston,	John H. Jones,	1
	Alfred Bell,	2
Madison,	Lester M. Case,	1
	Robert Stewart,	2
Monroe,	Jarvis Lord,	1
	Thomas Parsons,	2
	Robert Staples,	3
Montgomery,	Hezekiah Baker.	
New-York,	Jacob L. Smith,	1
	Michael Fitzgerald,	2
	Richard Winne,	3
	John G. Seeley,	4
	Arthur J. Delaney,	5
	George A. Jeremiah,	6
	Philip W. Engs,	7
	James H. Lynch,	8
	Thomas Jones, Jr.,	9
	John W. Chanler,	10
	Noah D. Childs,	11
	William Gage,	12
	David J. Chatfield,	13
	Dunham J. Crain,	14
	Edward A. Moore,	15
	George Weir,	16
	Garret Dyckman,	17
Niagara,	Burt Van Horn,	1
	John W. Labar,	2

County.	Name.	District.
Oneida,	Henry R. Hart,	1
	William J. McKown,	2
	Thomas G. Halley,	3
	Reuben Knight,	4
Onondaga,	James Frazee,	1
	Thomas G. Alvord,	2
	Levi S. Holbrook,	3
Ontario,	Volney Edgerton,	1
	Ira R. Peck,	2
Orange,	Stephen W. Fullerton,	1
	Charles J. Stephenson,	2
Orleans,	Almanzor Hutchinson.	
Oswego,	William Baldwin,	1
	John J. Wolcott,	2
	Chauncey S. Sage,	3
Otsego,	Charles McLean,	1
	David M. Hard,	2
Putnam,	John Garrison.	
Queens,	Edward A. Lawrence,	1
	John S. Hendrickson,	2
Rensselaer,	Jason C. Osgood,	1
	Daniel Fish,	2
	Martin Miller,	3
Richmond,	Eber W. Hubbard.	
Rockland,	Wesley J. Weiant.	

County.	Name.	District.
Saratoga,	Chauncey Boughton,	1
	Tabor B. Reynolds,	2
Schenectady,	Angus McIntosh.	
Schoharie,	John H. Salisbury.	
Schuyler,	Henry Fish.	
Seneca,	Augustus Woodworth.	
St. Lawrence,	Harlow Godard,	1
	William Briggs,	2
	Oscar F. Shepard,	3
Steuben,	R. B. Van Valkenburgh,	1
	Washington Barnes,	2
	William B. Jones,	3
Suffolk,	George Howell,	1
	George P. Mills,	2
Sullivan,	Asa Hodge.	
Tioga,	William P. Raymond.	
Tompkins,	Edward S. Esty.	
Ulster,	Luther L. Laflin,	1
	Isaac Becker,	2
	Nathan W. Watson,	3
Warren,	Alexander Robertson.	
Washington,	Thaddeus H. Walker,	1
	Ralph Richards,	2

County.	Name.	District.
Wayne,	Edward Sentell,	1
	Charles Estes,	2
Westchester,	Abraham B. Tappen,	1
	Edmund G. Sutherland,	2
	Frost Horton,	3
Wyoming,	Cyril Rawson.	
Yates,	John Mather.	

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

On Ways and Means.

Mr. Laning,
Mr. Hubbard,
Mr. Duryea,
Mr. Lord,
Mr. Van Valkenburgh.

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Hanford,
Mr. Crain,
Mr. Beach,
Mr. Sentell,
Mr. Frazee.

On Canals.

Mr. W. Baldwin,
Mr. Wheelock,
Mr. Parsons,
Mr. Richards,
Mr. Hammond.

On Railroads.

Mr. McNett,
Mr. Haggerty,
Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Godard,
Mr. Halley.

On Banks.

Mr. Armstrong,
Mr. Wager,
Mr. Chauncey,
Mr. Wolcott,
Mr. C. Boughton.

On Insurance Companies.

Mr. T. Jones,
Mr. Dayton,
Mr. Emans,
Mr. W. F. Jones,
Mr. Kales.

On Two-Thirds and Three-Fifths Bills.

Mr. Salisbury,
Mr. Mills,
Mr. Delaney,
Mr. Sage,
Mr. W. B. Jones.

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. Chanler,
Mr. Bleecker,
Mr. Strong,
Mr. Edgerton,
Mr. Hutchinson.

On Grievances.

Mr. Jeremiah,
Mr. Bacheller,
Mr. Voorhees,
Mr. Esty,
Mr. Russell.

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Crain,
Mr. W. Baldwin,
Mr. Watson,
Mr. Austin,
Mr. Mather.

On Petitions of Aliens.

Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Wheelock,
Mr. Osgood,
Mr. Lewis,
Mr. Green.

On Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Law,
Mr. J. H. Jones,
Mr. Seeley,
Mr. Rawson,
Mr. Robertson.

On Claims.

Mr. Horton,
Mr. Engs,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Shepherd,
Mr. D. Fish.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Gage,
Mr. Strong,
Mr. Babbitt,
Mr. Staples.

On Medical Societies and Colleges.

Mr. Reynolds,
Mr. Hubbard,
Mr. H. Fish,
Mr. Van Aernam,
Mr. Estes.

On State Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Engs,
Mr. Hart,
Mr. Woodworth,
Mr. Gile,
Mr. Briggs.

On Incorporation of Cities and Villages.

Mr. Weir,
Mr. Laning,
Mr. Reynolds,
Mr. F. Palmer,
Mr. Church.

On Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Lord,
Mr. Hendrickson,
Mr. D. Miller,
Mr. Holbrook,
Mr. D. B. Baldwin.

On Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. Laflin,
Mr. Parsons,
Mr. Jeremiah,
Mr. Adams,
Mr. Stewart.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Platt,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Walker.

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Winne,
Mr. Beach,
Mr. Weiant,
Mr. J. S. Palmer,
Mr. Kingman.

On Militia and Public Defence.

Mr. M. Miller,
Mr. Dyckman,
Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. Duryea,
Mr. Raymond.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Childs,
Mr. Tappen,
Mr. Holmes,
Mr. Bliss,
Mr. Lamb.

On Public Lands.

Mr. Hart,
Mr. Haggerty,
Mr. Becker,
Mr. Hall,
Mr. N. Bouton.

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Parsons,
Mr. T. Jones,
Mr. Mills,
Mr. Buffington,
Mr. Coppernoll.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Delaney,
Mr. Bleecker,
Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Bell,
Mr. Case.

On Agriculture.

Mr. Emans,
Mr. Voorhees,
Mr. Hodge,
Mr. Labar,
Mr. Knight.

On Public Printing.

Mr. McLean,
Mr. Howell,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. McKown,
Mr. Avery.

On Expenditures in Executive Department.

Mr. Smith,
Mr. Garrison,
Mr. Dayton,
Mr. Van Horn,
Mr. McIntosh.

On Expenditures of the House.

Mr. Chauncey,
Mr. Woodworth,
Mr. Armstrong,
Mr. Peck,
Mr. Hard.

On Judiciary.

Mr. Wager,
Mr. Winne,
Mr. Tappen,
Mr. Salisbury,
Mr. Baker,
Mr. Barnes,
Mr. Fullerton.

On Joint Library.

Mr. Law,
Mr. Chanler,
Mr. Platt,
Mr. Wolford,
Mr. Collins.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State Officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Notices.
8. Third Reading of Bills.
9. Introduction of Bills.
10. Motions and Resolutions.
11. Unfinished Business of the General Orders.
12. Special Orders of the Day.
13. General Orders of the Day; but Messages from the Governor, Communications from State Officers, Messages from the Senate, and Reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, may be received under any order of business.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

Speaker to take the chair.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair each day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned. He shall call to order, and, except in the absence of a quorum, shall proceed to business in the manner prescribed by these rules.

Duties of the Speaker

2. He shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed, viz.:

1. He shall preserve order and decorum.

Appeals.

2. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the House. On every appeal he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reasons for his decision.

Committees

3. He shall appoint all committees, except where the House shall otherwise order.

Speaker *pro tem.*

4. He may substitute any member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding two consecutive legislative days, but for no longer period, except by special consent of the House.

Committee of the Whole.

5. When the House shall be ready to go into Committee of the Whole, he shall name a Chairman to preside therein.

Passage of bills.

6. He shall certify the passage of all bills by the House, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed as majority, three-fifths, or two-thirds bills, as required either by the Constitution or laws of this State.

Reporters.

7. He shall designate what persons are entitled to admission to the floor as reporters for the public press, not exceeding 20 in number; and shall withhold his certificate for stationery, under the law of 1853, until the first day of April next.

Privilege of the floor.

8. He shall have the right to invite to the floor of the House such persons as he shall deem deserving of the privilege; but the right of admission under such invitation shall not extend beyond the day on which it shall be given.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Reading of journal.

3. The first business of each day's session shall be the reading of the journal of the preceding day, and the correction of any errors that may be found to exist therein. After which, except on days and at times set apart for the consideration of General or Special Orders, the order of business shall be as follows, viz.:

Order of business.

1. The Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Communications from the State Officers.
6. Messages from the Senate.
7. Notices.
8. Third Reading of Bills.
9. Introduction of Bills.

10. Motions and Resolutions.
11. Unfinished Business of the General Orders.
12. Special Orders of the Day.
13. General Orders of the Day; but Messages from the Governor, Communications from State Officers, Messages from the Senate, and Report from the Committee on Engrossed Bills may be received under any order of business.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Presentation of petitions.

4. Petitions, memorials and any other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by any member in his place.

Papers to be endorsed.

5. Every member presenting a paper shall endorse the same: if a petition, memorial or report to the Legislature, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a notice or resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, with his name, and the fact whether presented on notice or by unanimous consent.

When member must vote.

6. Every member, who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question unless within the bar when his name is called. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include only the Assembly Chamber within the rails.

Excuse from voting.

7. Any member requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the roll shall have been called, and before the result shall be announced, a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate.

CHAPTER IV.

OF ORDER AND DECORUM.

The Speaker to be addressed.

8. No member rising to debate, to give a notice, make a motion or report, or to present a petition or other paper, shall proceed until he shall have addressed the Speaker, and have been recognized by him.

Order.

9. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

10. While the Speaker is putting a question, or a count is being had, no member shall speak or leave his place.

11. When the House adjourns, the members and officers shall keep their seats and places till the Speaker leaves the chair.

CHAPTER V.

OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

Order of speaking.

12. No member shall speak twice to the same general question, without leave of the House; nor more than once in any case, until every member disiring to speak on the question pending, shall have spoken.

Calls to order.

13. If any member, in speaking, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, and shall not rise, unless to explain or proceed in order.

Priority of business.

14. All questions relating to priority of business, that is, the priority of one question or subject matter over another, under the same order of business, shall be decided without debate.

CHAPTER VI.

OF COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Standing committees.

15. Standing committees, consisting, except when otherwise specified, of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

1. Ways and Means.
2. Commerce and Navigation.
3. Canals.
4. Railroads.
5. Banks.
6. Insurance Companies.
7. Two-third and Three-fifth Bills.
8. Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.
9. Grievances.
10. Privileges and Elections.
11. Petitions of Aliens.
12. Erection and Division of Towns and Counties.
13. Claims.
14. Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.
15. Medical Societies and Colleges.
16. State Charitable Institutions.
17. Incorporation of Cities and Villages.
18. Manufacture of Salt.
19. Trade and Manufactures.
20. State Prisons.
21. Engrossed Bills.
22. Militia and Public Defence.
23. Roads and Bridges.
24. Public Lands.
25. Indian Affairs.
26. Charitable and Religious Societies.
27. Agriculture.
28. Public Printing.
29. Expenditures in the Executive Department.
30. Expenditures of the House.
31. A Committee of the Judiciary, to consist of seven members.

Duties of committees.

16. It shall be the duty of each of the several committees to inquire into the matter indicated by its name, and to report thereon to the House any information, and any bill or resolution which it may deem conducive to the public good.

Committee on Ways and Means.

17. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means to examine into all the departments of the

government, whether Executive, Legislative, Judicial or otherwise, where salaries or emoluments are given; to examine, ascertain and report to the House what officers can be dispensed with, and what salaries or emoluments can be reduced, and how far consistent with the public good; and to take such action in regard to section eight of article seven of the Constitution of this State as may be requisite.

Committee on Two-third Bills.

18. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Two-Third and Three-Fifth Bills to carefully examine all bills coming within the ninth section of the first article, and the 14th section of article seven of the Constitution of this State; and when any bill shall have passed in Committee of the Whole House, on which the Speaker may entertain doubts whether it comes within the provision of either of the said sections, it shall be referred to the said committee to examine and report thereon, before the question on the final passage shall be taken.

Engrossed Bills.

19. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine, in the order in which they shall be directed by the House to be engrossed for a third reading, all bills so engrossed, and see that the same are correctly engrossed, and they shall report the same in like order to the House before they are read the third time.

On Printing

20. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Printing to examine and report on all questions of printing referred to them, and to state an approximate estimate of the cost in the particular case referred, when practicable; to examine, from time to time, and ascertain whether the prices charged for printing are in conformity with the contract therefor, and whether it is done in conformity to the orders of the House, and without unreasonable delay; to ascertain and report what number of copies ought usually to be printed, and how distributed; and to report to the House, from time to time, any measure they may deem useful for the economical and proper management of the public printing.

21. It shall be the duty of the Committees on Expenditures of the House and in the Executive Department severally to inquire into the said expenditures, and whether the same have been made in conformity to law, and whether proper vouchers exist for the same, and whether the funds provided for the purpose are ecomomically applied, and to report from time to time such provisions, laws and regulations as may conduce to economy, and secure the faithful disbursement of the moneys appropriated by law. On Expenditures.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE GENERAL ORDERS AND OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

22. The matters referred to the Committee of the Whole House shall constitute the General Orders, and their titles shall be recorded in a calendar, kept for that purpose by the clerk, in the order in which they shall be referred severally. Of the Whole.

23. The business of the General Orders shall be taken up in the following manner, viz.: The Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, or other matter, as it shall be reached in its order; whereupon it may be taken up on the motion of any member, without the putting of a question therefor; but if not so moved it shall lose its precedence for the day. And whenever three bills have been thus moved consecutively, the House shall go into Committee of the Whole upon them without further order; but no bill or other matter shall be taken out of its order, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present, nor shall any unprinted bill be taken up unless by order of the House. General Orders.

24. Tuesday and Thursday of each week shall be set apart especially for the consideration of the General Orders; but they may be considered on any other day when reached in their order. Days of General Orders.

25. Each member shall be furnished daily with a printed list of the General Orders, which shall be kept List of General Orders.

on his files by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in the same manner as other printed documents.

Special orders, how made.

26. Any matter may be made a special order for any particular day by the assent of two-thirds of the members present. But it shall not be in order to make any matter a special order from day to day; and no more than three bills, or other matters, shall be made the special order for the same day. No special order shall be postponed or rescinded except by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Committee of the Whole.

27. The same rules shall be observed in Committee of the Whole as in the House, so far as the same are applicable; except that the previous question shall not apply, nor shall the number of times a member desires to speak be limited, except that the yeas and nays shall not be taken.

28. A motion to rise and report progress shall be in order at any stage, and shall be decided without debate.

Proceedings in Com. of Whole.

29. Bills and other matters shall be considered in Committee of the Whole in the following manner, viz.: They shall be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order; and, unless the committee shall then strike out the enacting clause, they shall be read and considered by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments, in their coherence, shall be reported to the House by the chairman.

Quorum.

30. If, at any time when in Committee of the Whole House, it be ascertained that there is no quorum, the chairman shall immediately report that fact to the Speaker.

CHAPTER IX.

OF BILLS.

Introduction of bills.

31. No bill shall be introduced in the House except in one of the following modes, viz.:

1. By leave of the House, on one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor, which notice must specify the subject matter of the bill.
2. By unanimous consent of the House.
3. By report of a committee.
4. By order of the House.
5. By message from the Senate.

Private bills.

32. No private bill shall be introduced but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House and signed by the party or parties praying for the passage of the same, except by order of the House.

Title of bills.

33. The title of all bills introduced shall state concisely the subject matter of such bills.

Messages from Senate

34. Every message from the Senate communicating any bill, for the concurrence of the House, shall with the accompanying documents, if any, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereon, and every such message communicating an amendment shall take a like reference, except the House shall otherwise order.

All bills to be referred.

35. All bills, whether introduced in the House or communicated by message from the Senate, shall, after their second reading, be referred to a standing or select committee to consider and report thereupon. Such committee may report any bill either with or without amendments, or they may report against the same. All bills favorably reported shall be committed to the Committee of the Whole, unless otherwise ordered by the House; but where a bill has been reported adversely, and such report shall be agreed to by the House, it shall not go upon the General Orders but shall be considered as rejected.

Bills reported.

Bills from Committee of the Whole.

36. Bills reported by the Committee of the Whole shall still be subject to debate before the question to engross is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in Committee of the Whole. And where a bill shall be reported by the Committee of the Whole, with the enacting clause

stricken out, and the report shall be agreed to by the House, it shall be considered as rejected.

Three readings.

37. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its final passage, and the third reading shall be on a day subsequent to that on which the bill passed in Committee of the Whole, unless the House, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, shall direct otherwise.

May be ordered to a third reading.

38. No bill shall be ordered to a third reading until it has been considered in the Committee of the Whole, nor shall it be in order to refer any bill to a select committee to report complete.

Engrossed bills.

39. All bills shall be engrossed in the order in which they have been directed by the House to be engrossed.

Third reading.

40. No bill originating in the Assembly shall be put upon its third reading until it shall have been reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as correctly engrossed; nor shall any bill be read the last time, unless it shall have been once printed, without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Ib.

41. The third reading of bills shall take place in the order in which they have been ordered to a third reading, unless the House, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, direct otherwise, or the bill to be read be laid on the table; and the question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken immediately after such third reading, and without debate, unless the bill shall be ordered to be recommitted.

Reconsideration.

42. The same vote that would be required to pass any bill shall be requisite to carry a reconsideration thereof; but the final vote upon the passage of any bill creating, continuing or renewing any incorporation, otherwise than municipal, shall not be reconsidered whenever such bill shall be rejected on its last reading.

Register to be kept.

43. A register shall be kept by the Clerk of all bills introduced in the House or transmitted for concurrence from the Senate, in which shall be recorded, under appropriate heads, the progress of all such bills, from

the date of their introduction to the time of their transmission, if Assembly bills, to the Governor, or, if Senate bills, their return to the Senate.

CHAPTER X.

OF MOTIONS, AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

Precedence.

44. When a question shall be under consideration, no motion shall be received except as herein specified; which motions shall have precedence in the order stated, viz.:

1. For an adjournment of the House.
2. A call of the House.
3. For the previous question.
4. To lay on the table.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To commit to the committee of the whole.
8. To commit to a standing committee.
9. To commit to a select committee.
10. To amend.

Non-debatable.

45. The motion to adjourn and to lay on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate. The several motions to postpone or commit shall preclude all debate of the main question.

To be stated.

46. Every motion shall be first stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, before debate and immediately before putting the question. And every motion, except those specified in the forty-fourth rule, shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desires it.

When may be withdrawn.

47. After a motion shall be stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before it shall be decided or amended.

Filling blanks.

48. When different sums are moved in filling blanks, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and the longest time.

Adjournment.

49. The motion to adjourn shall be always in order.

To reconsider.

50. No motion for reconsideration of any vote shall be in order unless on the same day or the following legislative day to that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place, nor unless one of the majority shall move such reconsideration. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost shall not be renewed; nor shall any subject or vote be a second time reconsidered, without unanimous consent.

CHAPTER XI.

OF RESOLUTIONS.

Lie over one day.

51. The following class of resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up, of course, under their appropriate order of business:

1. All concurrent resolutions.
2. Resolutions containing calls for information on the Executive Department.
3. Resolutions giving rise to debate; except such as relate to the disposition of matters immediately before the House, such as relate to the business of the day on which they are offered, and such as relate to adjournments.

First to be referred.

52. All resolutions for the printing of an extra number of any document, paper or bill shall be referred. as of course, to the Standing Committee on Public Printing to consider and report thereon.

Expenditure, resolutions to be referred.

53. All other resolutions calling for or leading to expenditure, for the uses of the Legislature, shall be referred to and reported on by the Committee on the Expenditures of the House, unless the House shall designate some other committee.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Previous question.

54. The "previous question" shall be as follows: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments or debate.

When, on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration. Main question.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, AND THE PRIVILEGES OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR THEREOF.

55. The use of the Assembly Chamber may be granted to the State Agricultural Society, the State Medical Society, and such other societies as are required by law to report to the Legislature; but in no case shall it be granted to other societies or to individuals. Application for the use of the chamber for these purposes may be acted on when offered, but without debate. Who may use.

56. The following classes of persons, and no others, may be admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions thereof, viz.: Who may be admitted.

1. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The Members of the Senate.
3. The State Officers.
4. The Regents of the University.
5. Persons in the exercise of an official duty.
6. The Reporters for the press.
7. Such other persons as the Speaker may invite.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

57. In all cases of the absence of a quorum during the sessions of the House, the members present may take such measures as they shall deem necessary to secure the presence of a quorum, and may inflict such censure or pecuniary penalty as they may deem just on those who, on being called on for that purpose, shall render no sufficient excuse for their absence. Absence of quorum.

Tie vote.

58. When the House shall be equally divided on any question, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be deemed to be lost.

Questions, when to be divided.

59. If any question contain several distinct propositions, it may be divided by the House; but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

The journal.

60. In all cases where a bill, order, motion or resolution shall be entered on the journal, the name of the member introducing or moving the same shall also be entered on the journal.

Yeas and nays.

61. The yeas and nays may be taken on any question whenever so required by any ten members (unless a division by yeas and nays be already pending), and when so taken shall be entered on the journal.

Journal to be printed.

62. The journal of each day's proceedings of the House shall be printed, so that it shall be laid on the tables of members within four days after its approval; and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall cause the printed journals to be kept on files, in the same manner as other printed documents.

No rule to be suspended except on notice.

63. No standing rule or order of the House may be suspended, changed or rescinded, except (upon one day's notice being given of the motion therefor) by the vote of a majority of all the members elected. Such notice and motion shall in all cases state specifically the object of the suspension; and every case of suspension of a rule under such notice and motion shall be held to apply only to the object specified therein. Nor shall the forty-second rule, so far as it applies to two-third bills, be altered, rescinded or suspended, unless two-thirds of all the members elected to the House agree to such alteration, rescinding or suspension.

JOINT RULES

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 17, 1858.

Papers to be transmitted.

1. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

Bills rejected.

2. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

Messages delivered by the Clerks.

3. Messages from one House to the other shall be communicated by their Clerks respectively, unless the House transmitting the message shall specially direct otherwise.

Amendments.

4. It shall be in the power of either House to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

In case of difference, committees to be appointed.

5. In every case of difference between the two Houses, upon any subject of legislation, either House may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be *appointed* by the *chairman* of the committee on the part of the House requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, and confer freely thereon. The committee shall report in *writing*, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendments as they think advisable; but no committee on conference shall consider or report on any matters except those directly at issue between the

two Houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the House assenting to such conference, and they shall present the report of the committee to their House. When such House shall have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon.

Matters of difference, how settled.

6. It shall be in order for either House to recede from any subject matter of difference subsisting between the two Houses at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose are before the House receding, formally or informally; and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon, and to assent to such receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

Bills, when deemed lost.

7. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost, and shall not be again revived during the same session in either House.

Joint committee.

8. All joint committees of the two Houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of three Senators and five Members of Assembly, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution.

Final reading of bills.

9. No bill which shall have passed one House shall have its final reading in the other in less than two days thereafter, without the consent of two-thirds of the members thereof present; and whenever ten or more bills shall be in readiness for final reading in either House, such House shall assign a day for the final reading of such bills, which day shall be within one week thereafter. At the time appointed, such House shall proceed to the final reading of said bills, and continue the same from day to day, under the order of business of third reading of bills, until all such bills then in readiness for final reading shall have been read, unless this order of business shall in either House, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present, be suspended or laid on the table. All such bills shall have their last

reading in each House in the order in which the same shall have been ordered to a final reading in such House, unless the bill to be read be laid on the table. In all cases where a bill shall be so ordered to lie on the table, it shall retain its place in the order of the final reading of bills, but shall not be called up for consideration unless by the vote of a majority of the members present.

No bill shall create more than one incorporation.

10. The same bill shall not, specially or by name, create, renew or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provisions in relation to the altering of more than one incorporation by name; but this rule shall not be construed to apply to corporations to be formed under general laws according to the eighth article of the Constitution, nor to bills for consolidating corporations.

Election of officers to be certified and reported by presiding officer.

11. Whenever there shall be an election of officers by the joint action of the two Houses, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and shall be reported by the presiding officer of each House to their respective Houses, and be entered on the journals of each, and shall be communicated to the Governor by the Clerks of the two Houses.

Usual number of bills and documents to be printed.

12. There shall be printed, of course, and without order, 340 copies of all original bills reported by committees of either House; and 800 copies of all messages from the Governor (except messages certifying his approval of bills), all reports of standing or select committees, and all reports or communications made in pursuance of law; and 796 copies of the journal of each House, which number shall be denominated the usual number.

Printing or purchase of books.

13. Neither House shall order the printing or purchasing of books for the use of members or for distribution, except by joint resolution, upon which the ayes and noes shall be called, and which must receive the votes of a majority of each House; and no printing shall be done, by order of either House, which is not embraced in the contract for doing the public printing.

Whenever either House shall order more than the usual number of any message or document, the fact shall be communicated immediately by message to the other.

Documents ordered by both Houses

14. When the same document shall by separate orders be directed to be printed by both Houses, it shall be regarded as but one order, unless otherwise expressly directed by either House.

Extra numbers.

15. When an extra number shall be ordered, it shall be done by specifying the number for each member. The Governor and State officers shall each have the same number as the members; and a specified number may be added for any committee, officer or author of a document.

Orders to print expire at close of session.

16. Orders to print, unexecuted, expire at the close of the session; and no documents shall be printed or delivered, after the final adjournment, unless printed under some law, or concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly.

Sergeant-at-Arms to receive printed matter.

17. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each House shall receive from the printer all matter ordered by the respective Houses, and shall keep a book and enter therein the time of reception by him of every such bill or document, and the number of copies received, and shall cause each and any of such bill or document to be immediately placed upon the desks of the members.

Distribution of the bills and documents when printed.

18. There shall be printed 340 bills, and distributed as follows:

To the Senate,	84 copies.
To the Assembly,	217 copies.
To the State Officers,	28 copies.
To the State Library,	1 copy.
Retained to bind,	10 copies.

There shall be printed 310 messages nnd documents, and distributed as follows:

To the Senate,	89 copies.
To the Assembly,	190 copies.
To the State Officers,	30 copies.
To the State Library,	1 copy.

There shall be printed 300 journals of each House, and distributed as follows:

To the Senate,	80 copies.
To the Assembly,	188 copies.
To the State Officers,	30 copies.
To the State Library,	2 copies.

There shall be printed and bound 496 journals of each House, and the same number of messages and documents, and distributed as follows:

For the Senate,	38 copies.
For the Assembly,	134 copies.
For Senate Library,	16 copies.
For Assembly Library,	50 copies.
For the counties and public officers,	123 copies.
For literary and scientific exchanges, to be made by the Regents of the University, including one copy for each State and Territory, and one copy for each of the Regents who are not otherwise provided for,	124 copies.
For State Library,	5 copies.

There shall also be printed and bound for the State Library 5 copies of the Session Laws, and also of the journal of each House, and 55 copies of the same for the Regents of the University, for the purpose of literary exchanges.

The Clerk of each House shall forthwith, after the journal thereof of each day is approved, deliver a legible copy thereof to the printer for the two Houses.

Joint Committee on State Library.

19. There shall be a standing committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five members of the Assembly, to be called the Joint Committee on the State Library and Cabinet of Natural History.

Supply bill.

20. The supply bill and annual appropriation bill shall be reported by the 15th day of March, and printed immediately thereafter, and made the special order for the 25th day of March next immediately after the reading of the journal.

Bills introduced after 20th March not to take precedence of bills previously introduced.

21. No bill introduced after the 20th day of March in either House shall have its final reading in either House until all bills previously introduced in either, and sent from one House to the other House for concurrence and ready for third reading, shall be disposed of, unless by unanimous consent, except the supply bill and the annual appropriation bill; and the Clerk of each House shall note on each engrossed bill the day on which it was introduced, and the day on which it was received from the other House, and shall announce such facts when the same is proposed to be read a third time.

Bills lost in both Houses not again introduced during the session.

22. When a bill originated in the Senate or Assembly shall have been lost in either House, neither the same, nor any other bill on the same subject and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate or Assembly during the same session unless by unanimous consent.

RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE TO CANAL CLAIMS.

In Senate, Jan. 22, 1858.

Resolved, That all persons presenting claims for damages in all matters relating to the Canals, before presenting the same to the Legislature, shall obtain from the Canal Department full printed or written information in relation to such claim, so far as in the knowledge of said Department.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, COUNTIES, NEAREST POST-OFFICES, AND RESIDENCES IN ALBANY.

EIGHTY-FIRST SESSION, 1858.

Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN, *Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate, Rochester, Monroe Co.; boards at Delavan House.*

District	Name of Senator.	Home Post-Office.	County.	Boarding-House.
1	Joshua B. Smith, ...	Hauppauge, ..	Suffolk, ...	American Hotel.
2	Samuel Sloan, ...	Brooklyn, ...	Kings, ...	Congress Hall.
3	Francis B. Spinola,....	Brooklyn, ...	Kings, ...	Delavan House.
4	John C. Mather, ...	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Congress Hall.
5	Smith Ely, Jr., ...	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Delavan House.
6	Richard Schell, ...	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Congress Hall.
7	John Doherty, ...	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Congress Hall.
8	Benjamin Brandreth, ..	Sing Sing, ...	Westchester,..	Congress Hall.
9	Osmer B. Wheeler, ...	Otisville, ...	Orange, ...	American Hotel.
10	George W. Pratt,.....	Kingston, ...	Ulster,.....	123 State-street.
11	William G. Mandeville,.	St'yvesant F'ls	Columbia, ...	Delavan House.
12	John D. Willard, ...	Troy, ...	Rensselaer, ..	Congress Hall.
13	George Y. Johnson,....	Dunnsville, ..	Albany, ...	American Hotel.
14	Edward I. Burhans, ...	Roxbury, ...	Delaware, ...	Delavan House.
15	George G. Scott, ...	Ballston, ...	Saratoga, ...	Delavan House.
16	Ralph A. Loveland,....	Westport, ...	Essex, ...	Delavan House.

17	William A. Wheeler,	Malone,	Franklin,	Delavan House.
18	Joseph A. Willard,	Lowville,	Lewis,	Franklin House.
19	Alrick Hubbell,	Utica,	Oneida,	Delavan House.
20	Addison H. Laflin,	Herkimer,	Herkimer,	Delavan House.
21	Cheney Ames,	Oswego,	Oswego,	Delavan House.
22	James Noxon,	Syracuse,	Onondaga,	Delavan House.
23	John J. Foote,	Hamilton,	Madison,	Congress Hall.
24	Lyman Truman,	Owego City,	Tioga,	American Hotel.
25	Alexander B. Williams,	Lyons,	Wayne,	Congress Hall.
26	Truman Boardman,	Trumansburgh	Seneca,	Commercial Hotel.
27	Alexander S. Diven,	Elmira,	Chemung,	11 North Pearl-street.
28	John E. Paterson,	Parma Centre,	Monroe,	Commercial Hotel.
29	Horatio J. Stow,	Lewiston,	Niagara,	Delavan House.
30	John B. Halsted,	Castile,	Wyoming,	Congress Hall.
31	James Wadsworth,	Buffalo,	Erie,	Congress Hall.
32	John P. Darling,	Cattaraugus,	Cattaraugus,	17 Wash'gton-avenue.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Name.	Office.	Home Post-Office.	County.	Boarding-House.
Samuel P. Allen,	Clerk,	Rochester,	Monroe,	51 N. Pearl-st.
James Terwilliger,	Journal Clerk,	Syracuse,	Onondaga,	Delavan House.
Henry J. Sickels,	Deputy "	Albion,	Orleans,	Delavan House.
Asahel N. Cole,	Engrossing "	Wellsville,	Allegany,	Commerc'l Hotel.
Charles G. Fairman,	" "	Elmira,	Chemung,	Commerc'l Hotel.
George R. Waldron,	Librarian,	Hamilton,	Madison,	130 State-street.
Henry W. Dwight,	Serg't-at-Arms,	Auburn,	Cayuga,	818 Broadway.
Simeon Dillingham,	Ass't " "	Lisbon,	St. Lawrence	4 Jay-street.
Richard U. Owen,	Door-Keeper,	Utica,	Oneida,	Stanwix Hall.
Henry W. Shipman,	Ass't "	Binghamton	Broome,	134 Spring-st.
Samuel Ten Eyck,	" "	Oneida Dep't	Madison,	134 Spring-st.
James C. Clark,	" "	Glens Falls,	Warren,	130 State-street.
Joseph Garlinghouse,	Janitor,	Auburn,	Cayuga,	4 Jay-street.
N. A. Finnigin,	Ass't Postmaster,	Albany,	Albany,	198 Third-street.
William Stephens,	Bank Messenger,	Albany,	Albany,	23 Steuben-st.
Wm. Quinn,	Page,	Albany,	Albany,	55 De Witt-st.
Dwight Reed,	"	Geneseo,	Livingston,	275 Hudson-st.
C. E. Whitney,	"	Albany,	Albany,	8 Wendell-street.
T. Dexter,	"	Albany,	Albany,	254 Lydius-st.
W. J. Dunn,	"	Albany,	Albany,	135 Canal-street.
Edwin Cooper,	"	Albany,	Albany,	21 William-st.

REPORTERS.

Name.	Paper.	Home Post-Office.	County.	Boarding-House.
T. S. Gillett,...	Albany Evening Journal	Perry, ...	Wyoming,..	19 Lancaster-st.
D. A. Manning,	" Atlas & Argus,.	Albany, ...	Albany,....	20 First-street.
J. M. Baker, ..	" Statesman, ...	New-York, .	New-York, .	Commerc'l Hotel.
D. A. Levein, ..	Associated Press, ...	Albany,....	Albany,....	97 Eagle-street.
W. H. Bogart, .	N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer,	Aurora, ...	Cayuga, ...	Delavan House.
F. J. Davis.				
J. Sharts, ...	N. Y. Herald,.....	Albany,....	Albany,....	115 Green-street.
J. N. Ells,.....	Albany Transcript, ...	Albany,....	Albany,....	173 Hudson-st.
Cleveland.				

MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND REPORTERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

WITH THE COUNTIES THEY REPRESENT, THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN ALBANY, AND NEAREST POST-OFFICE TO THEIR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

EIGHTY-FIRST SESSION, 1858.

Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, *of Salina, Speaker.*

Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
Abbott, Chauncey M., ...	Cayuga, ...	Niles,.....	103 Grand-street.
Adams, Charles H., ...	Albany,.....	Cohoes, ...	American Hotel.
Alvord, Thomas G., ...	Onondaga, ...	Salina,.....	Stanwix Hall.
Armstrong, Cornelius W., .	Albany,.....	Albany, ...	Stanwix Hall.
Austin, Robert F., ...	Jefferson, ...	Three Mile Bay, .	Dunlop House.
Avery, Amos,.....	Erie, ...	Evans, ...	Empire House.
Babbitt, George,.....	Jefferson, ...	Smithville, ...	Franklin House.
Bacheller, Dwight, ...	Albany, ...	Albany,.....	256 South Pearl-street.
Baker, Hezekiah, ...	Montgomery, .	St. Johnsville, ...	American Hotel.
Baldwin, D. B.,.....	Cayuga, ...	Weedsport, ...	103 Grand-street.
Baldwin, W., ...	Oswego, ...	Oswego, ...	Stanwix Hall.
Barnes, Washington, ...	Steuben,.....	Painted Post,....	American Hotel.
Beach, Moses S.,.....	Kings,.....	Brooklyn, ...	Congress Hall.
Becker, Isaac,.....	Ulster, ...	Arnoldston, ...	67 Division-street.
Bell, Alfred,.....	Livingston,...	Nunda,.....	Delavan House.
Bleecker, George W.,.....	Kings,.....	Brooklyn, ...	56 Spencer-street.

Bliss, Henry,	Chautauque,	Sherman,	Beardsley Hotel.
Boughton, Chauncey,	Saratoga,	Halfmoon,	Delavan House.
Bouton, Nathan,	Cortland,	Virgil,	103 Grand-street.
Briggs, William,	St. Lawrence,	Ogdensburgh,	96 Eagle-street.
Buffington, William, Jr.,	Cattaraugus,	Cattaraugus,	17 Washington-avenue.
Case, Lester M.,	Madison,	Cazenovia,	5 Washington-avenue.
Chanler, John W.,	New-York,	New-York,	Delavan House.
Chatfield, David I.,	New-York,	New-York,	Franklin House.
Chauncey, David M.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Congress Hall.
Childs, Noah A.,	New-York,	New-York,	Franklin House.
Church, Elihu C.,	Jefferson,	Theresa,	44 Grand-street.
Collins, Homer,	Lewis,	Collinsville,	140 State-street.
Coppernoll, William,	Herkimer,	Ohio,	Beardsley Hotel.
Crain, Dunham J.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Dayton, John A.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Congress Hall.
Delaney, Arthur J.,	New-York,	New-York,	Franklin House.
Duryea, H. B.,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Delavan House.
Dyckman, G. W.,	New-York,	Harlem,	Congress Hall.
Edgerton, Volney,	Ontario,	Orleans,	73 Hawk-street.
Emans, Albert,	Dutchess,	Arthursburgh,	Stanwix Hall.
Engs, Philip W.,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Estes, Charles,	Wayne,	Macedon Centre,	American Hotel.
Esty, E. S.,	Tompkins,	Ithaca,	Delavan House.
Fish, Daniel,	Rensselaer,	Valley Falls,	Congress Hall.
Fish, Henry,	Schuyler,	Mecklinburgh,	American Hotel.
Fitzgerald, Michael,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
Frazee, James,	Onondaga,	Baldwinsville,	Delavan House.
Fullerton, Stephen W.,	Orange,	Newburgh,	Congress Hall.
Gage, William,	New-York,	New-York,	Franklin House.

Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
Garrison, John,	Putnam,	Garrison's,	American Hotel.
Gile, Lorenzo,	Columbia,	Canaan 4 Corners,	73 Hawk-street.
Godard, Harlow,	St. Lawrence,	Richville,	Stanwix Hall.
Green, Charles B.,	Chautauque,	Ellington,	45 Philip-street.
Haggerty, John,	Chemung,	Big Flats,	Stanwix Hall.
Hall, Monroe,	Essex,	Jay,	Delavan House.
Halley, Thomas G.,	Oneida,	New London,	Stanwix Hall.
Hammond, John M.,	Allegany,	Fillmore,	Commercial Hotel.
Hanford, John,	Kings,	Williamsburgh,	Congress Hall.
Hard, David M.,	Otsego,	New Lisbon,	Franklin House.
Hart, Henry R.,	Oneida,	Whitestown,	Delavan House.
Hendrickson, John S.,	Queens,	Rushville,	American Hotel.
Hodge, Asa,	Sullivan,	Grahamsville,	American Hotel.
Holbrook, Levi S.,	Onondaga,	Pompey Centre,	Beardsley Hotel.
Holmes, John C.,	Fult. & Hamil.,	Gloversville,	Franklin House.
Horton, Frost,	Westchester,	Peekskill,	Delavan House.
Howell, George,	Suffolk,	River Head,	Franklin House.
Hubbard, Eben W.,	Richmond,	Bentley,	Franklin House.
Hutchinson, Almanzor,	Orleans,	Gaines,	Franklin House.
Jeremiah, George A.,	New-York,	New-York,	Delavan House.
Jones, J. H.,	Livingston,	Moscow,	90 Hawk-street.
Jones, T., Jr.,	New-York,	New-York,	Stanwix Hall.
Jones, W. B.,	Steuben,	Canisteo,	Empire House.
Jones, W. F.,	Allegany,	Williamsville,	Delavan House.
Kales, William,	Chenango,	Coventry,	514 Broadway.

Kingman, Franklin G.,	Genesee,	Bergen,	Empire House.
Knight, Reuben,	Oneida,	Boonville,	Dunlop House.
Labar, John W.,	Niagara,	Lockport,	Franklin House.
Laflin, Fordyce L.,	Ulster,	Saugerties,	Congress Hall.
Lamb, Truxton G.,	Chenango,	Columbus,	17 Washington-avenue.
Laning, Albert P.,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Delavan House.
D 2 Law, Samuel A.,	Delaware,	Meredith,	American Hotel.
Lawrence, Edward A.,	Queens,	Flushing,	American Hotel.
Lewis, Harris,	Herkimer,	Frankfort,	Franklin House.
Lord, Jarvis,	Monroe,	Rochester,	Stanwix Hall.
Lynch, James H.,	New-York,	New-York,	Franklin House.
McIntosh, Angus,	Schenectady,	Duanesburgh,	Hager's Hotel.
McKown, William J.,	Oneida,	Waterville,	Stanwix Hall.
McLean, Charles,	Otsego,	Cherry Valley,	Franklin House.
McNett, Andrew J.,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Delavan House.
Mather, John,	Yates,	Middlesex,	140 State-street.
Miller, David,	Columbia,	Livingston,	American Hotel.
Miller, Martin,	Rensselaer,	Greenbush,	Greenbush.
Mills, George P.,	Suffolk,	Bellport,	Franklin House.
Moore, Edward A.,	New-York,	New-York,	Franklin House.
Osgood, Jason C.,	Rensselaer,	Troy,	145 First-street, Troy.
Palmer, Fletcher,	Delaware,	Deposit,	29 South Pearl-street.
Palmer, John S.,	Broome,	Deposit,	American Hotel.
Parsons, Thomas,	Monroe,	Rochester,	Stanwix Hall.
Peck, Ira R.,	Ontario,	East Bloomfield,	Stanwix Hall.
Platt, Zephaniah C.,	Clinton,	Plattsburgh,	Delavan House.
Rawson, Cyril,	Wyoming,	Eagle,	Commercial Hotel.
Raymond, William P.,	Tioga,	Owego,	American Hotel.
Reynolds, Taber B.,	Saratoga,	Wilton,	Delavan House.

Name of Member.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
Richard, Ralph,	Washington,	Hampton,	American Hotel.
Robertson, Alexander,	Warren,	Glens Falls,	28 Jay-street.
Russell, Charles,	Franklin,	Bombay,	180 North Pearl-street.
Sage, Chauncey S.,	Oswego,	Williamstown,	Dunlop House.
Salisbury, John H.,	Schoharie,	Argusville,	Albany Hotel.
Seeley, John G.,	New-York,	New-York,	Franklin House.
Sentell, Edward W.,	Wayne,	Sodus,	American Hotel.
Shephard, Oscar F.,	St. Lawrence,	Lawrenceville,	Stanwix Hall.
Smith, Jacob L.,	New-York,	New-York,	Delavan House.
Staples, Robert,	Monroe,	Brockport,	Empire Hotel.
Stevenson, Charles J.,	Orange,	Middletown,	90 Hawk-street.
Stewart, Robert,	Madison,	Chittenango,	Congress Hall.
Strong, Daniel B.,	Greene,	Ashland,	American Hotel.
Sutherland, Edmund G.,	Westchester,	White Plains,	Delavan House.
Tappen, Abram B.,	Westchester,	Fordham,	Delavan House.
Van Aernam, Henry,	Cattaraugus,	Franklinville,	Franklin House.
Van Horn, Burt,	Niagara,	Newfane,	Delavan House.
Van Valkenburgh, R. B.,	Steuben,	Bath,	Congress Hall.
Voorhees, John A.,	Kings,	Flatlands,	Franklin House.
Wager, Ambrose,	Dutchess,	Rhinebeck,	Congress Hall.
Walker, Thaddeus H.,	Washington,	Salem,	Delavan House.
Watson, Nathan W.,	Ulster,	Kingston,	Delavan House.
Weiant, Wesley J.,	Rockland,	North Haverstraw,	American Hotel.
Weir, George,	New-York,	New-York,	27 Jay-street.
Wheelock, John T.,	Erie,	Lancaster,	30 Steuben-street.

Winne, Richard, ...	New-York, ...	New-York, ...	Delavan House.
Wolcott, John J., ...	Oswego, ...	Fulton, ...	Delavan House.
Wolford, George,.....	Albany, ...	Albany,.....	157 Washington-avenue.
Woodworth, Agustus,.....	Seneca, ...	Lodi, ...	American Hotel.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1858.

Name of Officer.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
David Wilson, Clerk,	Albany,	Albany,	75 Hawk-street.
Edwin O. Perrin, Assistant Clerk,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Delavan House.
J. B. Cushman, Journal Clerk,	Oneida,	Utica,	140 State-street.
R. C. Bentley, Engrossing Clerk,	Albany,	Albany,	90 Grand-street.
George M. Van Nort, Senior Deputy Clerk,	Orange,	Newburgh,	132 Hamilton-street.
J. Moreau Smith, Junior Deputy Clerk,	Erie,	Buffalo,	Delavan House
A. M. C. Smith,	New-York,	New-York City,	American Hotel.
George B. Sherrill, Librarian,	Washington,	Sandy Hill,	Beardsley's Hotel.
Henry C. Wright, Assistant Librarian,	Essex,	Whallonsburgh,	Commercial Hotel.
P. H. Lasher, Sergeant-at-Arms,	Dutchess,	Tivoli,	American Hotel.
Geo. O. Jones, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,	Onondaga,	Syracuse,	Dunlop House.
John J. Rielly, Postmaster,	New-York,	New-York,	76 N. Pearl-street.
John Nugent, Assistant Postmaster,	Westchester,	Morrisania,	Franklin House.
Peter Van Olinda, Janitor,	Rensselaer,	Greenbush,	Greenbush.
Jonas H. Bixby, Keeper of Ass. Chamber,	Delaware,	Deposit,	29 S. Pearl-street.
Peter J. Cooke, Doorkeeper,	Saratoga,	Schuylerville,	119 Beaver-street.
John Davis, 1st Assistant Doorkeeper,	Erie,	Buffalo,	266 Broadway.
James Swarthout, 2d do	Schoharie,	Argusville,	Farmers' Hotel.
William P. Hackett, do	Albany,	Albany,	43 Elm-street.
John H. Anderson, do	Albany,	Albany,	201 S. Pearl-street.
Ephraim Stewart, do	Albany,	Albany,	130 Orange-street.
A. V. V. Dodge, do	Albany,	Albany,	53 James-street.
Peter Sickles, do	Ulster,	Saugerties,	Foland's Hotel.
C. D. Easton, do	Albany,	Green Island,	Albany Hotel.
Jacob Snyder, do	Columbia,	Livingston,	Foland's Hotel.
George W. Chadsey, do	Albany,	Albany,	73 Hawk-street.

NAMES OF REPORTERS.

Name of Reporter.	Paper.	County.	Home Post-Office.	Boarding-House.
C. Comstock,	Atlas and Argus,	Albany,	Albany,	Congress Hall.
George Dawson,	Evening Journal,	Albany,	Albany,	29 Grand-street.
D. A. Levein,	Assoc'd Press and Statesman,	Albany,	Albany,	97 Eagle-street.
D. M. Barnes,	Times,	Albany,	Albany,	Dallius-street.
J. C. Cuyler,	Express,	Albany,	Albany,	128 Green-street.
H. J. Hastings,	Knickerbocker,	Albany,	Albany,	178 State-street.
J. B. Swain,	New-York Times,	New-York,	New-York,	Congress Hall.
M. H. Rooker,	New-York Tribune,	Albany,	Albany,	150 Eagle-street.
D. K. Seaman,	N. Y. Journal of Commerce,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	11 Beaver-street.
John Sharts,	New-York Herald,	Albany,	Albany,	115 Green-street.
C. M. Scholefield,	Utica Herald,	Oneida,	Whitesboro',	Stanwix Hall.
A. H. Gale,	Brooklyn Star,	Kings,	Brooklyn,	Union Hotel.
F. A. Knapp,	New-York Reformer,	Jefferson,	Smithville,	13 Lancaster-street.
A. Everett,	New-York Day Book,	New-York,	New-York,	
J. M. Hatch,	Rochester Union,	Monroe,	Rochester,	Stanwix Hall.
C. D. Brigham,	New-York Express,	Albany,	Albany,	799 Broadway.
H. C. Page,	New-York News,	Livingston,	Dansville,	
D. B. Cole,	Salem Free Press,	Washington,	Salem,	Eagle-st. Hotel.
H. M. Herman,	Utica Observer,	Albany,	Albany,	7 Washington-av.
Wilson Miller,	Syracuse Journal,	Ontario,	Canandaigua,	Commercial Hotel.
D. Willis,	Geneva Gazette,	Seneca,	Fayette,	165 Hudson-street.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE NEW-YORK STATE LIBRARY.

I. EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS OF THE STATE, RELATIVE TO THE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1.* The Regents of the University of the State of New-York are hereby constituted and shall continue the Trustees of the State Library. (Laws of 1844, chap. 255, sec. 1.)

§ 2. The Trustees hereby appointed shall have power, from time to time, to appoint a Librarian to superintend and take care of said library, and to prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the library as they shall think proper, and to remove the Librarian at any time when they shall deem it expedient; but for the purpose of removing or appointing a Librarian, twelve of the said Trustees shall be required to form a quorum. (Same chap., sec. 3.)

§ 3. The Assistant Librarian and Messenger shall be appointed by the Trustees of the library. (Laws of 1848, chap. 262, sec. 2.)

For Second Assistant, *see* Laws of 1855, chap. 538, sec. 1, and chap. 539, sec. 1.

§ 4. The State Library shall be kept open every day in the year, Sundays excepted, during such hours in each day as the Trustees of the said library may direct. (Laws of 1844, chap. 255, sec. 5.)

§ 5. The Librarian shall be constant in his personal attendance upon the library during the hours it shall be directed to be kept open, and shall perform such other duties as may be imposed by law or by the rules and regulations which may be prescribed by the said Trustees. (Same chap., sec. 6.)

§ 6. The acting Trustees will, from time to time, give directions to the Librarian in relation to the proper and safe keeping of the books, maps, charts and other property belonging to the said library; and may, by way of amercement for every violation or neglect of duty, suspend or deduct from his salary or emolument any part thereof, not exceeding half of it in any one year. (Laws of 1840, chap. 381, sec. 3.)

§ 7. The Trustees of the State Library may, from time to time, sell or exchange duplicate or imperfect books belonging to the library, not necessary for the use thereof. (Laws of 1845, chap. 85, sec. 3.)

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of the State Library, annually, to report to the Legislature the manner in which the moneys by them received during the year preceding have been expended; together with a true and perfect catalogue of all the books, maps and charts which have been added to the library since the date of the last preceding annual report, and whether any, and, if so, what books, maps and charts have been lost; and also, at the end of every five years, to report, in like manner, a full and perfect catalogue of all the books, maps and charts then remaining in the library. (Laws of 1844, chap. 255, sec. 7.)

* The sections are, for convenience, numbered without reference to their original numbers.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to provide, in their regulations, that any member of the Senate or Assembly, during the session of the Legislature, or during the sitting of the Court for the Correction of Errors,* or of the Senate only, shall be permitted, under proper restrictions, forfeitures and penalties, to take to his boarding-house or private room any book belonging to the library, except such books as the Trustees shall determine are necessary always to be kept in the library as books of reference; but no member of the Legislature shall be permitted to take or detain from the library more than two volumes at any one time. (R. S., part 1, chap. 8, title 8, sec. 6.)

§ 10. Before the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the Assembly, shall grant to any member a certificate of the time of his attendance, he shall be satisfied that such member has returned all books taken out of the library by him, and has settled all accounts for fines for injuring such books or otherwise. (Same title, sec. 7.)

§ 11. It shall also be the duty of the Trustees to provide in their regulations that no book, map or other publication shall at any time be taken out of the library by any other person than a member of the Legislature, for any purpose whatever. (Same title, sec. 8.)

§ 12. The heads of the several departments, and the Trustees of the State Library, shall have the same right to take books from the library as is now enjoyed by members of the Legislature. (Laws of 1845, chap. 85, sec. 1.)

§ 13. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court, shall be allowed to take books from the library under the same regulations as the members of the Lesislature. (Laws of 1848, chap. 262, sec. 3.)

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, April 9, 1856.

(Laws of 1856, p. 364.)

Resolved, That the Trustees of the State Library be authorized and required to close the said library for the period of fifteen days in each year, to wit, from the fifth to the twentieth day of August, for the purpose of cleaning and dusting the books of the said library, and for making such internal arrangements as the Trustees may think proper.

II. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY, PRESCRIBED BY THE TRUSTEES.

1. The library shall be open to the public daily, as required by law (Sundays, and fifteen days from the fifth to the twentieth of August, excepted), from the hour of nine in the morning till five in the afternoon; and, during the sessions of the Legislature, till eight in the afternoon, except on Saturdays, when it will be closed at five. While the Court of Appeals, or any general term of the Supreme Court, is in session at the Capitol during the recess of the Legislature, the Law Library will also be open till eight o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturdays as aforesaid.

* This court was abolished under the State Constitution of 1846.

2. It shall be the duty of the Librarian and the Assistant Librarians carefully to preserve the books, maps, charts, engravings, manuscripts, medals, furniture and other property belonging to the library. They will be severally held accountable for the full value of every article missing from the respective departments, and for every injury, except from ordinary use, unless it can be shown that some other person is responsible for such loss or injury; the amount of such loss or injury to be deducted from the salary of such officer, pursuant to section 3 of chapter 381 of the Laws of 1840.

3. Whenever the library is open, the Librarian and Assistant Librarians shall be in attendance; they shall preserve order, and exclude, if necessary, any disorderly person; they shall prevent smoking, loud talking, and all noise inappropriate to the quietness of a place of study.

4. Any person who wishes to obtain any book for perusal in the General Library, will be furnished at the desk of either of the Librarians in attendance with a card, on which he will inscribe from the Catalogue the title of the book described, and his own name. The book thus received must not be taken from the library hall; on returning it to the Librarian's desk, the card will be given up; otherwise the party will remain responsible for the book. The Librarians will exercise a proper discrimination as to the delivery of such books as they may judge liable to be injured. Manuscripts, rare and valuable books, and plates are excluded from this rule; they will be shown only on special application to the Librarian in charge, and under such regulations as the circumstances of each case may in his judgment require.

5. In compliance with the provisions of the statute above set forth, any member of the Senate or Assembly, during the session of the Legislature, or of the Senate only, is permitted, under the restrictions, forfeitures and penalties hereinafter mentioned, to take to his boarding-house or private room any book belonging to the library, except such as are herein determined to be necessary to be kept in the library as books of reference. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the heads of the several departments, and the Trustees of the library, have by statute the same right to take books from the library, and under the same regulations, as the members of the Legislature. No book, map, manuscript, or other article belonging to the library shall be at any time taken out of the library by any other person, for any purpose whatever. The restrictions and terms above referred to are contained in the next three rules.

6. No book can be taken from the library until its title, and the name of the person taking it, have been registered by the Librarian. A card must also be given for it, in the manner required by the fourth rule.

7. No person can take or detain from the library more than two volumes at any one time, or for a longer period than two weeks.

8. If, on reasonable notice from the Librarian, or either of the Assistant Librarians, that the time for which any book or books taken or detained has expired, any person shall omit to return to the library any such book or books for more than three days after such notice shall have been given; or if any book, map, chart, engraving, medal or other article belonging to the library be lost or destroyed, or so far injured as to be equivalent, in the

judgment of the Librarian or Assistant Librarian in charge, to a total loss for the purposes of the library; the person by whom such loss, destruction or injury has been occasioned, or who shall fail to make such return, shall be charged the full value of the book or article so lost, destroyed, injured or not returned; and in case of the loss of a book, or its not being returned, if it belong to a set of two or more volumes, he shall be charged the value of the whole set, or as much as it may cost to perfect it, at the election of the Library Committee. For any injury not amounting to destruction to any book, map, chart, engraving, medal or other article as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall pay a sum sufficient to compensate for such injury. This rule shall be of general application.

9. The Trustees hereby declare, agreeably to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, that the following books are always to be kept in the library as books of reference, to wit: All the books in the Law Library; and in the General Library, all dictionaries, encyclopædias, registers, directories, newspapers, maps and engravings, and books which are valuable for their rarity or antiquity.

10. Books of reference, referred to in the preceding article, cannot be taken from the library; except that, during the sessions of the Legislature or of the Courts, any member thereof may take to any room in the Capitol any such book, on leaving a card for the same, as required by the fourth rule, after being duly registered. The book must be returned on the same day on which it is taken.

11. No books belonging to the Law Library can be taken to the General Library for perusal; nor are books, maps, engravings, or any other article belonging to the General Library, to be taken to the Law Library for perusal or examination.

12. For the better preservation from injury of the more costly collections of engravings, and the rare works and maps belonging to the library, neither the Librarian nor the Assistant Librarians shall exhibit them to any person other than those authorized to take books from the library, except on a written request from a member of the Joint Library Committee of the Senate and Assembly, the Speaker of the Assembly, or one of the Trustees or the Secretary of the library.

13. Three days before the day fixed for the adjournment of any session of the Legislature, or of the Senate only, the Librarian shall address a note to each member of the Legislature or of the Senate, as the case may be, having any book belonging to the library, requesting the return thereof within twenty-four hours.

14. After the expiration of said twenty-four hours, the Librarian shall immediately make out a list of the members of each House who have omitted to return any books belonging to the library, specifying the volumes retained by each; and a list of those against whom any charges for injury to or loss of books exist, stating the amount of them; which list shall be alphabetically arranged according to the names of the respective members, and shall be certified to be correct. To the President of the Senate, the Librarian shall forthwith deliver the list relating to that body; and the list containing the names of the members of the Assembly, he shall forthwith deliver to the

Speaker; and upon each list shall be written a copy of the section of the Revised Statutes in regard to this matter above set forth.

15. Twenty days before the opening of any annual session of the Legislature, the Librarian shall report in writing to the Trustees the title of every book, map, chart, print, engraving or other article missing from the library since the Catalogue of the previous year was made out, or, if no such Catalogue has been made, then since the date of the said Librarian's last annual report to the Trustees; together with the name or names of the persons who appear, from the entries of the Librarian, to have borrowed or detained the same, to the end that such list may be submitted to the Legislature by the Trustees.

16. All penalties imposed under any of these rules may be remitted by the Library Committee, either wholly, or on such terms as they may deem proper.

[*Title* 6, *Chap.* 2, *Part* 1, *Revised Statutes.*]

General Provisions concerning the Erection and Alteration of Counties, Cities, Villages and Towns.

SEC. 1. All persons intending to apply to the Legislature for the erection of a new county, or for the incorporation of a city or village, or for any alteration of the bounds of any county, city or village, shall cause notice to be published of such intended application, as required by law,[1] and shall also procure an accurate survey and map of the territory described in such application.

§ 2. Such survey and map shall be duly verified by the oath of the surveyor making the same, and shall be laid before the Legislature before any such application shall be acted on.

§ 3. In case any law shall be passed by the Legislature pursuant to such application, the aforesaid survey and map shall be filed in the office of the [State Engineer and Surveyor] of this state.

§ 4. No town in this state shall be divided or altered in its bounds, nor shall any new town be erected, without an application to the Legislature by the inhabitants of such town so to be divided or altered, or of the several towns out of which such new town is to be erected, or some of them; and notice in writing of such intended application, subscribed by at least five persons resident and freeholders in such town or towns, shall be affixed on the outer door of the house where the next town meeting is to be held, in each of the towns to be affected thereby, at least ten days previous to the town meeting in each of those towns.

§ 5. A copy of such notice shall also be read, at the town meeting of every town to be affected thereby, to the electors there assembled, by the clerk of the town, immediately before proceeding to the election of town officers.

§ 6. The persons applying for the division or alteration of the bounds of any town, or for the erection of a new town, shall also procure such survey and map as is required in the first section of this title, which shall be laid before the Legislature, and filed with the [State Engineer and Surveyor] as above provided.

[1] See chap. 7, first part R. S., title 3, sec. 1.

[*Title* 3, *Chap.* 7, *Part* 1, *Revised Statutes.*]

OF APPLICATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

SEC. 1. All persons applying to divide or alter the bounds of any county, city or village, or to erect any new county, or to incorporate a new city or village, and all persons applying for the removal of any court-house, or the imposing of a tax for making or improving a road, or for any other local purpose in any county, where all or any of the inhabitants of such county are prepared to be taxed, shall give notice of such intended application by advertisement, to be published for at least six weeks successively immediately before such application, or before the first day of the session at which the same is to be made, in a newspaper printed in the county or in each of the counties where the objects of said application are intended to be carried into effect; and also, in case of intended application for the imposition of any tax, as aforesaid, in the state paper.

§ 2. Every association intending to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and every corporation intending to apply for an alteration, amendment or extension of its charter, shall cause the like notice of such application to be published in the state paper, and also in a newspaper printed in the county in which such corporation is intended to be or shall have been established.

§ 3. Every person hereafter applying to the Legislature for a release of lands escheated to the state, shall give the like notice of such application in the county where such lands may be situate, and in the state paper, as is required by the third title of the seventh chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

§ 4. In all cases of applications to the Legislature for the passage of laws authorizing the construction of dams in or across the streams and waters of this state which are by law public highways, like notices shall be given and published as are re-

quired to be given and published by the third title of the seventh chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes in cases of applications for acts of incorporation, and in the other cases therein specified.

§ 5. If no newspaper be printed in the county in which any notice is required to be published, such notice shall be published in like manner in the place nearest thereto in which a newspaper shall be printed.

§ 6. If the application be for an act of incorporation, the notice shall specify the amount of the capital stock requisite to carry the objects of such incorporation into effect; and if the application be for an alteration in any charter already granted, the notice shall state specifically the alteration intended to be applied for.

NEW TOWNS ERECTED SINCE 1854.

Altona, ... *Clinton County.*	Port Crane, ... *Broome County.*
Baldwin, ... *Chemung County.*	Rathbone, ... *Steuben County.*
Binghamton, .. *Broome County.*	Ward, ... *Allegany County.*
Elma, ... *Erie County.*	Wellsville, ... *Allegany County.*

STATEMENT *of the valuation of real and personal estate in the several the amount of Town, County, School and State taxes, and the rate*

COUNTIES.	Acres of land per Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land taxed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuations.
Albany,	325,590	§§306,857	$30,592,077	$7,568,042	$38,149,640
Allegany,	768,380	641,093	8,518,085	861,369	9,379,454
Broome,	401,404	431,035	6,882,767	1,008,628	7,891,395
Cattaraugus,	788,305	800,401	7,609,584	544,206	8,759,067
Cayuga,	414,678	419,703	17,346,141	3,448,944	20,795,102
Chautauque,	650,620	645,247	13,019,686	2,006,675	15,026,361
Chemung,	346,000	247,786	6,541,191	1,135,216	7,676,407
Chenango,	514,800	544,597	9,836,724	1,758,038	11,594,762
Clinton,	596,800	625,649	6,134,984	713,488	6,848,472
Columbia,	399,500	377,300	9,999,990	4,706,694	14,706,684
Cortland,	320,000	307,451	5,538,455	642,070	6,180,525
Delaware,	933,500	873,232	7,723,426	1,251,392	8,974,818
Dutchess,	489,700	491,341	21,403,296	7,784,545	29,181,461
Erie,	536,700	§§613,947	43,992,735	9,053,800	53,046,535
Essex,	1,138,500	1,068,691	4,219,426	542,173	4,761,599
Franklin,	977,388	997,709	4,003,057	403,984	4,407,041
Fulton,	320,500	319,213	3,849,167	732,127	4,581,294
Genesee,	$ 625,280	315,560	12,925,297	1,961,024	14,894,220
Greene,	272,933	382,999	6,212,877	1,282,100	7,494,977
Hamilton,	680,866	727,490	545,513	3,978	549,490
Herkimer,	877,000	647,403	9,448,089	2,417,133	11,865,222
Jefferson,	720,574	733,089	13,639,102	3,310,100	16,949,202
Kings,	48,800	§§18,277	92,241,157	12,483,578	104,724,735
Lewis,	718,265	741,814	4,528,415	599,778	5,129,000
Livingston,	326,000	380,271	13,822,207	2,925,746	16,764,011
Madison,	372,000	389,576	9,840,489	2,348,935	12,189,484
Monroe,	388,900	§§391,143	30,099,873	4,831,641	34,931,514
Montgomery,	221,000	230,008	6,327,653	724,524	8,694,812
New-York,	13,920	†13,920	352,343,033	168,202,249	520,545,282
Niagara,	308,662	311,771	12,710,961	2,128,393	14,887,113
Oneida,	704,740	734,048	13,897,340	3,421,290	17,318,630
Onondaga,*	455,100	455,100	26,000,000	4,760,000	30,760,000
Ontario,	395,107	394,526	17,489,869	3,631,447	21,121,495
Orange,	486,500	478,835	19,855,576	6,513,790	26,369,366
Orleans,	238,154	237,489	9,941,999	1,264,614	11,206,613
Oswego,*	580,978	580,978	13,633,000	1,710,000	15,343,000
Otsego,	570,900	609,090	9,843,279	2,272,016	12,115,295
Putnam,	138,300	134,668	4,133,967	1,216,000	5,349,967
Queens,	253,100	184,015	15,008,875	5,111,450	20,120,325
Rensselaer,	400,700	392,060	19,946,946	7,636,815	27,583,761
Richmond,	40,300	40,300	7,600,000	1,280,000	8,880,000
Rockland,	110,500	101,987	4,552,123	959,724	5,511,847

counties of this State; the number of acres of land assessed in each county; of taxation on each dollar of the aggregate valuations for the year 1857.

School tax.	Town tax.	County tax.	State tax.	Total taxation.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation, in mills.
$28,612 23	$274,955 90	$49,082 71	$85,836 69	$438,487 53	11.5
7,034 59	19,160 52	14,947 09	21,103 77	62,245 97	6.6
5,918 55	9,815 31	23,674 09	17,765 65	57,163 60	7.2
6,569 30	23,030 36	16,124 88	19,707 89	64,432 43	7.4
15,596 33	12,248 97	48,202 96	46,788 98	122,837 24	5.9
11,269 77	16,930 07	23,540 52	33,809 31	85,549 67	5.7
5,757 30	7,197 71	20,470 78	17,271 92	50,697 71	6.6
8,696 07	23,479 00	14,472 40	26,088 21	72,732 68	6.3
5,136 34	21,594 64	16,293 07	15,409 05	58,433 10	8.9
11,030 01	26,478 68	24,078 04	33,090 03	94,676 76	6.4
4,635 39	7,918 95	10,872 17	13,906 18	37,332 69	6.
6,731 11	10,690 22	9,915 04	20,193 33	47,529 70	5.3
21,886 10	36,167 80	27,471 76	65,658 28	151,183 94	5.2
39,784 90	37,567 78	104,442 12	119,354 69	301,149 49	5.7
3,571 20	18,647 96	10,811 41	10,713 59	43,744 16	9.1
3,305 28	8,387 27	7,172 25	9,915 84	28,780 64	6.5
3,435 97	6,983 66	14,056 28	10,307 91	34,783 82	7.6
11,170 66	22,679 39	14,111 45	33,511 99	81,473 49	5.5
5,621 23	19,470 34	10,239 97	16,863 69	52,195 23	6.9
412 11	9,049 03	2,350 00	1,236 35	13,047 49	23.7
8,898 91	16,363 46	31,960 10	26,696 74	83,919 21	7.1
12,711 90	19,202 33	33,310 20	28,135 70	103,360 13	6.1
78,543 55	891,902 37	607,335 38	235,630 65	1,813,411 95	17.3
3,846 75	12,631 80	11,248 16	11,540 25	39,266 96	7.7
12,573 00	14,933 55	20,064 40	37,719 02	85,289 97	5.1
9,142 11	10,377 39	23,684 38	27,426 34	70,630 22	5.8
26,198 63	31,074 69	74,338 45	78,595 91	210,207 68	6.
6,521 11	14,959 00	36,389 07	19,563 32	77,432 50	8.9
390,408 96	**	6,493,372 71	1,171,226 88	8,055,008 55	15.4
11,165 33	9,577 62	37,332 91	33,496 00	91,571 86	6.1
12,988 97	32,127 56	61,566 18	38,966 91	145,649 62	8.4
23,070 00	34,600 00	60,000 00	69,210 00	185,880 00	6.
15,841 12	13,919 80	32,080 00	47,522 36	109,364 28	5.2
19,777 02	34,395 08	40,168 89	59,331 06	153,672 05	5.8
8,404 96	7,113 93	25,472 81	25,214 87	66,206 57	5.9
11,507 25	47,000 00	50,000 00	34,521 75	143,029 00	9.3
9,086 47	16,445 53	13,526 03	27,259 41	66,317 44	5.5
4,012 48	4,858 26	5,920 38	12,037 42	26,828 54	5.
15,090 24	22,700 39	15,548 06	45,270 73	98,609 42	4.9
20,687 82	‡45,000 00	‡77,000 00	62,063 46	‡204,751 28	7.5
6,660 00	9,500 00	14,500 00	19,980 00	50,640 00	5.7
4,133 88	6,961 31	8,275 04	12,401 66	31,771 89	5.8

STATEMENT—

COUNTIES.	Acres of land per Burr's Atlas.	Acres of land taxed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuations.
St. Lawrence,	1,738,500	1,662,371	$15,238,768	$1,608,180	$16,846,948
Saratoga,	511,000	506,683	9,047,260	2,896,942	11,946,587
Schenectady,	125,090	§§122,904	4,975,878	912,250	5,888,128
Schoharie,	397,200	373,937	5,813,317	950,510	6,763,827
Schuyler,	Inc. in oth'r cos	198,959	4,536,544	418,720	4,955,264
Seneca,	197,550	197,664	9,442,238	1,727,091	11,169,329
Suffolk,	626,000	429,845	8,659,830	2,348,935	11,008,765
Steuben,	897,000	835,000	13,590,853	2,676,243	16,267,309
Sullivan,	587,000	† 587,000	3,859,975	527,715	4,387,690
Tioga,	313,500	307,222	5,070,850	848,985	5,919,835
Tompkins,	371,400	293,740	7,288,476	1,542,787	8,831,263
Ulster,	701,500	669,595	13,320,214	2,518,924	15,839,139
Warren,	583,500	482,256	2,149,053	412,230	2,561,283
Washington,	516,500	495,552	12,901,320	3,129,450	16,087,398
Wayne,	375,576	357,542	12,659,453	1,630,137	14,787,399
Westchester,	290,527	† 290,527	32,347,777	6,648,517	38,996,294
Wyoming,	Inc. in Genesee	368,000	8,403,829	1,030,480	9,434,309
Yates,	204,444	205,790	7,447,563	911,343	8,358,968
	28,297,141	27,722,358	1,111,551,629	319,897,155	1,433,309,713

* No returns received from these counties, and therefore estimated.
† Acres of land not returned, and therefore taken from Burr's Atlas.
‡ These sums are estimated.
§ Including Wyoming.
** City covers the whole county, and included in county taxes.
§§ Exclusive of cities.

(CONTINUED.)

School tax.	Town tax.	County tax.	State tax.	Total taxation.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation, in mills.
$12,635 22	$31,216 86	$29,404 10	$37,905 63	$111,161 81	6.6
8,959 94	18,781 19	21,955 01	26,879 83	76,575 97	6.4
4,416 09	33,605 75	22,360 07	13,248 28	73,630 19	12.5
5,072 88	12,499 95	9,739 91	15,218 61	42,531 35	6.3
3,716 44	8,008 09	13,331 36	11,149 35	36,205 24	7.3
8,377 00	8,750 20	15,932 75	25,131 00	58,190 95	5.2
8,256 57	17,550 01	9,907 86	24,769 72	60,484 16	5.5
11,200 48	20,146 70	38,393 00	36,601 45	107,341 63	6.6
3,290 77	6,642 19	12,318 76	9,872 30	32,124 02	7.3
4,439 87	11,178 71	13,123 49	13,319 63	42,061 70	7.1
6,623 46	11,170 28	11,094 71	19,870 35	48,758 80	5.5
11,879 35	42,734 80	33,360 42	35,638 06	123,612 63	7.8
1,920 96	3,954 14	14,678 06	5,762 88	26,316 04	10.3
12,065 54	15,118 71	18,098 32	36,196 64	81,470 21	5.1
11,090 55	22,791 88	26,805 50	33,271 65	93,959 58	6.4
29,247 22	64,738 84	50,000 00	87,741 66	231,727 72	5.8
7,075 73	15,533 77	11,861 28	21,227 19	55,697 97	5.9
6,269 23	6,185 45	21,891 85	18,807 66	53,154 19	6.4
1,074,982 20	2,257,702 15	8,608,678 59	3,224,946 68	15,166,309 62	10.7

TABLE OF THE RAILROADS

Prepared from the Returns made to the Board of Railroad

ROADS IN OPERATION.	Total m. of equivalent single track.	Length in miles of track laid.	Length in mil's of second track & sidings.	Amount of capital stock paid in.
Albany, Vermont and Canada (formerly Albany Northern),	35.95	32.70	3.25	$439,004 97
Troy and Rutland,	20.02	17.27	2.75	249,939 50
Albany and West Stockbridge,	44.00	38.00	6.00	1,000,000 00
Blossburgh and Corning,	16.61	14.81	1.60	250,000 00
Black River and Utica,	37.59	35.00	2.59	729,921 38
Buffalo and New-York City,	96.50	91.00	5.50	798,439 30
Buffalo and State Line,	80.34	68.34	12.00	1,300,000 00
Buffalo, Corning and New-York,	106.25	100.00	6.25	1,487,874 67
Rochester and Genesee Valley,	19.70	18.45	1.25	555,970 00
Brooklyn City,	35.76	17.98	17.78	914,640 00
Canandaigua and Niagara Falls,	105.46	98.57	6.89	1,315,000 00
Canandaigua and Elmira,	48.73	46.73	2.00	434,361 32
Chemung,	19.46	17.40	2.06	380,000 00
Cayuga and Susquehanna,	38.10	34.61	3.49	687,000 00
Eighth Avenue,	8.53	4.89	3.64	800,000 00
Flushing,	8.19	7.80	0.39	131,399 90
Hudson River,	245.00	144.00	101.00	3,758,516 59
Hudson and Boston,	18.08	17.33	.75	175,000 00
Long Island,	105.05	95.00	10.05	1,875,148 28
New-York Central,	867.68	555.88	311.80	24,136,660 69
New-York and Erie,	727.00	446.00	281.00	10,000,000 00
New-York and Harlem,	161.13	130.75	30.38	5,717,100 00
New-York and New Haven,	120.00	62.25	57.75	2,980,839 33
Northern Ogdensburgh,	139.50	121.75	17.75	1,770,138 29
Oswego and Syracuse,	38.12	35.91	2.21	396,130 00
Potsdam and Watertown,	56.00	54.00	2.00	573,905 83
Rensselaer and Saratoga,	27.23	25.22	2.01	610,000 00
Saratoga and Schenectady,	22.57	21.00	1.57	300,000 00
Syracuse and Southern,	85.03	79.69	5.34	768,369 56
Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh,	19.00	18.00	1.00	167,485 89
Saratoga and Whitehall,	44.73	40.86	3.87	500,000 00
Sixth Avenue, New-York,	8.37	4.00	4.37	750,000 00
Second Avenue, "	18.00	9.00	9.00	357,600 00
Troy and Boston,	30.46	27.23	3.23	531,492 88
Troy and Bennington,	5.61	5.38	0.23	75,150 00
Troy and Greenbush,	6.00	6.00	0.00	275,000 00
Third Avenue, New-York,	11.50	5.75	5.75	1,170,000 00
Watertown and Rome,	107.76	96.76	11.00	1,495,493 19
Troy Union,	4.28	2.14	2.14	7,611 32
Total,	3,589.09	2,647.45	941.64	$69,565,082 39

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Commissioners, for the year ending September 30, 1856.

Total amount of funded and floating debt.	Total cost of road equipment and other expenditures.	Gross receipts.	Gross expenses.
$1,600,000 00	$2,039,004 97	$117,716 64	$107,811 49
130,879 57	344,188 87		
1,007,207 21	2,007,207 21	365,195 56	260,935 29
220,000 00	496,038 41	36,561 53	16,299 18
576,890 97	1,323,077 28	62,764 67	34,707 82
2,587,849 14	3,401,868 16		
1,020,000 00	2,589,787 24	800,115 73	474,171 51
1,499,783 09	2,925,034 43	182,814 41	118,054 76
191,376 46	732,063 83	76,818 79	36,089 47
34,000 00	965,082 61	333,861 65	252,465 50
2,279,854 47	3,495,832 08	88,162 92	70,839 32
1,167,662 43	1,274,779 38	193,292 12	150,500 36
70,000 00	490,000 00		
480,402 28	971,976 57	97,151 68	77,285 40
None.	800,000 00	304,864 98	174,890 33
269,913 32	308,891 38	40,072 52	41,566 29
9,250,362 84	12,757,878 08	1,870,209 74	1,293,441 39
	175,000 00	99,858 35	88,795 28
670,501 56	2,555,986 20	302,767 70	236,445 38
14,462,742 32	29,786,372 50	7,773,069 50	4,097,867 18
25,882,066 91	33,938,254 09	6,348,990 15	3,101,053 52
4,293,968 97	10,128,765 65	1,040,393 24	715,501 67
2,163,537 49	5,170,915 97	1,007,666 48	558,128 42
4,538,538 16	4,734,208 28	495,880 35	340,883 12
215,545 25	741,618 06	146,191 83	69,108 40
698,147 33	1,369,380 00	48,358 60	*48,358 60
140,000 00	898,805 09	237,922 72	163,739 90
104,000 00	480,545 60	30,191 50	2,005 30
1,578,804 80	2,272,777 89	159,489 91	163,931 62
316,810 47	389,170 84	12,025 41	12,025 41
396,122 70	895,000 00	169,231 86	131,961 12
12,844 82	823,654 94	237,855 39	160,731 25
370,141 05	426,323 03	174,883 07	62,628 50
144,229 81	1,251,282 23	161,658 12	96,283 17
176,903 83	254,626 62		
None.	294,731 43	81,659 05	81,660 61
50,000 00	1,170,000 00	376,452 85	855,706 12
587,475 00	2,096,713 20	434,524 79	218,505 59
706,004 83	732,714 72		
$80,104,567 08	$137,478,176 79	$23,909,268 98	$13,383,363 73

TABLE—

ROADS IN OPERATION.	PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION.	
	Number.	Mileage.
Albany, Vermont and Canada (formerly Albany Northern), Troy and Rutland,	242,151	3,400,000
Albany and West Stockbridge,	193,871	6,084,493
Blossburgh and Corning,	17,264	241,309
Black River and Utica,	68,007	1,405,170
Buffalo and New-York City,		
Buffalo and State Line,	332,645	19,365,062
Buffalo, Corning and New-York,	128,558	3,215,085
Rochester and Genesee Valley,	75,899	1,222,187
Brooklyn City,	6,552,582	16,381,455
Canandaigua and Niagara Falls,	32,072	1,630,350
Canandaigua and Elmira, Chemung,	137,610	4,897,331
Cayuga and Susquehanna,	26,253	623,885
Eighth Avenue,	6,097,299	15,243,247
Flushing,	226,799	1,483,464
Hudson River,	1,540,856	70,041,746
Hudson and Boston,	40,633	515,545
Long Island,	384,478	9,029,519
New-York Central,	2,729,613	165,889,551
New-York and Erie,	1,124,382	101,108,220
New York and Harlem,	1,799,391	3,146,933
New-York and New Haven,	1,053,914	39,522,484
Northern Ogdensburgh,	73,160	3,314,647
Oswego and Syracuse,	108,567	2,505,597
Potsdam and Watertown,	53,035	743,354
Rensselaer and Saratoga,	187,950	4,352,290
Saratoga and Schenectady,		
Syracuse and Southern,	100,515	2,669,533
Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh,	7,330	68,913
Saratoga and Whitehall,	118,269	3,884,760
Sixth Avenue, New-York,	4,757,108	†11,892,770
Second Avenue, "	3,547,660	8,869,150
Troy and Boston,	148,663	2,433,899
Troy and Bennington,		
Troy and Greenbush,	216,193	1,477,953
Third Avenue, New-York,	7,131,881	‡17,829,702
Watertown and Rome,	178,843	5,463,936
Troy Union,		
Total,	39,443,451	519,850,540

NOTE.—Owing to the dilatoriness of the companies in furnishing returns, it has been found impossible to procure the statistics of 1857, in time for insertion in this year's Manual.

(CONTINUED.)

FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION.		ACCIDENTS.		REMARKS.
Tonnage.	Mileage.	Kill'd	Inj'ed	
45,289	1,200,523	------	------	Taken from report of last year.
		------	------	Included in the returns of the
235,682	7,852,657			Albany, Vermont and Canada
115,834	1,709,186			Railroad.
11,865	271,222	2	1	
		------	------	Included in the returns of the
248,087	16,253,753	12	1	New-York and Erie Railroad.
63,581	3,250,949	2	2	
26,304	464,005	------	1	
		4	2	
7,351	257,838	------	------	Taken from report of last year.
39,991	2,333,326	1	3	
		------	------	Included in the returns of the
85,556	2,674,375	1	1	Canandaigua and Elmira Rail-
		2	3	road.
1,460	8,456			
139,968	15,221,956	------	------	Taken from report of last year.
78,984	1,885,666	1		
61,047	2,879,806	1	2	
776,112	145,733,678	54	41	
933,220	183,458,046	44	3	
82,258	8,797,957	6	8	
81,834	4,232,743	5	1	
160,839	14,604,687			* The road is operated by the Contrac-
54,483	1,724,431	3	2	tors, and the Company receive none
13,348	39,011,238	------	------	of the proceeds. The expenses are
60,812	1,567,813	1	2	therefore entered at the same amount
		1	1	as the receipts.
				Inc. in returns of Rens. & Saratoga R.R.
41,518	2,273,588	------	------	Taken from report of last year.
4,171	74,692			
61,828	1,941,105	------	1	
		------	------	† Estimated.
		------	------	Taken from report of last year.
69,469	1,883,126	4		
		------	------	Inc. in returns of Troy and Boston R.R.
80,245	481,470	------	------	Taken from report of last year.
		------	7	‡ Estimated.
143,172	9,574,472	3		
		1		
3,724,309	441,652,736	148	82	

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers for 1858.

WILLIAM T. McCOUN, of Queens Co., *President.*

Vice-Presidents:

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2d "	C. S. WAINWRIGHT.	6th "	FRANCIS M. ROTCH.
3d "	HERMAN WENDELL.	7th "	WILLIAM JOHNSON.
4th "	HUGH WHITE.	8th "	EDGAR C. DIBBLE.

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Alrick Hubbell, Walter Akenhead,
James D. Sheldon.

Corresponding Secretary — BENJ. P. JOHNSON.
Recording Secretary — ERASTUS CORNING, Jr.
Treasurer — LUTHER H. TUCKER.

ASA FITCH, M. D., *Entomologist.*
Prof. CHARLES H. PORTER, *Chemist.*

STATEMENT

Showing the Corporate Titles of the several Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies organized and transacting business under the laws of the State of New-York, the Amount of their respective Capital, and their Localities.

Names of Companies.	Place of Business.	Capital.
Astor,	New-York,	$150,000
Arctic,	"	250,000
Atlantic,	Brooklyn,	150,000
Ætna,	New-York,	200,000
Albany,	Albany,	125,000
Broadway,	New-York,	200,000
Beekman,	"	200,000
Brooklyn,	Brooklyn,	102,000
Continental,	New-York,	500,000
Corn Exchange,	"	200,000
Commonwealth,	"	250,000
Clinton,	"	250,000
City,	"	210,000
Commercial,	"	200,000
Columbia,	"	200,000
Citizens',	"	150,000
Empire City,	"	200,000
East River,	"	150,000
Excelsior,	"	200,000
Eagle,	"	300,000
Fulton,	"	150,000
Fireman's,	"	204,000
Grocers',	"	200,000
Greenwich,	"	200,000
Goodhue,	"	200,000
Gebhard,	"	200,000
Home,	"	500,000
Harmony,	"	150,000

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Place of Business.	Capital.
Hanover,	New-York,	$150,000
Howard,	"	250,000
Hamilton,	"	150,000
Hope,	"	150,000
Irving,	"	200,000
Indemnity,	"	150,000
Jefferson,	"	200,000
Knickerbocker,	"	280,000
Lamar,	"	200,000
Lorillard,	"	200,000
Lafarge,	"	150,000
Lenox,	"	150,000
Long Island,	Brooklyn,	200,000
Lafayette,	New-York,	150,000
Merchants',	"	200,000
Market,	"	200,000
Metropolitan,	"	300,000
Mechanics and Traders',	"	200,000
Manhattan,	"	250,000
Mercantile,	"	200,000
Montauk,	Brooklyn,	150,000
Niagara,	New-York,	200,000
New Amsterdam,	"	200,000
Nassau,	"	150,000
North River,	"	350,000
North American,	"	250,000
National,	"	150,000
New-York Bowery,	"	300,000
New-York Equitable,	"	210,000
New-York Fire and Marine,	"	200,000
New World,	"	200,000
Park,	"	200,000
Pacific,	"	200,000
People's,	"	150,000
Peter Cooper,	"	150,000

STATEMENT — (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Place of Business.	Capital.
Phœnix,	New-York,	$200,000
Republic,	"	150,000
Rutgers,	"	200,000
Relief,	"	150,000
Resolute,	"	200,000
St. Nicholas,	"	150,000
Stuyvesant,	"	200,000
Security,	"	200,000
St. Marks,	"	150,000
Star (winding up),	Ogdensburgh,	150,000
United States,	New-York,	250,000
Washington,	"	200,000
Williamsburgh City,	Williamsburgh,	150,000

NOTE. — In addition to the above, several foreign Insurance Companies have complied with the requisitions of our laws, and are now transacting to a considerable extent, the business of Fire and Life Insurance in this State.

STATEMENT*

Showing the Corporate Titles of the several Life Insurance Companies organized and transacting business under the laws of the State of New-York, the Amount and Character of their Securities, and their respective Localities.

Names of Companies.	Place of Business.	Character of Securities.	Amount of Securities.
Howard Life Insurance Company,.	New-York, ...	Bonds and Mortgages,.	$100,000
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.,	do ...	do	102,428
Manhattan do	do ...	do	108,000
New-York do	do ...	do	115,390
Mutual do	do ...	do	100,000
New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co.,	do ...	New-York State Stock,	100,000
United States Life Insurance Co.,.	do ...	Bonds and Mortgages,.	100,000

* In addition to the above, several foreign Insurance Companies have complied with the requisitions of our laws, and are now transacting, to a considerable extent, the business of Fire and Life Insurance in this State.

OFFICERS

OF

STATE AND INCORPORATED BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

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Assistant Physicians — E. H. Van Deusen, M. D., J. M. Cleveland, M. D., L. A. Tourtellot, M. D.

Steward — Horatio N. Dryer.

Matron — Sarah A. Starr.

Treasurer — Edmund A. Wetmore, Esq., Utica.

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Superintendent — Harvey B. Wilbur, M. D.

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Teachers — Miss S. P. Young, Miss Lodema Hutchinson, Miss Alvira Wood, Miss Christina Erland.

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WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER.

MANAGERS.

First Class — Isaac Hills, Samuel G. Andrews, William Pitkin, Gideon Cobb, James P. Fogg.

Second Class — Orlando Hastings, Jacob Gould, Elias Pond, Wm. H. Briggs, Samuel Richardson.

Third Class — Frederick F. Backus, Myron H. Clark, Edward Roggen, Elijah F. Smith, Samuel W. D. Moore.

N. B. The term of office of the Managers of the first class will expire on the first Tuesday of February, 1858, and of the other two successively, on the first Tuesdays of February, in the two succeeding years.

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Second Vice-President — Elias Pond.

Secretary and Treasurer — Isaac Hills.

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Visiting Committee — William H. Briggs, Jacob Gould, James P. Fogg, Elias Pond, Edward Roggen, Samuel Richardson.

Discharging Committee — Orlando Hastings, Jacob Gould, Samuel W. D. Moore.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

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First Assistant Superintendent — Artemus W. Fisher.

Second Assistant Superintendent — Albert Backus.

Teacher of the Senior Department — Elisha M. Carpenter.

Female Assistants — Miss Maria Alleyn, Mrs. H. D. Vosburgh.

Teacher of the Primary Department — Hiram D. Vosburgh.

Female Assistants — Harriet Burleigh, Sarah A. Hickox.

Steward — William Pearce.

Farmer — David Sturges.

Gardener — John Lee.

Chaplain — Martin B. Anderson, LL. D.

Consulting Physician — William H. Briggs.

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Vice-Presidents — Shepherd Knapp, Israel Russell, Charles M. Leupp, James N. Cobb, Linus W. Stevens, Walter Underhill.

Treasurer — Walter Underhill.

Secretary — Andrew Warner.

MANAGERS.

Shepherd Knapp, Israel Russell, Charles M. Leupp, James N. Cobb, Walter Underhill, Linus W. Stevens, James W. Underhill, John W. C. Leveridge. Benjamin B. Atterbury, Edward S. Van Winkle, Frederick W. Downer, Edmund M. Young, Andrew Warner, John J. Townsend, David Sands, Charles C. Leigh, Richard M. Hoe, Thomas B. Stillman, William C. Russell, Oliver S. Strong, William M. Pritchard, James P. Cronkhite, James M. Halsted, Edgar Ketchum, Peter McMartin, Mark Spencer, Henry A. Cram, D. Jackson Steward, Francis P. Schoals, William Gale.

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Vice-Presidents — Israel Russell, Rensselaer N. Havens, John D. Ross, John H. Griscom, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary — I. Stanton Gould, Esq., Hudson, N. Y.

Recording Secretary — James C. Holden.

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Committee on Detention — Israel Russell, Esq., Chairman, John H. Keyser, Charles A. Davison, George E. Baker, Solomon Jenner, Wm. Allen Butler, Salem K. Wales, Adam T. Sackett, Otis D. Swan.

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(Situated on Washington Heights, at the intersection of Broadway and Tenth-avenue, nine miles from the City Hall.)

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Vice-President — Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.
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Treasurer — Mr. John Warren.
Secretary — Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(Asylum for Boys, in 5th Avenue, between 51st and 52d streets. Asylum for Girls, in Prince-street, corner of Mott.)

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Vice-Presidents — Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Dines Carolin.
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Assistant Secretary — Louis B. Binsse.
James Kelly, John McMenomy, Frederick E. Gilbert, T. James Glover, James Olwell, Charles Toal, James B. Nicholson, Martin Waters, Thomas Boyle, Henry Shields, Thomas McKenzie, D. Hennessy, Lewis J. White, Patrick Mulvihill, Joannes Gourd, James Moore, Peter Palm, Michael Hagan, Thomas Reilley.

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Attending Surgeons — James McNaughton, M. D., Alden March, M. D., James Armsby, M. D., John Swinburne, M. D.

House Physician and Surgeon — M. R. Carson, M. D.

Assistant House Physician and Surgeon — Oscar H. Young.

Superintendent — Jacob D. Eaton.

Matron — Mrs. J. D. Eaton.

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Second Directress — Mrs. James Boorman.

Treasurer — Mrs. Eli Wainwright.

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Assistant Surgeons — John H. Hinton, M. D., G. F. Bumstead, M. D.

Superintendent — William Brown.

DEMILT DISPENSARY.

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Diseases of Head, Abdomen, &c. — Gouverneur M. Smith, M. D., W. A. Carrington, M. D.
Diseases of the Eye and Ear — David S. Conant, M. D., Wm. F. Holcomb, M. D.
Diseases of the Skin — Edward H. Parker, M. D., J. L. Campbell, M. D.
Diseases of Women — T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., H. B. Sands, M. D.
Diseases of Children — George T. Elliott, Jr., M. D., W. C. Livingston, M. D.
Surgery — Julius S. Thebaud, M. D., William R. Donaghe, M. D.
Dental Surgery — D. Louis Radzinsky.

NOTE. — The physicians attend on alternate days; the first named in each class, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; the other on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Visiting Physicians — Willian B. Bibbins, M. D., George L. Hyslop, M. D.
Apothecary — Henry Q. Mack.

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Vice-President — Wm. Dennistoun.
Treasurer — Edward Cromwell.
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Recording Secretary — Miss Anna Wood.

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Board of Advisers — A. H. Dana, D. P. Embury, J. Halsey, C. P. Smith, G. S. Howland, F. Howe, C. S. Knight.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.

OFFICERS.

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Vice-President — Robert Nichols.
Treasurer — John Blunt.
Secretary — Alexander M. White.

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Physicians — James Crane, D. S. Landon, E. Kracdkowizer, Horatio S. Smith.

Surgeons — D. C. Enos, J. C. Hutchinson, D. E. Kissam, J. M. Minor.

Resident Surgeons — Francis D. Cunningham, Isaac Steves, Jr.
Resident Physician — W. G. Orren.
Superintendent — J. S. T. Nichols.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

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Second Directress — Mrs. Abraham Wiltsie.
Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Julia A. Killey.
Recording Secretary — Mrs. Eben. Cary.
Treasurer — Mrs. Dudley Bartlett.

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BOARD OF COUNSELORS.

Rev. H. G. Ludlow, James Bowne, Hon. Wm. Kelley, C. P. Adriance, Hon. G. W. Sterling, Isaac Platt, George Innis, H. D. Myers, Abram Wiltsie, George Corlies, Theodorus Gregory, J. P. H. Tallman.

(The Home for the Friendless, under the care of this Society, was opened February 23d, 1857. The names of 110 children are registered as provided for by the Institution. Present number of children, 52.)

HUDSON ORPHAN AND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President — Aaron C. Macy.
Secretary and Treasurer — R. M. McKinstry.
Elihu Gifford, Hiram Macy, J. W. Fairfield.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

First Directress — Mrs. R. M. McKinstry.
Second Directress — Mrs. E. Gifford.
Secretary — Miss M. Wier.
Mrs. J. Stow, Mrs. J. W. Fairfield, Mrs. A. C. Macy, Mrs. S. B. Rogers, Mrs. Wilbur Curtiss, Mrs. A. V. V. Elting, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. M. V. N. Crawford, Mrs. R. B. Sheperd, Mrs. H. Waldo, Mrs. H. Ary, Mrs. M. Bessac, Mrs J. S. Anable, Mrs. Hiram Macy, Mrs. Doctor Cook, Mrs. A. N. Webb, Mrs. L. G. Guernsey, Mrs. E. C. Terry, Mrs. W. H. Terry, Mrs. J. N. Townsend, Mrs. D. Bodurtha, Miss E. Tobey.
Superintendent — Rev. S. Utley.

ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

OFFICERS.

President — James D. Wasson.
Secretary and Treasurer — William M. Strong.
Superintendent — William Janes.
Matron — Mrs. Mary N. Janes.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

James D. Wasson, Rev. Wm. James, Marcus T. Reynolds, James Dexter, John F. Rathbone, John Sill, William N. Strong, John Q. Wilson, Jeremiah Waterman, Rufus K. Viele.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John F. Rathbone, John Sill, Rufus K. Viele, William N. Strong, Jeremiah Waterman.

ST. VINCENT'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BUFFALO.

President — Rt. Rev. John Timon.
Treasurer — Martin Kavanaugh.
Secretary — Martin Rowan.

TRUSTEES.

Rt. Rev. John Timon, Martin Kavanaugh, Martin Rowan, T. O'Farrell, Daniel Vaughan, Edwin Thomas.

TROY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

OFFICERS.

President — Nathaniel Starbuck.
Vice-President — David Buel, Jr.
Secretary — Charles P. Hartt.
Treasurer — Silas K. Stow.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Nathaniel Starbuck, Thomas White, C. L. Richards.

TRUSTEES.

David Buel, Jr., D. Thomas Vail, George Vail, Joel Mallory, Jesse Anthony, Benjamin Marshall, Nathaniel Starbuck, C. L. Richards, Elias Johnson, Thomas White, George Lesley, Isaac McConihe, Wm. Howard Hart, Philander Wells, Gurdon Grant, Silas K. Stow, Lyman Bennett, A. J. Rousseau, H. N. Lockwood, Francis N. Mann.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM OF TROY.

OFFICERS.

President — P. B. Conway.
Secretary — Cornelius Mackey.
Treasurer — Rev. Peter Havermans.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. Peter Havermans, P. B. Conway, Cornelius Mackey, John Molloy.

MANAGERS.

Rev. Peter Havermans, Br. Polycarp, Sr. Sarah Agnes.

TROY HOSPITAL.

OFFICERS.

President — Rt. Rev. John McCloskey.
Vice-President and Treasurer — Rev. Peter Havermans.
Secretary — John Correy.

GOVERNORS.

Right Rev. John McCloskey, Rev. Peter Havermans, John Correy, Edward Murphy and James Brady.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons — Dr. M. H. Burton, Dr. C. L. Hubbell.
Consulting Physicians — Dr. C. V. W. Burton, Dr. A. J. Skilton.

(The nurses are the Sisters of Charity. The founder of the Institution is Rev. P. Havermans.)

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF UTICA.

OFFICERS.

First Directress — Miss Charlotte Derbyshire.
Second Directress — Mrs. Cornelia Graham.
Third Directress — Mrs. Rachel A. Kellogg.
Treasurer — Mrs. Emma Mann.
Secretary — Mrs. Ann H. Denio.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Cornelia Pomeroy, Mrs. Mary E. Ostrom, Mrs. Sarah A. Gilbert, Mrs. Helen M. Williams, Mrs. Grace Evans, Mrs. Jane A. Crafts, Mrs. Mary F. Dean, Mrs. Mary E. Wager, Mrs. Hannah A. Plant, Mrs. Sarah A. Lund, Mrs. Sarah Wood, Mrs. Mary Thorn, Mrs. Clarissa B. Coventry, Mrs. Melinda N. Butterfield, Mrs. Amanda M. Mervine, Mrs. Sarah Owens, Mrs. M. M. Jones, Mrs. Eli Manchester, Miss Laura Savage.

Advisory Committee of Gentlemen—W. J. Bacon, J. Watson Williams, Theodore S. Faxton, Charles A. Mann, S. D. Childs.

THE ONONDAGA COUNTY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

President—John Durnford.
Secretary—Ira H. Cobb.

TRUSTEES.

John Durnford, Hiram Putnam, Zebulon Ostrom, Hamilton White, Allen Munroe, Charles Rust, Russel Hibbard, Robert Furman, William E. Abbott, E. W. Leavenworth, Ira H. Cobb.

OSWEGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. Wm. F. Allen.
Secretary—Gilbert Mollison.
Treasurer—O. J. Harmon.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Fitzhugh, Hamilton Murray, John B. Edwards, Robert F. Child, Simeon Bates, Luther Wright, James Bickford, James Platt, R. H. Tyler, B. Bowen.

DIRECTRESSES.

Mrs. T. Kingsford, Mrs. J. L. McWhorter, Mrs. L. Wright, Mrs. L. A. Allen, Mrs. A. E. Crocker, Mrs. H. Fitzhugh, Mrs. E. P. Fisher, Mrs. E. Allen, Mrs. H. Mathews, Mrs. J. E. Dutton.

ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

President—Mrs. Silas O. Smith.
Secretary—Mrs. Seth H. Terry.
Treasurer—Mrs. Eben B. Buell.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Moses Chapin, Hon. Samuel G. Andrews, Hon. Elijah F. Smith, John H. Thompson, Samuel D. Porter, Wm. Brewster.

DIRECTRESSES.

Mrs. Thomas H. Rochester, Mrs. William W. Reid, Mrs. Maltby Strong, Mrs. Frederick Whittlesey.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Hiram Wright, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Frederick Starr, Mrs. Edmond Lyon, Mrs. John Crombie, Mrs. Henry B. Knapp, Mrs. Josiah W. Bissell, Mrs. Rufus Bacon, Mrs. Oliver H. Palmer, Mrs. Daniel M. Shipman, Mrs. Joseph Field, Mrs. Silas M. Cornell, Mrs. Samuel Miller, Mrs. Nehemiah B. Northrop, Mrs. Lysander Farrar, Mrs. Milton Ingersoll, Mrs. Emmett H. Hollister, Mrs. William N. Sage.

BUFFALO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

OFFICERS.

President — Russell H. Heywood.
Vice-President — Rufus L. Howard.
Secretary — George Wadsworth.
Treasurer — William Coleman.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Dart, Jr., Jason Sexton, George Howard, Oliver Bugbee, George S. Hazard, Henry Daw, Roswell L. Burroughs, Francis H. Root, Samuel N. Callender, John R. Evans, Amasa R. Ransom.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ROCHESTER.

OFFICERS.

President — Rev. Michael O'Brien.
Treasurer — Andrew Brennan.
Secretary — Charles J. Burke.

MANAGERS.

Rev. M. O'Brien, Andrew Brennan, James McManus, Michael Douglas, Philip Little, Michael Lester, Joseph Kavanagh, George A. Wilkin, Charles J. Burke.

ST. JOSEPH'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BUFFALO.

OFFICERS.

President — Rt. Rev. John Timon.
Secretary — Patrick Milton.
Treasurer — Thomas Hines.

TRUSTEES.

Rt. Rev. John Timon, Thomas Hines, Patrick Milton, T. O'Farrell, Thomas Dolan.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, ALBANY.

MANAGERS.

President — Right Rev. John McCloskey.
Vice-President — V. R. John J. Conroy.
Treasurer — Peter M. Morange, Esq.
Secretary — William D. Morange, Esq.

Rev. T. Doran, Rev. P. McCloskey, Rev. E. P. Wadhams, Rev. T. Noethan , John Tracy, Esq., Charles L. Austin, Esq., Mathew McMahon, Esq., Richard J. Carmody, Esq., Oliver Houll, Esq., John McEvoy, Bryan Smith, Philip Maguire, Thomas Mattimore.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

MANAGERS.

Isaac Wood, M. D., Silas Brown, George F. Allen, John P. Crosby, Robert Gracie, Robert J. Murray, Robert L. Case, Augustus Schell, George F. Jones, John G. Adams, M. D., James N. Cobb, Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Edward Wood, Alfred W. Craven, William Curtis Noyes, William Dumont, James Warren, Henry Van Rensselaer, George P. Cammann, M. D., Lewis M. Rutherford.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President — Isaac Wood, M. D.
Vice-President — Robert Gracie.
Treasurer — Silas Brown.
Recording Secretary — George F. Allen.
Corresponding Secretary — John P. Crosby.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Superintendent — T. Colden Cooper.

Teachers in the Literary Department — Adam McClelland, Stephen Babcock, Eliza D. Reed, Louisa Morey, Ann Cox, Ada O'Brien, Susan McGregor.

Teachers in Musical Department, Instrumental — Anthony Rieff, Cornelius Mahoney, Catharine Connell. *Vocal* — Sigismund Lasar, Charles Hazlett, Catharine Kennedy, Angeline Cutter.

Teachers in the Mechanical Department — James Young, Samuel Hutchings, Isaac Williams, John H. Hallock.

Matron — Miss Mary J. Armstrong.

Attending Physician — J. W. G. Clements, M. D.

Consulting Physicians — Isaac Wood, M. D., James L. Beadle, M. D.

Consulting Surgeon — Abram Dubois, M. D.

NEW-YORY DISPENSARY.

TRUSTEES.

President — George T. Trimble.

Secretary — James F. De Peyster.

Treasurer — D. Colden Murray.

Benjamin H. Field, Gurdon Buck, M. D., Caleb Swan, H. M. Schieffelin, Adam Norrie, Edmund Penfold, David Clarkson, Gerard Stuyvesant, John O. Stone, M. D., James W. Beekman.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

House Physician — Horatio Gomez, M. D.

Assistant House Physician — T. F. Hardenburgh, M. D.

Attending Physicians — Charles K. Briddon, M. D., Wm. C. Corson, M. D., John W. Corson, M. D., George Aigner, M. D., D. R. Capriles, M. D., R. B. Wilson, M. D., B. Kelly, M. D., F. Arthur, M. D., F. W. Strube, M. D., James Allen, M. D.

District Physicians — J. S. Tonilier, M. D., Dist. No. 1; H. Harriot, M. D., Dist. No. 2; E. M. Cameron, M. D., Dist. No. 3; J. Bishop, M. D., Dist. No. 4; J. W. Corson, M. D., Dist. No. 5; E. R. Pulling, M. D., Dist. No. 6.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons — H. D. Bulkley, M. D., Jared Linsly, M. D., Isaac Wood, M. D., Willard Parker, M. D., John Watson, M. D., Wm. H. Maxwell, M. D.
Apothecary — Edward Hare.
Assistant Apothecary — C. E. Munroe.
Druggists — Ingersoll, Field & Co.

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS.

President — Robert Ray.
First Vice-President — Oliver H. Lee.
Second Vice-President — O. W. Morris.
Treasurer — Samuel Newby.
Secretary — Charles H. Rusher.

MANAGERS.

Robert Ray, Samuel Newby, Oliver H. Lee, R. Henry Goff, Chas. H. Rusher, John Milhau, O. W. Morris, Nelson J. Waterbury, Patrick Tracy, Chas. L. Doe, Gilbert N. Marshall, David R. Doremus, Jas. T. Maxwell, Amos M. Lyon, A. B. Millard, Daniel H. Smith, Archd. Gracie King, Henry McLean, Thomas McIntyre, William B. Burger, P. D. Whitmore, Abm. M. Kanouse, Eugene Thomas, Nicholas L. Demarest, Washington Cooper.

NAMES OF SPEAKERS

OF THE

ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

FROM 1777 TO 1858.

Session.	Name.	When Elected.
1.	Walter Livingston,	September 10, 1777
2.	Walter Livingston,	October 13, 1778
3.	Evert Bancker,	August 18, 1779
4.	Evert Bancker,	September 7, 1780
5.	Evert Bancker,	October 24, 1781
6.	Evert Bancker,	July 11, 1782
7.	John Hathorn,	January 21, 1784
8.	John Hathorn,	October 15, 1784
9.	John Lansing, Jr.,	January 13, 1786
10.	Richard Varick,	" 12, 1787
11.	Richard Varick,	" 9, 1788
12.	John Lansing, Jr.,	December 11, 1788
13.	Gulian Ver Planck,	July 6, 1789
14.	John Watts,	January 5, 1791
15.	John Watts,	" 4, 1792
16.	John Watts,	November 6, 1792
17.	James Watson,	January 7, 1794
18.	William North,	" 6, 1795
19.	William North,	" 6, 1796
20.	Gulian Ver Planck,	November 1, 1796
21.	Dirck Ten Broeck,	January 2, 1798
22.	Dirck Ten Broeck,	August 9, 1798
23.	Dirck Ten Broeck,	January 28, 1800
24.	Samuel Osgood,	November 4, 1800
25.	Thomas Storm,	January 26, 1802
26.	Thomas Storm,	" 25, 1803

NAMES OF SPEAKERS—(CONTINUED.)

Session.	Name.	When Elected.
27.	Alexander Sheldon,	January 31, 1804
28.	Alexander Sheldon,	November 6, 1804
29.	Alexander Sheldon,	January 28, 1806
30.	Andrew McCord,	" 27, 1807
31.	Alexander Sheldon,	" 26, 1808
32.	James W. Wilkin,	November 1, 1808
33.	William North,	January 30, 1810
34.	Nathan Sanford,	" 29, 1811
35.	Alexander Sheldon,	" 28, 1812
36.	Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer,	November 3, 1812
37.	James Emot,	January 25, 1814
38.	Samuel Young,	September 26, 1814
39.	Daniel Cruger,	January 13, 1816
40.	David Woods,	November 5, 1816
41.	David Woods,	January 27, 1818
42.	Obadiah German,	" 6, 1819
43.	John C. Spencer,	" 4, 1820
44.	Peter Sharp,	November 7, 1820
45.	Samuel B. Romaine,	January 1, 1822
46.	Peter R. Livingston,	" 27, 1823
47.	Richard Goodell,	" 6, 1824
48.	Clarkson Crolius,	" 4, 1825
49.	Samuel Young,	" 3, 1826
50.	Erastus Root,	" 2, 1827
51.	Erastus Root,	" 1, 1828
52.	Peter Robinson,	" 5, 1829
53.	Erastus Root,	" 5, 1830
54.	George R. Davis,	" 4, 1831
55.	Charles L. Livingston,	" 3, 1832
56.	Charles L. Livingston,	" 1, 1833
57.	William Baker,	" 7, 1834
58.	Charles Humphrey,	" 5, 1835
59.	Charles Humphrey,	" 5, 1836
60.	Edward Livingston,	" 3, 1837
61.	Luther Bradish,	" 2, 1838

NAMES OF SPEAKERS — (CONTINUED.)

Session.	Name.	When Elected.
62.	George W. Patterson,	January 1, 1839
63.	George W. Patterson,	" 7, 1840
64.	Peter B. Porter, Jr.,	" 5, 1841
65.	Levi S. Chatfield,	" 4, 1842
66.	George R. Davis,	" 3, 1843
67.	Elisha Litchfield,	" 2, 1844
68.	Horatio Seymour,	" 7, 1845
69.	William Crain,	" 6, 1846
70.	William C. Hasbrouck,	" 6, 1847
71.	Amos K. Hadley,	" 4, 1848
72.	Amos K. Hadley,	" 2, 1849
73.	Noble S. Elderkin,	" 1, 1850
74.	Henry J. Raymond,	" 7, 1851
74.	J. B. Varnum, Jr. (extra session),	June 10, 1851
75.	Jonas C. Heartt,	January 6, 1852
76.	William H. Ludlow,	" 4, 1853
77.	Robert H. Pruyn,	" 3, 1854
78.	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	" 2, 1855
79.	Orville Robinson,	" 16, 1856
80.	De Witt C. Littlejohn,	" 6, 1857
81.	Thomas G. Alvord,	" 26, 1858

RELATING TO CANALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

[The Fund Commissioners have the superintendence of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Debt.]

HENRY R. SELDEN, *Lieutenant-Governor.*
GIDEON J. TUCKER, *Secretary of State.*
SANFORD E. CHURCH, *Comptroller.*
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, *Treasurer.*
LYMAN TREMAIN, *Attorney-General.*

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

[The Canal Commissioners have the general charge of the *public works*, of the construction of new canals, and, through the Superintendents, of the repairs of the completed canals.]

CHARLES H. SHERILL, Albany — In charge of Eastern Division, as follows, viz: Erie Canal, from Albany to east bank Oneida Lake Canal; Albany Basin; Champlain Canal and Glens Falls Feeder; Black River Canal and Feeder; and Improvement of Black River Reservoir — 315 miles.

JOHN R. JAYCOX, Syracuse — In charge of Middle Division, as follows, viz: Erie Canal, from the east of Oneida Lake Canal to the east of Wayne county; Butternut Creek Feeder; Limestone Feeder; Camillus Feeder; Oneida Lake Canal; Oswego Canal; Oneida River Improvement; Seneca River Towing Path; Baldwinsville Canal; Cayuga and Seneca Canal; Crooked Lake Canal; Chemung Canal and Feeder; Cayuga Inlet; Chenango Canal — 310 miles.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, Mayville — In charge of Western Division, as follows, viz: Erie Canal, from east bounds of Wayne county to Buffalo, including Basin at the latter place; Genesee Valley Canal, navigable, including Dansville side cut, and Genesee Valley Canal, not navigable — 273 miles.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

VAN R. RICHMOND.

[Prescribes duties of, and assigns divisions of canals to Engineers; visits and inspects canals; prescribes surveys, maps, plans, estimates, &c., in the construction or improvement of a canal.]

AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

NATHANIEL S. BENTON.

[Invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to the Comptroller, in relation to the canals; draws warrants on the Treasurer for all canal payments; audits all canal accounts; instructs canal collecting and distributing officers; keeps accounts of canal receipts and expenditures, &c.; *ex-officio* Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Board.]

CANAL APPRAISERS.

[They Appraise the damages to individuals growing out of the construction of the canals.]

ASHBEL B. PARMELEE, HENRY H. HULL,
WILLIAM WASSON.

CANAL BOARD.

The Canal Board is composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Canal Commissioners, and the State Engineer and Surveyor.

[Meets at the Canal Department during the sitting of the Legislature; fixes the rates of tolls; appoints the collectors of tolls, superintendents of repairs, weigh-masters and inspectors; hears appeals from Canal Appraisers; remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals, &c.]

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

[Rooms in the State Hall, in which the business of the Fund Commissioners and the Canal Board, and the business of the Auditor of the Canal Department, is required by law to be transacted.]

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

		Salaries.
Samuel S. Whallon, to hold	1 year,	$2,000
Charles H. Sherrill, "	2 years,	2,000
John R. Jaycox, "	3 years,	2,000

CONTRACTING BOARD.

[Under chap. 329, Laws of 1854, and chap. 105, Laws of 1857.]

The State Engineer and Surveyor, who is President, the Auditor of the Canal Department and the Canal Commissioners.

[Contracts for all work to be done under chap 349, Laws of 1854; and for the repairs of the completed canals; and appoints division, resident and first assistant Engineers, and Superintendents of Repairs.]

A LIST

Of the principal places on the Canals, and their distances from each other, as adopted by the Canal Board.

JUNCTION AND ERIE CANALS.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo
ALBANY	0	0	110	269	364
Port Schuyler	5	5	105	264	359
Gibbonsville	1	6	104	263	358
WEST TROY	1	7	103	262	357
Junction	2	9	101	260	355
Cohoes	1	10	100	259	354
Lower Aqueduct	3	13	97	256	351
Willow Spring	6	19	91	250	345
Upper Aqueduct	7	26	84	243	338
SCHENECTADY	4	30	80	239	334
Rotterdam	9	39	71	230	325
Philip's Locks	5	44	66	225	320
Amsterdam	3	47	63	222	317
Schoharie Creek	5	52	58	217	312
Smithtown	2	54	56	215	310
FULTONVILLE	3	57	53	212	307
Big Nose	7	64	46	205	300
Spraker's Basin	2	66	44	203	298
Canajoharie	3	69	41	200	295
Fort Plain	3	72	38	197	292
Diefendorf's Landing	3	75	35	194	289
St. Johnsville	2	77	33	192	287
East Canada Creek	4	81	29	188	283

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Indian Castle (Nowandaga)	2	83	27	186	281
Fink's Ferry	3	86	24	183	278
Little Falls	2	88	22	181	276
Rankin's Lock, No. 7	3	91	19	178	273
Herkimer Lower Bridge	4	95	15	174	269
Mohawk	1	96	14	173	268
Fulmer's Creek	1	97	13	172	267
Morgan's Landing	1	98	12	171	266
Steel's Creek	1	99	11	170	265
Frankfort	2	101	9	168	263
Ferguson's	6	107	3	162	257
Utica	3	110	0	159	254
York Mills,	3	113	3	156	251
Whitesboro'	1	114	4	155	250
Oriskany	3	117	7	152	247
Rome	8	125	15	144	239
Wood Creek Aq'ct (Ft. Bull)	2	127	17	142	237
Hawley's Basin	2	129	19	140	235
Stony Creek	1	130	20	139	234
New London	2	132	22	137	232
Higgins'	4	136	26	133	228
Loomis'	2	138	28	131	226
Oneida Creek	3	141	31	128	222
Canastota	5	146	36	123	218
New Boston	4	150	40	119	214
Chittenango	3	153	43	116	211
Pool's Brook	3	156	46	113	208
Kirkville	2	158	48	111	206
Little Lake	2	160	50	109	204
Manlius	2	162	52	107	202
Limestone Feeder	1	163	53	106	201
Orville Feeder	2	167	55	104	199
Lodi	5	170	60	99	194
Syracuse	1	171	61	98	193
Geddes	2	173	63	96	191

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany.	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo
Belisle	4	177	67	92	187
Nine Mile Creek	1	178	68	91	186
Camillus	1	179	69	90	185
Canton	5	184	74	85	180
Peru	2	186	76	83	178
Jordan	4	190	80	79	174
Cold Spring	1	191	81	78	173
Weedsport	5	196	86	73	168
Centreport	1	197	87	72	167
Port Byron	2	199	89	70	165
MONTEZUMA	6	205	95	64	159
Lockpit	6	211	101	58	153
Clyde	5	216	106	53	148
Lock Berlin	5	221	111	48	143
LYONS	4	225	115	44	139
Lockville	6	231	121	38	133
Newark	1	232	122	37	132
Port Gibson	3	235	125	34	129
PALMYRA	5	240	130	39	124
Macedonville	4	244	134	25	120
Wayneport	3	247	137	22	117
Perrinton	2	249	139	20	115
Perrinton Centre	2	251	141	18	113
Fairport	1	252	142	17	112
Fullam's Basin	1	253	143	16	111
Bushnell's Basin	3	256	146	13	108
Pittsford	3	259	149	10	105
Billinghast's Basin	4	263	153	6	101
Lock No. 3	2	265	155	4	99
ROCHESTER	4	269	159	0	95
Brockway's	10	279	169	10	85
Spencer's Basin	1	281	171	12	83
Adam's Basin	3	284	174	15	80
Cooley's Basin	3	287	177	18	77
BROCKPORT	2	289	179	20	75

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Albany	Utica.	Rochester.	Buffalo.
Holley	5	294	184	25	70
Hulberton	4	298	188	29	66
ALBION	6	304	194	35	60
Gaines' Basin	2	306	196	37	58
Eagle Harbor	1	307	198	38	57
Long Bridge	2	309	199	40	55
Knowlesville	2	311	201	42	53
Road Culvert	1	312	202	43	52
Medina	3	315	205	46	49
Shelby Basin	3	318	218	49	46
Middleport	3	321	211	52	43
Reynolds' Basin	3	224	214	55	40
Gasport	2	326	216	57	38
LOCKPORT	7	333	223	64	31
Pendleton	7	340	230	71	24
Welch's	2	342	232	73	23
H. Brockways	4	346	236	77	18
Tonawanda	6	352	242	83	12
Lower Black Rock	8	360	250	91	4
Black Rock	1	361	251	92	3
BUFFALO	3	364	254	95	0

28.90 chains over to Lake Erie — Big Buffalo Creek Harbor.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Albany.	Whitehall.
ALBANY	0	0	73
West Troy	7	7	66
Junction	2	9	64
WATERFORD	3	12	61
Mehanicsville	8	20	53
Stillwater Village	4	24	49
Bleecker's Basin	2	26	47
Wilbur's Basin	2	28	45
Van Duzen's Landing	5	33	40
Schuylerville	3	36	37
Saratoga Bridge	2	38	35
Fort Miller	3	41	32
Moses Kill	3	44	29
Fort Edward	5	49	24
Glens Falls Feeder	2	51	22
Baker's Basin	1	52	21
Smith's Basin	5	57	16
Fort Ann	4	61	12
Comstock's Landing	4	65	8
WHITEHALL	8	73	0

GLENS FALLS FEEDER.—[*Champlain Canal*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM Place to place.
Champlain Canal	0
Sandy Hill	2
Glens Falls	3
Head of the Feeder	2
Head of the Pond	5
	12

From Junction to Whitehall	64
Length of Glens Falls Feeder	12
Length of Pond above Troy Dam	3
Total	79

CHENANGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM				
	Place to place.	Utica.	Hamilton.	Oxford.	Binghamton.
UTICA	0	0	30	60	97
Road leading from N. Hartford to Whitesboro'	3	3	27	57	94
Clinton	6	9	21	51	88
Deansville	5	14	16	46	83
Oriskany Falls	5	19	11	41	78
Solsville	3	22	8	38	75
Bouckville	2	24	6	36	73
Peck's Basin	2	26	4	34	71
HAMILTON	4	30	0	30	67
Lebanon Factory	2	32	2	28	65
Earlville	4	36	6	24	61
Sherburn	5	41	11	19	56
North Norwich	4	45	15	15	52
Plasterville	2	47	17	13	50
Norwich	4	51	21	9	46
OXFORD	9	60	30	0	37
Hayne's Mill	10	70	40	10	27
Greene	4	74	44	12	23
Forks	8	82	52	22	15
Pond Brook	2	84	54	24	13
Port Crane	5	89	59	29	8
Crocker's Mills	1	90	60	30	7
BINGHAMTON	7	97	67	37	0

OSWEGO CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Syracuse.	Oswego.
Syracuse	0	0	38
Salina	2	2	36
Liverpool	3	5	33
Mud Lock	2	7	31
Cold Spring	1	8	30
New Bridge	5	13	25
Three River Point	2	15	23
Phœnix	2	17	21
Sweet's Lock	3	20	18
Ox Creek	3	23	15
Fulton	4	27	11
Braydock's Rapid	4	31	7
Tiffany's Landing	4	35	8
High Dam	1	36	2
Oswego	2	38	0

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Montezuma.	Geneva.
Montezuma	0	0	21
Seneca River	5	5	16
S. Dermont	2	7	14
Seneca Falls	3	10	11
Chamberlain's Mills	2	12	9
Waterloo	2	14	7
Teal's	5	19	2
Geneva	2	21	0
Lateral Canal to East Cayuga village, two miles	2		

CHEMUNG CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
Seneca Lake	0	0	23	33
Havana	4	4	19	29
Millport	6	10	13	23
Horseheads	7	17	6	16
Elmira	6	23	0	22
Knoxville	22	33	22	0

FEEDER — [*Chemung Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM			
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Elmira.	Knoxville.
HORSEHEADS	0	17	6	16
Miller's Basin	7	24	13	9
Dam at Head of Feeder	7	31	20	2
Knoxville	2	33	22	0

Canal from Lake to Elmira ..... 23 miles.
Feeder ..... 16 "

Total, ... 39 "

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Seneca Lake.	Crook'dLake.
DRESDEN	0	0	8
Mallory's	0	3	5
Andrews and Ways	2	5	3
PENN YAN	2	7	1
Crooked Lake	1	8	0

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Place to place.	Rochester.	Scottsville.	Mount Morris.	Junction at Shaker Settlement.	Dansville.	Oramel.	Rockville.
ROCHESTER	0	0	12	37	41	52	78	82
Lock No. 1, Junction with G. River	2	2	10	35	39	50	76	80
Tone's Basin	6	8	4	29	33	44	79	74
SCOTTSVILLE	4	12	0	25	29	40	66	70
Avon Road (town of Caledonia)	8	20	8	17	21	32	58	62
Sackett's Basin	2	22	10	15	19	30	56	60
Fowlerville Road	2	24	12	13	17	28	54	58
Barclay's Mill	2	26	14	11	15	26	52	56
Pifferdinia	3	29	17	8	12	23	49	53
Spencer's Basin	1	30	18	7	11	22	48	52
Tracy's Basin	2	32	20	5	9	20	46	50
Cuyler's	1	33	21	4	8	19	45	49
Leicester	1	34	22	3	7	18	44	48
Genesee Dam (near Mt. Morris)	2	36	24	1	5	16	42	46
MOUNT MORRIS	1	37	25	0	4	15	41	45
Shaker Settlement Junction	4	41	29	4	0	11	37	41
McArthur's Mills	3	44	32	7	3	14	34	38
Brushville	2	46	34	9	5	16	32	36
Gilbert's Mills	3	49	37	12	8	19	29	33
Nunda	2	51	39	14	10	21	27	31
Oakland	1	52	40	15	11	22	26	30
River Road	2	54	42	17	13	24	24	28
Tunnel	2	56	44	19	15	26	22	26
Portageville	2	58	46	21	17	28	20	24
Fort Hill	4	62	50	25	21	32	16	20
Wiscoy	3	65	53	28	24	35	13	17
Fillmore	4	69	57	32	28	39	9	13
Lattice Bridge	2	71	59	34	30	41	7	11
Houghton Creek	2	73	61	36	32	43	5	9
Burrville	2	75	63	38	34	45	3	7
Caneadea	1	76	64	39	35	46	2	6
Mouth of Feeder	1	77	65	40	36	47	1	5
ORAMEL (Feeder)	1	78	66	41	37	48	0	6
Belfast	3	79	67	42	38	49	1	3
Lock No. 80	1	80	68	43	39	50	2	2
Histed's	1	81	69	44	40	51	3	1
Rockville	1	82	70	45	41	52	4	0

DANSVILLE SIDE CUT—[*Genesee Valley Canal.*]

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM Place to place.
Shaker Settlement (Junction)	0
Fitzhugh's Basin	2
Keyserville	1
Rockspring	2
Sherwood's Landing	1
Steam Saw Mill	1
McNair's Landing	1
Woodville	1
Comminsville	1
Dansville	1
	11

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER,

Extends from the Erie Canal at Higgins', four miles west of New London, to the Oneida Lake, as follows:

Canal proper, from Higgins' to Wood Creek,	3¾	miles.
Wood Creek, with a towing path to the Oneida Lake,	2¼	"
Total length,	6	"

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

NAMES OF PLACES.	DISTANCE FROM		
	Place to place.	Rome.	Booneville.
Rome	0	0	25
Ridge Mills	2	2	23
Lock No. 7	3	5	20
Walworth's Store-House	1	6	19
Westernville	3	9	16
Wells Brook Aqueduct	2	11	14
Stringer's Creek	2	13	12
Lansing Kill	1	14	11
Lock No. 31	2	16	9
Lansing Kill Dam or Feeder	1	17	8
Lower Falls Lansing Kill	2	19	6
Upper Falls Lansing Kill	2	21	4
Lock No. 70	2	23	2
Booneville	2	25	0
Sugar River	3	28	3
Little Falls, Black River	1	29	4
Port Leyden	3	32	7
Lock No. 97	1	33	8
Lyon's Falls	2	35	10
Hawkinsville, on Feeder	3 from Booneville	28	3
A. Lee's, on Feeder	2	30	5
R. B. Miller's, on Feeder	1	31	6
State Dam, on Feeder	4	35	10
Head of Reservoir	2	37	12

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Erie Canal	363		
Albany Basin	1		
Feeders	8		
		372	miles.
Champlain Canal	64		
Glens Falls Feeder	12		
Pond above Troy Dam	3		
		79	"
Chenango Canal		97	"
Oswego Canal		38	"
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		23	"
Chemung Canal	23		
Feeder	16		
		39	"
Crooked Lake Canal		8	"
Genesee Valley Canal	82		
Dansville Side Cut	11		
		93	"
Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder		6	"
Black River Canal		37	"
Oneida River Improvement		20	"
Total		812	"

RATES OF TOLL,

ESTABLISHED BY THE CANAL BOARD,

On Persons and Property Transported on the New-York State Canals, to take effect on the opening of Navigation in 1858.

PROVISIONS, &c.

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
1.	On beef, cider and vinegar, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
2.	On salted beef, salted pork and grease, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
3.	On butter, tallow, bacon, lard, lard oil and cheese, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
4.	On salted fish, fish in brine, bran and shipstuffs, oil cake and oil meal, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0

IRON, MINERALS, ORES, &c.

5.	On salt manufactured in this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
6.	On foreign salt and barytes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
7.	On gypsum, the product of this state, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
8.	On foreign gypsum and gypsum the product of other states, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
9.	On bloom, scrap and pig iron, broken castings, gas pipes and water pipes, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
10.	On sand, lime, clay, earth, manure, pig and smelted copper, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
11.	On leached ashes, brick, stone for the manufacture of lime, and bones for manure, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	0	5

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
12.	On pot and pearl ashes, window glass, barilla and bleaching powders, kelp, soda ash, and copperas, and manganese, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	2	0
13.	On mineral coal, charcoal and iron ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	0	5
14.	On stoves, iron car wheels and car axles, bed plates for steam engines, plow castings, and all other iron castings, except machines and the parts thereof, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	2	0
15.	On bar and pig lead, going towards tide water, and copper ore, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	0	5
16.	On stove pipe and furniture for stoves, not cast iron, per 1,000 per mile, ...	0	6	0
	FURS, PELTRY, SKINS, &c.			
17.	On furs and the skins of animals producing furs, per 1,000 pounds per mile....	1	0	0
18.	On deer, buffalo and moose skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	5	0
19.	On sheep skins, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	2	0
20.	On green hides of domestic animals of the United States, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	3	0
21.	On imported raw hides of domestic and other animals, per 1,000 pounds per mile,....	0	3	0
	FURNITURE, &c.			
22.	On household furniture, accompanied by and actually belonging to families emigrating, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	3	0
23.	On carts, wagons, sleighs, plows, and mechanic's tools necessary for the owner's individual use, when accompanied by the owner, emigrating for the purpose of settlement, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	3	0
	STONE, SLATE, &c.			
24.	On tile for roofing, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	4	0
25.	On fire-proof cement, hydraulic cement, stone ware and drain tile, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	2	0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
26.	1. On wrought stone, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ..	0	1	5
	2. On all stone, unwrought or partly wrought, and. slate, per 1,000 pounds per mile,.....	0	1	0

LUMBER, WOOD, &c.

27.	On timber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in boats, ...	0	4	0
28.	On the same, if carried in rafts, per 100 cubic feet per mile,.....	1	0	0
29.	On the same, if cleared after the 1st of June, and arriving at tide water before the 15th of August, inclusive, per 100 cubic feet per mile, ...	0	7	0
30.	On lumber carried in boats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz.:			
	1. On white pine, white wood, bass wood, cedar, boards, plank, scantling, staves and heading, dressed or partly dressed, and all siding, lath and other sawed stuff, less than one inch thick, carried in boats (except such as is enumerated in rates numbers 32 and 41), ...	0	1	8
	2. On oak, hickory, beech, sycamore, black walnut and butternut, ...	0	1	3
	3. On spruce, maple, ash, elm, fir, tamarack and yew, ...	0	1	5
	4. On cherry,.....	0	1	7
	5. On hemlock,.....	0	0	6
	6. On boards, plank, scantling, and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, all kinds of red cedar, cedar posts, estimating that a cord, after deducting for openings, will contain one thousand feet, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed,	0	5	0
	7. On hemlock, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed,.....	0	2	5
	8. On sub. 6 and 7, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	2	5	0
	9. On saw dust, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ...	0	0	5
31.	On mahogany (except veneering), reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile,.....	1	5	0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
32.	On sawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom handles, spokes, hubs, tree-nails, fellies, boat knees, plane stocks, pickets for fences, and stuff manufactured or partly manufactured for boxes, chairs or bedsteads, hop poles, brush handles, brush backs, looking glass backs, gun stocks, plow beams, plow handles, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
33.	On staves and heading, undressed, empty barrels and casks, and ship knees, transported in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
34.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	5	0
35.	On shingles, carried in boats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
36.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	0	4	0
37.	On split posts (not exceeding ten feet in length), and rails for fences (not exceeding 14 feet in length), per M. per mile, carried in boats,	2	0	0
38.	On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M. per mile,	8	0	0
39.	On wood for fuel (except such as may be used in the manufacture of salt, which shall be exempt from toll), and tan bark, per cord per mile,	0	5	0
40.	On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile,	2	0	0
41.	On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and window sashes and blinds, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	6	0
42.	On tan bark, ground, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	5
	Agricultural Products, &c.			
43.	On domestic distilled spirits, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
44.	On wool, domestic cottons and domestic woolens, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
45.	On cotton, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
46	On live cattle, sheep, hogs, horns, hoofs and bones, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
47.	On horses (except those used exclusively for towing boats or other floats), per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
48.	On horses used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, exempt from toll.			
49.	On rags and junk, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
50.	On manilla, per 1,000 per pounds per mile,	0	2	0
51.	On hemp and tobacco, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
52.	On tobacco going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
53.	On pressed broom corn, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
54.	On pressed hay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
55.	On flour, wheat, flaxseed, corn, corn meal and oats, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0
56.	On barley, rye, peas and beans, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	3	0
57.	On flour starting and going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
58.	On potatoes, apples, onions, turnips, all other esculent roots, and ice, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	0
59.	On all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
	MERCHANDISE.			
60.	On veneering, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	8	0
61.	On sugar, molasses, coffee, iron in bars, bundles and sheets, steel, nail rods, boiler iron, nails and spikes, horse shoes, bridge iron and railings, crockery and glass ware, flint enamel ware, tin, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, oil, leather, anchors, chain cables, oakum, mineral water, oysters and clams, dye woods, and all other merchandise not enumerated, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	2	0

No.		Cts.	m.	fr.
62.	On railroad iron and railroad chairs, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	1	5
	ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.			
63.	On thrashing, mowing and reaping machines, fanning mills, plows, harrows and drill barrows, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
64.	On all articles not enumerated, or excepted, per 1,000 pounds per mile,	0	4	0
	BOATS AND PASSENGERS.			
65.	On boats *used chiefly* for the transportation of persons navigating the canals, per mile,	4	0	0
66.	On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile,	3	0	0
67.	On boats *used chiefly* for the transportation of property, per mile,	2	0	0
68.	On the same, if they elect to commute for tolls upon passengers, per mile,	2	3	0
69.	On all persons over ten years of age, per mile,	0	0	4

STATEMENT

Showing the amount received by the Collectors upon the New-York State Canals for Tolls, Penalties, and Copies of Clearances, from 1851 to 1857.

ERIE CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
New-York,	$326,609 53	$245,165 43	$281,163 04	$321,532 60	$238,653 28	$281,439 51	$162,468 72
Albany,	350,343 50	311,235 29	344,238 38	261,877 20	247,981 13	111,484 70	70,399 72
West Troy,	317,891 22	216,301 95	215,108 33	159,414 97	275,864 68	315,035 35	210,039 11
Schenectady,	11,011 52	12,464 33	11,894 13	17,895 76	21,704 98	9,473 30	9,525 10
Fultonville,	8,332 67	7,966 77	5,603 01	5,148 42	5,221 88	5,015 17	4,652 51
Little Falls,	7,175 59	7,786 58	6,007 21	6,399 36	5,966 77	5,349 28	5,919 74
Utica,	41,648 70	32,522 65	30,737 46	33,222 29	35,852 53	31,343 09	31,376 87
Rome,	41,753 13	49,439 47	61,558 45	47,287 25	50,264 16	39,444 24	30,887 16
Syracuse,	69,398 85	67,568 45	66,424 92	46,734 92	48,232 99	35,161 51	31,152 14
Jordan,				83,741 38	55,470 47	65,377 88	38,489 70
Montezuma,	50,925 32	54,793 53	60,493 94	31,805 88	31,649 73	24,601 56	15,101 42
Lyons,	14,058 79	16,069 73	15,100 84	10,890 79	10,553 37	10,171 77	8,435 93
Palmyra,	43,407 77	46,528 73	38,592 32	22,289 88	19,594 48	12,356 79	10,473 10
Rochester,	146,940 49	154,941 29	159,101 83	107,949 34	96,971 45	84,852 57	74,170 93
Brockport,	7,249 32	6,262 53	5,420 30	3,558 15	6,304 01	18,180 36	24,819 25
Albion,	49,925 03	40,623 16	18,140 58	114,439 30	25,899 30	3,132 13	16,798 43
Medina,	24,782 58	26,148,66	29,042 48	9,391 26	14,307 65	9,555 61	11,800 00
Lockport,	128,519 44	114,537 44	98,243 13	51,371 90	23,466 54	14,015 37	17,330 97
Tonawanda,	74,859 38	93,988 07	109,710 73	38,076 34	23,685 32	34,901 48	30,272 19
Black Rock,	82,127 33	89,244 41	85,082 67	43,066 76	97,679 10	22,145 21	
Buffalo,	777,102 27	802,657 73	695,897 12	685,310 06	155,574 50	783,905 74	598,470 44
Waterford,	1,301 44	842 04	854 12	669 13	839 74	972 91	195 64
Salina,	19,435 94	21,300 32	14,839 17	5,122 87	8,691 91	5,449 32	3,564 10
Phœnix,				10,746 84	14,886 85	14,497 82	14,520 62
Oswego,	241,678 67	226,571 72	293,504 65	159,008 34	202,068 81	308,135 27	212,407 93
Seneca Falls,				10,620 86	12,163 45	11,891 44	8,170 99
Geneva,	32,426 42	31,104 34	40,422 30	28,553 88	24,430 39	19,123 18	15,220 49
Ithaca,						11,886 60	10,939 49
Havana,	5,269 02	20,709 44	31,366 82	10,779 96	10,427 88	9,945 96	7,822 78

Horseheads,	25,778 77	11,494 50	20,165 74	37,679 26	23,055 97	22,917 46	11,435 05
Corning,	35,705 12	28,777 32	3,497 29	41,275 28	46,923 00	30,105 70	37,883 24
Dresden,	6,884 69	6,989 98	6,359 71	1,796 86	2,907 30	2,686 97	
Penn Yan,	12,661 69	16,051 62	16,051 62	10,477 25	13,031 88	13,474 35	7,430 54
Hamilton,						791 82	
Oxford,	1,376 68	1,042 79	828 50	516 86	257 53	75 78	118 89
Binghamton,	2,417 14	1,200 62	1,382 90	1,012 73	1,537 05	706 08	588 25
Scottsville,	6,402 41	5,551 20	4,726 47	3,784 85	3,630 86	2,058 76	1,638 82
Mount Morris,	8,291 54	5,474 57	8,248 77	9,246 07	6,569 49	8,425 77	4,981 78
Dansville,	10,565 83	6,788 86	5,946 84	2,317 43	3,292 03	2,251 63	1,478 44
Oramel,	7,607 92	6,521 92	14,642 91	15,509 54	9,316 15	4,706 27	9,578 27
Boonville,	2,312 42	3,164 05	5,548 06	7,462 88	7,550 45	5,310 69	6,458 11
Higgins,	153 40	50 01	24 16	6,994 44	6,642 42	6,302 41	4,832 27
Baldwinsville,				707 39	150 74	191 55	
Olean,							7,329 88
	2,994,329 53	2,800,835 87	2,883,970 90	2,465,686 47	2,489,272 27	2,398,860 36	1,769,179 01

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

New-York,	1,248 80	194 90	71 13	81 57	28 66	8 31	0 64
Albany,	5,387 58	4,612 55	5,321 01	4,813 14	4,108 15	4,465 10	3,179 92
West Troy,	30,314 77	23,680 80	19,685 40	23,792 24	20,572 44	27,791 43	13,692 92
Waterford,	4,538 80	5,680 11	11,976 94	6,509 06	7,716 38	2,763 85	15,848 94
Schuylerville,	8,942 05	8,401 66	9,078 65	7,665 96	9,163 87	8,806 44	9,030 45
Glens Falls,	9,183 75	10,730 50	12,710 22	11,820 55	10,568 26	12,029 94	11,161 50
Whitehall,	59,718 02	61,291 00	62,154 70	48,840 36	54,366 91	55,364 08	51,975 62
	119,333 77	114,591 52	120,998 05	103,522 88	106,524 67	111,229 15	104,889 99

OSWEGO CANAL.

New-York,	6,287 45	2,223 14	2,291 72	3,656 16	6,126 87	7,570 07	2,950 53
Albany,	2,808 27	1,693 11	3,605 96	750 10	1,144 38	1,022 95	744 81
West Troy,	5,315 27	2,257 07	1,337 81	451 58	4,824 72	6,690 11	8,705 74
Salina,	15,784 04	14,602 53	16,488 36	12,487 64	10,861 29	13,630 52	9,994 52
Phœnix,				4,863 09	6,168 81	5,648 98	5,249 34
Oswego,	58,780 07	56,442 10	65,169 23	35,134 84	48,552 59	70,060 78	55,046 61
Higgins,	6,035 11	6,472 48	8,404 91	5,308 32	4,326 76	5,137 05	80 08
Baldwinsville,				132 60	116 09	122 65	
	$95,010 21	$83,690 43	$97,297 99	$62,784 38	$82,121 52	$109,883 11	$82,665 63

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Place of Collection.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Montezuma,	$9,111 45	$7,839 45	$7,060 21	$5,909 78	$5,862 97	$5,049 37	$3,516 81
Seneca Falls,				1,926 35	2,117 08	1,503 99	1,112 03
Geneva,	4,577 78	4,329 56	5,622 90	3,727 00	3,334 33	2,545 47	2,101 95
Ithaca,						932 96	826 58
Havana,	667 05	2,259 16	3,368 93	1,169 60	1,202 43	1,166 55	864 61
Horseheads,	2,931 48	1,369 96	2,244 33	4,123 41	2,649 05	3,001 26	1,948 04
Corning,	4,130 50	3,418 85	3,866 48	5,186 57	5,901 98	4,393 31	5,298 72
Dresden,	735 19	752 18	687 82	202 03	321 32	313 47	
Penn Yan,	1,527 87	2,061 03	1,998 92	1,291 02	1,529 67	1,555 93	896 60
	23,681 32	22,030 19	24,849 59	23,535 76	22,918 83	20,462 31	16,565 34

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Havana,	3,258 95	3,484 29	3,227 82	3,204 44	2,855 14	2,662 89	1,985 01
Horseheads,	4,071 50	3,966 12	4,846 20	5,246 93	3,878 56	4,353 78	2,844 69
Corning,	8,206 47	8,394 69	11,529 16	12,700 95	13,034 72	10,110 85	10,686 81
	15,536 92	15,845 10	19,603 18	21,152 32	19,768 42	17,117 52	15,516 51

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Dresden,	582 63	426 12	364 80	312 29	266 08	237 97	
Penn Yan,	891 18	924 32	1,026 26	643 75	814 57	796 88	595 49
Geneva,							129 87
	1,413 81	1,350 44	1,391 06	956 04	1,080 65	1,034 85	635 36

CHENANGO CANAL.

Utica,	8,151 25	7,079 96	7,167 85	6,995 96	5,955 62	5,815 49	4,847 60
Hamilton,	3,076 25	3,337 39	3,906 30	3,871 05	4,735 01	4,865 80	4,958 99
Oxford,	3,902 87	2,750 23	2,800 57	2,511 89	2,295 65	2,235 94	2,561 78
Binghamton,	3,098 12	3,339 40	6,353 46	6,585 11	7,050 38	7,327 38	7,200 34
	18,228 49	16,506 98	20,228 18	19,964 01	20,036 66	20,234 61	19,568 71

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Rome,	1,342 50	1,882 42	1,416 50	1,878 94	2,163 23	1,461 49	1,524 75
Boonville,	2,319 41	2,746 25	3,282 21	4,001 14	4,734 69	3,923 56	4,606 82
	3,661 91	4,628 67	4,698 71	5,880 07	6,897 92	5,385 05	6,131 57

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Rochester,	6,356 40	4,366 40	5,130 27	4,726 50	4,115 12	3,277 14	1,744 98
Scottsville,	3,759 66	4,894 64	5,040 17	4,472 26	2,354 24	2,875 36	2,690 77
Mount Morris,	6,196 74	6,628 26	8,421 76	8,013 62	7,900 38	7,115 69	6,390 69
Dansville,	3,638 50	4,736 95	4,578 35	3,288 59	3,373 32	2,979 06	2,773 17
Oramel,	6,469 88	3,997 37	8,069 16	10,406 81	7,803 92	6,584 31	8,020 37
Olean,							3,583 83
	26,817 07	24,613 62	31,239 71	30,907 78	25,546 98	22,831 56	25,203 81

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

New-York,	1,163 13	468 47	578 00	857 61	75 88	291 22	6 15
Higgins,	2,553 04	2,621 44	3,146 30	2,080 41	1,812 28	2,000 48	442 33
Oswego,	3,877 67	4,919 87	7,847 37	5,777 13	4,737 58	6,600 31	734 00
Phœnix,				321 04	386 47	426 41	82 96
Baldwinsville,				4 29			
	7,593 84	8,009 78	11,671 67	9,040 48	7,012 21	9,318 42	1,265 53

SENECA RIVER TOWING PATH.

Oswego,	38 33	48 50	20 82				
Salina,	187 82	138 68	90 30	83 10	76 04	59 87	119 80
Phœnix,				2 36			26 19
Baldwinsville,				159 46	195 86	218 25	
	$226 15	$187 18	$111 12	$244 92	$271 00	$277 92	$145 99

ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Place of Collection.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
New-York,	$3,844 13	$1,543 61	$1,926 58	$2,844 81	$239 15	$970 44	$15 72
Oswego,	12,927 25	16,454 69	26,188 71	19,273 72	15,799 98	22,016 60	2,455 38
Salina,	792 72	1,049 62	980 80	1,173 67	1,554 43	1,272 19	316 23
Higgins,	6,094 85	6,632 16	8,534 38	4,983 69	4,112 57	5,224 11	356 63
Phœnix,				1,241 31	1,480 05	1,667 85	402 41
Baldwinsville,				18 71	14 51	12 67	
	23,658 95	25,680 08	37,630 47	29,508 91	23,200 69	31,163 86	3,546 37

CAYUGA INLET.

Montezuma,	175 03	274 53	263 17	889 16	317 18	89 19	71 76
Seneca Falls,				31 27	35 03	3 78	
Ithaca,						256 75	242 05
				320 43	352 21	352 71	313 81

SENECA RIVER IMPROVEMENT AND CANAL.

Baldwinsville,			864 25	61 95	71 17	60 24	
Salina,							13 12

RECAPITULATION.

Canal.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Erie Canal,	$2,994,329 53	$2,800,835 87	$2,833,970 90	$2,465,686 47	$2,489,272 27	$2,398,860 36	$1,769,179 09
Champlain,	119,333 77	114,591 52	120,998 05	103,522 83	106,524 67	111,229 15	104,889 99
Oswego,	95,010 21	83,690 43	97,297 99	62,784 33	82,121 52	109,883 11	82,565 63
Cayuga & Sen	23,681 32	22,030 19	24,849 59	23,535 76	22,918 83	20,462 31	16,565 34
Chemung,	15,536 92	15,845 10	19,603 18	21,152 32	19,768 42	17,117 52	15,516 51
Crook'd Lake	1,473 81	1,350 44	1,391 06	956 04	1,080 65	1,034 83	635 36
Chenango,	18,228 49	16,506 98	20,228 18	19,964 01	20,036 66	20,234 61	19,568 71
Genesee Val.,	26,817 07	24,613 62	31,239 71	30,907 78	25,546 48	22,831 56	25,203 81
Black River,	3,661 91	4,628 67	4,698 71	5,880 07	6,897 92	5,385 05	6,131 57
Oneida Lake,	7,593 84	8,009 78	11,571 67	9,040 48	7,012 21	9,318 42	1,265 53
Seneca River towing path,	226 15	187 18	111 12	244 92	271 90	277 92	145 99
Oneida River Improvem't,	23,658 95	25,680 08	37,630 47	29,508 91	23,200 69	31,163 86	3,546 37
Cayuga Inlet,	175 03	274 53	262 17	320 43	352 21	352 71	313 81
Sen River Im. and Canal,	----------	----------	864 25	61 95	71 17	60 24	13 12
	$3,329,727 00	$3,118,244 39	$3,204,718 05	$2,773,566 35	$2,805,076 10	$2,748,211 67	$2,045,640 75

THE TONS *of the "total movement" of articles on all the Canals, from* 1836 *to* 1857, *are as follows:*

YEARS.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise	Other articles.	Total.
1836,	755,252	225,747	88,810	127,895	113,103	1,310,807
1837,	618,741	308,043	81,735	94,777	168,000	1,171,296
1838,	665,089	255,227	101,526	124,290	186,879	1,333,011
1839,	667,581	266,052	111,968	132,286	257,826	1,435,713
1840, Genesee Valley canal opened,	587,647	393,780	100,367	112,021	223,231	1,417,046
1841,	645,548	391,905	127,896	141,054	215,258	1,521,661
1842,	504,597	401,276	98,968	101,446	130,644	1,236,931
1843,	687,184	455,797	124,277	119,209	126,972	1,513,439
1844,	864,373	509,387	144,245	141,930	156,651	1,816,586
1845,	881,774	555,160	160,638	151,450	228,543	2,977,565
1846,	916,976	814,258	149,006	169,799	218,623	2,268,662
1847,	1,087,714	1,092,946	176,448	224,890	287,812	2,869,810
1848,	1,086,880	913,824	202,781	261,458	331,287	2,796,230
1849,	1,104,940	1,020,259	203,990	255,455	310,088	2,894,732
1850,	1,261,991	965,619	200,218	269,370	379,419	3,076,617
1851,	1,393,698	1,125,264	222,529	365,404	475,838	3,582,733
1852,	1,586,080	1,213,357	207,955	420,295	435,754	3,863,441
1853,	1,821,525	1,150,923	230,036	458,327	587,041	4,247,853
1854,	1,768,745	992,839	258,021	406,022	740,235	4,165,862
1855,	1,534,934	1,047,344	281,873	374,402	784,064	4,022,617
1856,	1,478,674	1,192,673	284,901	370,758	789,076	4,116,082
1857,	1,364,002	767,370	232,803	222,954	756,932	3,344,061
Total for 22 years,	23,283,945	15,959,050	3,790,991	5,045,492	7,903,276	55,982,754
Per cent of each class,	41.59	28.51	6.77	9.01	14.12	100.
Average from 1836 to 1842—7 years,	634,922	306,004	101,610	119,108	184,992	1,346,636
Average from 1843 to 1849—7 years,	947,120	765,948	165,912	189,170	237,139	2,305,289
Average from 1850 to 1857—8 years,	1,526,206	1,056,924	239,792	360,941	618,545	3,802,408

THE VALUE *of the "total movement" of articles on all the Canals, from* 1836 *to* 1857.

YEARS.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.
1836,	$7,282,438	$18,619,834	$7,380,576	$31,973,864	$2,377,631	$67,633,343
1837,	6,146,716	16,201,331	6,390,485	23,935,990	3,134,766	55,809,288
1838,	6,338,063	19,390,714	5,915,856	31,594,692	2,507,234	65,746,559
1839,	7,762,553	17,056,911	5,989,576	39,493,764	3,096,960	73,399,764
1840,	4,609,035	18,644,481	4,719,054	35,636,943	2,794,379	66,403,892
1841,	11,841,103	21,901,713	5,422,615	50,134,320	2,903,178	92,202,929
1842,	5,957,219	16,987,843	4,435,289	30,042,153	2,584,104	60,016,608
1843,	6,653,080	20,588,118	4,925,545	40,651,798	3,458,368	76,276,909
1844,	7,422,737	23,379,643	6,151,806	49,224,099	4,742,867	90,921,152
1845,	6,472,237	29,479,488	6,994,932	52,542,336	5,140,866	100,629,859
1846,	6,422,409	35,820,586	7,015,311	62,004,488	4,349,315	115,612,109
1847,	7,546,063	55,757,166	8,072,059	74,753,638	5,434,502	151,563,428
1848,	7,219,350	42,850,086	7,433,957	76,946,463	5,637,301	140,086,157
1849,	8,671,057	46,408,092	7,183,936	77,094,282	5,374,924	144,732,285
1850,	15,117,661	46,152,958	7,933,108	81,135,199	6,059,003	156,397,929
1851,	12,549,754	43,277,458	8,155,575	88,531,320	7,367,694	159,881,801
1852,	11,526,436	49,437,555	6,294,120	122,624,170	6,721,236	196,603,517
1853,	14,001,506	57,482,815	8,091,100	118,317,856	9,286,293	207,179,570
1854,	14,384,785	51,980,864	9,796,420	123,167,863	10,954,380	210,284,312
1855,	10,545,615	58,222,314	10,467,559	113,572,523	11,582,136	204,390,147
1856,	10,211,383	51,030,453	10,308,419	135,691,816	11,084,991	218,327,062
1857,	9,827,410	30,955,269	9,330,067	74,633,905	12,257,269	136,997,018
Total for 22 years,	198,508,610	771,625,792	158,507,359	1,533,702,482	128,852,395	2,791,196,638
Per cent of each class,	7.11	27.69	5.65	54.94	4.61	100.
Av. from 1836 to 1842—7 years,	7,133,875	18,400,404	5,750,494	34,687,389	2,772,607	68,744,769
Av. from 1843 to 1849—7 years,	7,200,990	36,326,168	6,825,363	61,888,015	4,876,878	117,117,411
Av. from 1850 to 1857—8 years,	12,270,569	48,567,473	8,797,046	107,209,331	9,413,250	186,257,669

THE TOLLS *paid on the "total movement" of articles and upon boats and passengers annually, from 1837 to 1857, both years inclusive, are as follows:*

YEARS.	Boat and Passengers.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise	Other articles.	Total.
1837,	$195,508	$211,118	$370,041	$75,507	$380,826	$56,430	$1,289,430
1838,	210,457	220,998	468,495	74,941	526,911	78,555	1,589,357
1839,	181,323	253,710	479,534	81,251	535,486	83,662	1,614,966
1840, G. V. canal opened,	185,022	179,904	808,623	75,765	427,966	80,467	1,775,747
1841,	179,819	313,444	785,943	95,595	558,003	102,078	2,034,882
1842,	165,515	211,979	805,376	70,611	393,875	101,840	1,749,196
1843,	156,004	290,755	922,710	93,231	502,617	116,273	2,081,590
1844,	191,878	363,547	1,009,773	123,061	585,147	172,968	2,446,374
1845,	195,426	313,613	1,088,671	111,236	625,900	211,335	2,645,181
1846,	223,666	354,888	1,439,793	81,288	546,229	110,241	2,756,106
1847,	278,022	358,235	2,031,748	94,648	670,979	201,749	3,635,381
1848,	240,341	367,494	1,602,995	112,355	779,420	149,607	3,252,212
1849,	234,311	408,566	1,608,441	101,638	769,913	145,357	3,268,226
1850,	240,493	512,066	1,492,639	99,116	756,877	172,705	3,273,896
1851,	253,735	493,064	1,410,120	126,051	877,438	169,310	3,329,727
1852,	251,859	455,123	1,491,840	115,334	674,881	129,207	3,118,244
1853,	249,021	571,289	1,394,070	124,321	719,762	146,255	3,204,718
1854,	226,128	519,466	1,080,409	123,425	638,039	186,099	2,773,566
1855,	194,657	489,666	1,152,829	133,035	660,105	173,885	2,805,077
1856,	193,997	399,655	1,293,807	120,462	585,891	154,391	2,748,203
1857,	148,190	478,852	804,177	100,971	342,410	171,041	2,045,641
Total for 21 years,	4,395,375	7,894,432	23,542,043	2,134,742	12,558,673	2,913,455	53,438,720
Yearly average,	209,304	395,925	1,121,050	101,654	598,032	138,736	2,544,701
Per cent of each class,	8.23	14.74	4.06	4.00	23.51	5.46	100.
An. av. from '37 to '43, 7 yrs.,	181,950	244,129	662,960	80,986	475,098	88,472	1,733,595
An. av. from '44 to '50, 7 yrs.,	229,163	382,229	1,467,723	103,735	676,352	166,280	3,025,482
An. av. from '51 to '57, 7 yrs.,	216,798	486,731	1,232,466	120,643	642,646	161,455	2,860,739

TOTAL TONS *of each class of articles which came to the Hudson river from the Champlain Canal, from* 1835 *to* 1857, *both years inclusive.*

YEARS.	Product of the Forest. Tons.	Agriculture. Tons.	Manufactures. Tons.	Merchandise. Tons.	Other articles. Tons.	Total tons.
1835,	240,258	3,506	1,657	30	9,901	255,352
1836,	259,489	7,130	2,100	20	8,483	277,222
1837,	203,373	5,751	1,774	38	13,339	224,275
1838,	201,913	8,117	1,258	40	9,904	221,232
1839,	191,992	8,703	1,879	94	13,193	215,861
1840,	181,125	7,933	2,010	78	10,551	201,697
1841,	211,575	4,320	5,113	13	20,793	241,814
1842,	194,789	5,249	5,609	42	10,788	216,477
1843,	176,588	7,172	5,951	67	11,738	201,516
1844,	188,328	7,388	3,902	9	19,651	219,278
1845,	187,740	17,173	6,628	47	33,765	245,353
1846,	195,162	15,869	11,515	1,575	30,928	255,049
1847,	220,138	22,352	25,777	4,141	40,623	313,031
1848,	196,290	11,702	20,353	6,047	29,176	263,568
1849,	223,441	33,591	19,948	5,668	30,574	313,222
1850,	349,812	50,479	16,604	6,904	55,389	479,188
1851,	360,923	35,293	22,430	4,333	45,495	468,474
1852,	437,211	73,901	11,638	5,714	61,659	590,123
1853,	504,957	36,517	15,719	6,331	90,835	654,359
1854,	364,651	20,422	13,002	8,497	114,478	521,050
1855,	308,725	29,327	21,685	6,159	108,982	474,878
1856,	349,366	49,106	30,247	6,704	100,916	536,399
1857,	295,558	45,139	31,786	8,872	118,633	499,988
Total for 23 years,	6,013,404	506,140	278,585	71,423	989,793	7,859,345
Yearly average,	261,452	22,006	12,112	3,105	43,035	341,710
Per cent of each class,	76.52	6.45	3.52	0.91	1.260	100.
An. av. from 1835 to 1842, 7 years,	210,564	6,339	2,675	0.44	12,119	231,741
An. av. from 1843 to 1850, 8 years,	217,187	20,716	13,835	3,057	31,481	286,276
An. av. from 1851 to 1857 7, years,	374,484	41,387	20,929	6,659	91,571	535,030

TOTAL TONS *of each class of articles which came to Hudson river from Erie and Champlain canals, from* 1835 *to* 1857, *was as follows :*

YEARS.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total tons.
1835,	540,202	170,954	8,848	2,085	31,102	753,191
1836,	473,668	173,000	12,906	1,176	35,597	696,347
1837,	385,017	141,469	10,124	394	64,777	611,781
1838,	400,877	182,142	8,487	298	48,677	640,481
1839,	377,720	162,785	8,565	499	51,559	602,128
1840,	321,709	302,356	8,665	104	36,178	669,012
1841,	449,095	270,240	17,891	155	36,953	774,334
1842,	321,480	293,177	16,015	185	35,769	666,626
1843,	416,173	346,140	29,593	201	44,854	836,861
1844,	545,202	378,714	32,334	245	62,599	1,019,094
1845,	607,930	447,627	49,812	253	99,321	1,204,943
1846,	603,010	628,464	46,076	1,797	82,982	1,362,319
1847,	666,113	897,717	51,532	4,831	124,090	1,744,283
1848,	603,272	685,896	44,867	6,343	107,527	1,447,905
1849,	665,547	769,600	44,288	5,873	94,638	1,579,946
1850,	947,768	743,232	39,669	7,105	113,273	1,851,047
1851,	913,268	891,420	52,302	4,580	115,581	1,977,151
1852,	1,064,677	989,268	47,512	10,605	122,760	2,234,822
1853,	1,340,261	932,189	52,817	12,633	167,897	2,505,797
1854,	1,103,018	846,447	40,082	14,632	219,564	2,223,743
1855,	877,805	782,604	44,844	15,559	174,781	1,895,593
1856,	858,771	1,023,417	50,454	14,073	176,754	2,123,469
1857,	798,986	561,894	55,611	16,987	183,709	1,617,187
Total for 23 years,	15,281,569	12,631,742	773,194	120,613	2,230,942	31,038,060
Yearly average,	664,416	549,206	33,617	5,244	96,997	1,349,480
Per cent. of each class,	49.24	40.70	2.49	0.38	7.19	100.
An. av. from 1835 to 1842, 8 years,	408,721	213,390	11,437	612	42,576	676,737
An. av. from 1843 to 1850, 8 years,	631,877	612,173	42,258	3,331	91,160	1,380,799
An. av. from 1851 to 1857, 7 years,	993,826	861,034	49,089	12,724	165,864	2,082,537

TOTAL TONS *of such class of articles which came to the Hudson river from the Erie canal from 1835 to 1857, both years inclusive.*

YEARS.	Products of the Forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.	Total.
1835,	299,944	167,443	7,191	2,055	21,201	497,839
1836,	214,179	165,870	10,806	1,156	27,114	419,125
1837,	181,644	145,718	8,350	356	51,438	386,506
1838,	198,964	174,025	7,229	258	38,773	419,249
1839,	185,728	155,082	6,686	405	38,366	386,506
1840,	140,584	294,423	6,655	26	25,627	467,315
1841,	237,520	265,920	12,778	142	16,160	532,520
1842,	156,691	287,928	10,406	143	24,981	480,249
1843,	239,585	338,968	23,542	134	33,116	635,345
1844,	356,874	371,326	28,432	236	42,948	799,816
1845,	420,190	430,454	43,184	206	65,556	959,590
1846,	407,848	612,585	34,561	222	52,054	1,107,270
1847,	445,975	875,365	25,755	690	83,497	1,431,252
1848,	406,982	674,194	24,514	296	78,351	1,184,337
1849,	442,106	736,009	24,340	205	64,064	1,266,724
1850,	597,956	692,753	23,065	201	57,884	1,371,859
1851,	552,345	856,127	29,872	247	70,086	1,508,668
1852,	627,466	915,367	35,874	4,891	61,101	1,644,699
1853,	835,304	895,672	37,098	6,302	77,062	1,851,438
1854,	738,367	826,025	27,086	6,135	105,086	1,702,693
1855,	569,080	753,277	23,159	9,400	65,799	1,420,715
1856,	509,405	974,311	20,207	7,369	75,838	1,587,130
1857,	503,428	516,755	23,825	8,115	65,076	1,117,199
Total for 23 years,	9,268,165	12,125,602	494,609	49,190	1,241,148	23,198,714
Yearly average,	402,964	527,200	21,504	2,138	53,963	1,007,770
Per cent of each class,	39.98	52.31	2.14	0.21	5.36	100.
An. av. from 1835 to 1842, 8 years,	201,907	207,052	8,763	568	30,456	448,746
An. av. from 1843 to 1850, 8 years,	414,689	561,457	28,424	274	59,680	1,094,524
An. av. from 1851 to 1857, 7 years,	619,342	819,648	28,159	6,066	74,292	1,547,507

TONS OF MERCHANDISE *going to other States by way of Buffalo, from* 1842 *to* 1849, *inclusive.*

STATES, &c.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Pennsylvania,	539	763	725	1,040	1,260	2,685	3,051	4,989
Ohio,	10,038	14,528	12,390	14,286	17,302	20,326	21,450	15,147
Michigan,	4,915	8,252	9,389	10,141	9,950	13,469	13,136	10,002
Indiana,	785	2,256	2,332	2,685	3,491	4,458	5,186	6,519
Illinois,	2,490	3,476	4,320	4,220	5,789	7,985	9,127	9,557
Wisconsin,	1,410	2,890	3,272	3,986	5,704	6,909	11,224	9,408
Kentucky,	295	428	205	684	473	706	665	1,372
Missouri,	14	65	14	345	302	276	355	4,232
Tennessee,	6	35	13	92	55	93	114	695
Alabama,		2		16			44	
Iowa,	4	28	7	1	28	26		4,119
Canada,	9	25	100	217	133	357	76	1,924
	20,525	32,798	32,767	37,713	44,487	57,290	64,428	67,966

TONS OF MERCHANDISE *going to other States by way of Buffalo, from* 1850 *to* 1857, *inclusive.*

STATES, &c.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Pennsylvania,	5,323	3,823	4,615	6,099	2,396	2,578	1,130	367
Ohio,	14,302	33,919	28,969	23,407	22,799	22,051	14,060	10,787
Michigan,	12,246	22,021	20,893	14,252	18,113	21,808	17,021	7,561
Indiana,	6,066	9,384	25,164	21,194	20,960	6,772	4,600	2,038
Illinois,	11,899	14,373	35,199	67,876	70,248	52,579	43,102	30,665
Wisconsin,	11,629	11,379	22,877	21,124	25,016	33,589	24,161	17,458
Kentucky,	1,979	1,668	1,361	1,777	1,722	1,045	1,596	589
Missouri,	5,254	1,223	2,561	2,056	2,809	1,187	1,897	542
Tennessee,	1,706	873	341	294	337	548	76	46
Alabama,	2							
Iowa,	6,157	1,015	389	1,371	1,274	2,672	4,957	4,184
Canada,	2,243	240	1,418	2,742	1,877	1,701	1,096	496
	79,406	99,918	143,787	163,192	167,550	145,530	114,696	74,733

TONS OF FURNITURE *going to other States by way of Buffalo, from* 1842 *to* 1849.

STATES, &c.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Pennsylvania,	28	26	26	28	35	31	34	173
Ohio,	619	692	575	516	422	348	523	484
Michigan,	618	746	992	723	602	441	254	517
Indiana,	42	126	186	59	99	103	56	281
Illinois,	429	638	797	830	932	446	221	516
Wisconsin,	575	1,315	1,519	2,057	2,396	1,142	856	875
Kentucky,	1	6	------	8	------	6	1	56
Missouri,	7	3	2	5	3	14	1	140
Tennessee,	1	2	------	------	------	1	1	29
Iowa,	3	12	13	3	10	36	5	274
Canada,	49	47	23	12	10	77	1	102
	2,372	3,613	4,130	4,241	4,509	2,645	1,953	3,447

TONS OF FURNITURE *going to other States by way of Buffalo, from* 1850 *to* 1857.

STATES, &c.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Pennsylvania,	225	45	76	66	27	17	30	14
Ohio,	304	193	290	275	597	269	211	180
Michigan,	266	18	205	180	318	438	308	276
Indiana,	183	17	83	75	115	111	39	11
Illinois,	246	146	174	125	614	986	907	780
Wisconsin,	295	85	180	156	357	725	565	432
Kentucky,	139	16	8	8	-----	3	14	32
Missouri,	223	13	20	16	------	3	------	5
Tennessee,	140	2	2	2				
Iowa,	322	17	5	5	50	107	178	220
Canada,	232	------	3	2	10	5	6	9
	2,575	619	1,046	910	2,088	2,664	2,258	51,959

STATEMENT *to show the tendency of lockages upon the Erie canal, at various points, so far as they have been preserved, for a series of years.*

YEAR.	Lock No. 1, Albany.	Port Schuyler side cut lock.	West Troy side cut.	Total to and from Hudson river.	Lock 3 miles west of Schenectady.	Syracuse lock.	Lock 5 miles west of Syracuse.	Lockport lock.	Black Rock guard lock.	Junction lock, Champlain canal.
1835,	21,410	-- ---	15,703	37,113	25,798	22,258	18,280	10,925	11,206	11,969
1836,	22,451	-- ---	16,001	38,452	25,516	21,692	17,034	13,808	11,246	11,248
1837,	24,618	-- ---	13,942	38,560	21,055	18,181	15,207	10,041	11,173	
1838,	23,478	-- ---	16,418	39,896	25,962	20,383	18,557			
1839,	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	24,234					
1840,	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	26,987					
1841,	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	30,320					
1842,	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	-- ---	22,869	19,397	16,069	11,697	11,097	8,139
1843,	7,326	3,258	12,089	32,673	23,184	21,165	17,447	11,697	12,718	8,164
1844,	20,845	4,243	13,749	38,837	28,219	25,198	20,044	12,994	14,554	10,099
1845,	19,963	9,127	12,968	41,058	30,452	28,203	23,052	15,665	14,296	8,647
1846,	18,169	11,495	16,196	45,860	33,431	32,212	25,225	20,033	16,347	9,971
1847,	23,743	15,363	15,124	54,230	43,957	39,149	31,450	26,327	27,295	10,174
1848,	19,519	6,940	16,255	42,714	34,911	34,760	29,066	20,255	19,470	9,165
1849,	19,355	9,888	17,609	46,852	36,918	38,634	28,740	20,124	18,181	10,397
1850,	18,382	8,984	24,056	51,422	38,444	41,170	27,799	21,111	20,103	12,801
1851,	19,907	10,051	26,838	56,799	40,396	-- ---	59,535	25,094	20,515	13,861
1852,	20,178	8,086	29,104	57,368	41,572	38,933	29,952	25,164	20,830	13,478
1853,	19,940	8,556	25,330	53,826	42,957	35,559	29,322	20,839	19,476	13,313
1854,	16,258	10,626	19,903	46,787	35,981	32,813	29,088	23,152	18,632	14,603
1855,	14,622	6,115	17,582	38,319	30,873	29,365	28,858	20,752	18,245	13,528
1856,	12,498	10,742	12,804	46,044	31,223	28,547	20,788	18,538	15,894	15,873
1857,	7,494	5,454	15,826	28,774	22,182	25,699	16,337	16,374	12,503	9,291

COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Name.	From what taken.	Date of Erection.
Albany,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Allegany,	Genesee,	April 7, 1806
Broome,	Tioga,	March 28, 1806
Cattaraugus,	Genesee,	March 11, 1808
Cayuga,	Onondaga,	March 8, 1799
Chautauque,	Genesee,	March 11, 1808
Chemung,	Tioga,	March 29, 1836
Chenango,	Tioga and Herkimer,	March 15, 1798
Clinton,	Albany,	March 7, 1788
Columbia,	Albany,	April 4, 1786
Cortland,	Onondaga,	April 8, 1808
Cumberland,[1]	Albany,	July 11, 1766
Delaware,	Ulster and Otsego,	March 10, 1797
Dutchess,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Erie,	Niagara,	April 2, 1821
Essex,	Clinton,	March 1, 1799
Franklin,	Clinton,	March 11, 1808
Fulton,	Montgomery,	April 18, 1838
Genesee,	Ontario,	March 30, 1802
Gloucester[2],	Albany,	March 16, 1770
Greene,	Albany and Ulster,	March 25, 1800
Hamilton,	Montgomery,	April 12, 1816
Herkimer,	Montgomery,	February 16, 1791
Jefferson,	Oneida,	March 25, 1805
Kings,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Lewis,	Oneida,	March 25, 1805
Livingston,	Genesee and Ontario,	February 23, 1821
Madison,	Chenango,	March 21, 1806
Monroe,	Genesee and Ontario,	February 23, 1821
Montgomery,[3]	Albany,	March 12, 1772

[1] Now in the southern part of Vermont. [3] As *Tryon;* changed April 2, 1784.
[2] Now in the northern part of Vermont.

Name.	From what taken.	Date of Erection
New-York,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Niagara,	Genesee,	March 11, 1808
Oneida,	Herkimer,	March 15, 1798
Onondaga,	Herkimer,	March 5, 1794
Ontario,	Montgomery,	January 27, 1788
Orange,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Orleans,	Genesee,	November 12, 1824
Oswego,	Oneida and Onondaga,	March 2, 1816
Otsego,	Montgomery,	February 16, 1791
Putnam,	Dutchess,	June 12, 1812
Queens,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Rensselaer,	Albany,	February 7, 1791
Richmond,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Rockland,	Orange,	February 23, 1798
St. Lawrence,[1]	Clinton,	March 3, 1802
Saratoga,	Albany,	February 7, 1791
Schenectady,	Albany,	March 7, 1809
Schoharie,	Albany and Otsego,	April 6, 1795
Schuyler,	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins,	April 17, 1854
Seneca,	Cayuga,	March 29, 1804
Steuben,	Ontario,	March 18, 1796
Suffolk,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Sullivan,	Ulster,	March 27, 1809
Tioga,	Montgomery,	February 16, 1791
Tompkins,	Cayuga and Seneca,	April 17, 1817
Ulster,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Warren,	Washington,	March 12, 1813
Washington,[2]	Albany,	March 12, 1772
Wayne,	Ontario and Seneca,	April 11, 1823
Westchester,	(Original),	November 1, 1683
Wyoming,	Genesee,	May 14, 1841
Yates,	Ontario,	February 5, 1823

[1] Parts of Montgomery, Herkimer and Oneida, provisionally annexed.
[2] As *Charlotte*; changed April 2, 1784.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Northern District of New-York.

Counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

Southern District of New-York.

Counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, New-York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE, 8TH MAY, 1847.

DISTRICT I. City and County of New-York.

DISTRICT II. Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess.

DISTRICT III. Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer.

DISTRICT IV. Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.

DISTRICT V. Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.

DISTRICT VI. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins and Cortland.

DISTRICT VII. Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.

DISTRICT VIII. Counties of Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, Wyoming.

NAMES OF THE SPEAKERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

From 1789 to 1857.

1*st Congress.*—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, April 1st, 1789, and served to March 3d, 1791.

2*d Congress.*—JONATHAN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, was elected Speaker, and served from the 24th of October, 1791, to March 3d, 1793.

3*d Congress.*—FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker, and served from December 2d, 1793, to 3d of March, 1795.

4*th and* 5*th Congresses.*—JONATHAN DAYTON, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th of December, 1795, to 3d March, 1799.

6*th Congress.*—THEODORE SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from 2d December, 1799, to 3d March, 1801.

7*th*, 8*th and* 9*th Congresses.*—NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1801, to March 3d, 1807.

10*th and* 11*th Congresses.*—JOSEPH B. VARNUM, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from October 26th, 1807, to 3d March, 1811.

12*th*, 13*th*, 14*th*, 15*th and* 16*th Congresses.*—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th November, 1811, to 3d of March, 1821.

17*th Congress.*—PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1821, to 3d of March, 1823.

18*th Congress.*—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st of December, 1823, to March 3d, 1825.

19*th Congress.*—JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New-York, was elected Speaker, and served from December 5th, 1825, to March 3d, 1827.

20*th*, 21*st*, 22*d* and 23*d Congresses.*—ANDREW STEPHENSON, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 3d December, 1827, to 3d of June, 1834; and JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, was, on the 4th of June, 1834, elected to serve out the balance of the 23d Congress, which ended on the 3d of March, 1837.

24*th and* 25*th Congresses.*—JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker, and served from 7th December, 1835, to March 3d, 1839.

26*th Congress.*—ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from the 16th of December, 1839, to March 3d, 1841.

27*th Congress.*—JOHN WHITE, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 31st May, 1841, to March 3d, 1843.

28*th Congress.*—JOHN W. JONES, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1843, to March 3d, 1845.

29*th Congress.*—JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was elected Speaker, and served from 1st December, 1845, to March 3d, 1847.

30*th Congress.*—ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from the 6th of December, 1847, to March 3d, 1849.

31*st Congress.*—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, and served from 24th December, 1849, to March 3d, 1851.

32*d and* 33*d Congresses.*—LINN BOYD, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and served from 4th December, 1851, to March 3d, 1855.

34*th Congress.*—NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, and served from February 2d, 1856, to March 3d, 1857.

35*th Congress.*—JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, was elected Speaker, December 7th, 1857.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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